THE TIMES

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Doctor says he did not kill baby

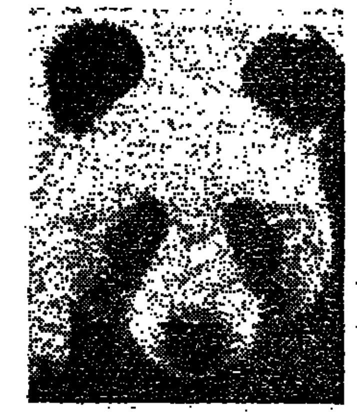
Dr Leonard Arthur, aged 55, a child care specialist, has *denied murdering* a Down's syndrome baby boy rejected by his parents.

It was alleged at Leicester Crown Court that Dr Arthur ordered that the baby be fed a drug which stopped him sucking for food, and impaired his breathing.

The child had a toxic level which, it was claimed, would have killed an adult Page 2

Lib-SDP pact on election

Liberal and SDP leaders agreed on guidelines for the division of parliamentary seats at the next general election. The system will be based on each party fighting about half the seats, but locally there will be a range of disparity in the number of candidates.



Sad day for Ching-Ching

Ching-Ching's face says it: the giant panda is not pregnant after all, the London zoo confirmed. It was discovered on Monday that her uterus was very enlarged but did not contain a foetus Back page

Anthrax found in soil sample

A police inquiry has started after scientists confirmed the presence of anthrax organisms in a soil sample sent anonymously to the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down, Wiltshire. The senders said the soil had been taken from the Scottish island of Gruinard Page 2

Briton kicked at Astles trial

Mr Ian Cutler, a British journalist covering the murder trial of Mr Bob Astles, a former Amin aide, said he was kicked and beaten by Ugandan police after being detained outside the High Court in Kampala. He was later released in the custody of a British diplomat Trial report, page 10

Lever warns of monetary crisis

Lord Lever warned that the West faced a grim period of crisis unless the monetary system was rapidly reformed. He outlined a programme to stabilize and support currencies, to establish a coherent finance strategy to help developing countries and to end what he called the currency 'rat race.' Page 19

Opus Dei case is halted

A lecturer's fight to recover money he claims he was pressured into giving to Opus Dei, the Roman Catholic organization suffered a setback in the High Court yesterday when the judge ruled that the central claim for £16,465 could not continue. Page 2

Shareholders ready to fight

Representatives of British, French, Swiss and Belgium shareholders of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas have met in Brussels to announce a legal fight to stop the French government from attempting to nationalize more than the strictly French interests of the company Page 8

Tories reject Whitelaw line on fighting crime

From Our Political Staff, Blackpool

The deep divisions within the Conservative Party were on full display yesterday as its annual conference opened in Blackpool with representatives defeating a motion on law and order supported by Mr Wililam Whitelaw, the Deputy Leader and Home Secretary, as being too vague and feeble.

The defeat came after an ill-tempered debate in which some Tories jeered one young speaker who demanded that racialists *should* leave the party. That debate shattered the unison which greeted the arrival of the Prime Minister on the platform with a rendering of "Happy Birthday".

Mr Edward Heath, the former lader, sittig five seats away from his successor, joined in the celebration of her fifty-sixth birthday. However, their eyes never met.

Both Mr Whitelaw and Mr James Prior, the new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had uphill tasks as they spoke on a generally lack-lustre day in the conference hall.

Outside, however, was different with Mr Norman St John-Stevas, dismissed by Mrs Thatcher in January, attacking the Government's economic strategy and saying that the party was heading for electoral catastrophe.

Today there will be a further attack on the *Government's* policy in a speech from Sir Ian Gilmour, who was recently ousted from the Cabinet. Senior Tories are also anxious about the possibility of angry scenes in front of the television cameras when Mr Heath speaks in a debate on the economy.



They are worried about what he will say and even more alarmed at rumours that right-wing party members, resentful of the former leader, will attempt to shout him down.

The news yesterday of a fall in some bank interest rates and better figures for productivity will be ammunition for Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has the difficult task for convincing the conference that his policies are beginning to pay off.

The opening shots in a concerted campaign at this week's conference were fired in an eloquent speech to the Tory Reform Group by Mr St John-Stevas.

He told the fringe meeting: "The British people will not vote for an extremist party whaatever its political hue.

"At the very moment when the Labour Party is turning itself into an extremist organization we have contrived to make ourselves appear as though we are marching to a similar dead end."

There was no expression of dissent from his audience when he said that the only conceivable beneficiaries must be the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance which looked a credible alternative.

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Law and order; education; Prior on Ulster; St John-Stevas warning; rents pledge.

It was a speech which was acclaimed as brilliant by some dissident Conservatives and came amid signs of a new determination among the so-called "wets" to put their case; despite the intense pressure from both at the conference and the constituencies nbt to rock the boat.

Mr Prior, fresh from the ending of the hunger strike at the Maze prison, reassured the party that there had bee ncon concessions to the IRA and he once again emphasized that one of his main priorities in Ulster would be on the economic front, including links with the Irish Republic.

The change of emphasis from the political to an economic dimension was confirmed by Mr Prior when he told the conference that he would not be going ahead with the Northern Ireland Council, which was proposed in the summer by his predecessor, Mr Humphrey Atkins.

The council, which would have been advisory but made up of elected representatives, always appeared to be a non-starter because of the refusal of many parties to cooperate.

Mr Prior wanted more politicians in the province to have resoonsibility for internal affairs and there are to be reaular ministerial visits between Ulster and the Republic.

Speaking on BBC radio later, Mr Prior said there should be much more cooperation between the two. "The border, if it is retained as a political border, certainly ought not be an economic border".

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr James Dooge, the Irish Foreign Secretary-designate, are to meet in London today to discuss Anglo-Irish relations. They will discuss the final arrangements for a meeting between Mrs. Thatcher and Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Republic, next month.

The assembly at Blackpool came to life in the afternoon when passions were aroused during a debate on law and order, adlways an emotive subject at Tory party conferences.

Surprisingly Mr Whitelaw was unable to persuade representatives to support a motion calling for a strengthening the forces of law and order.

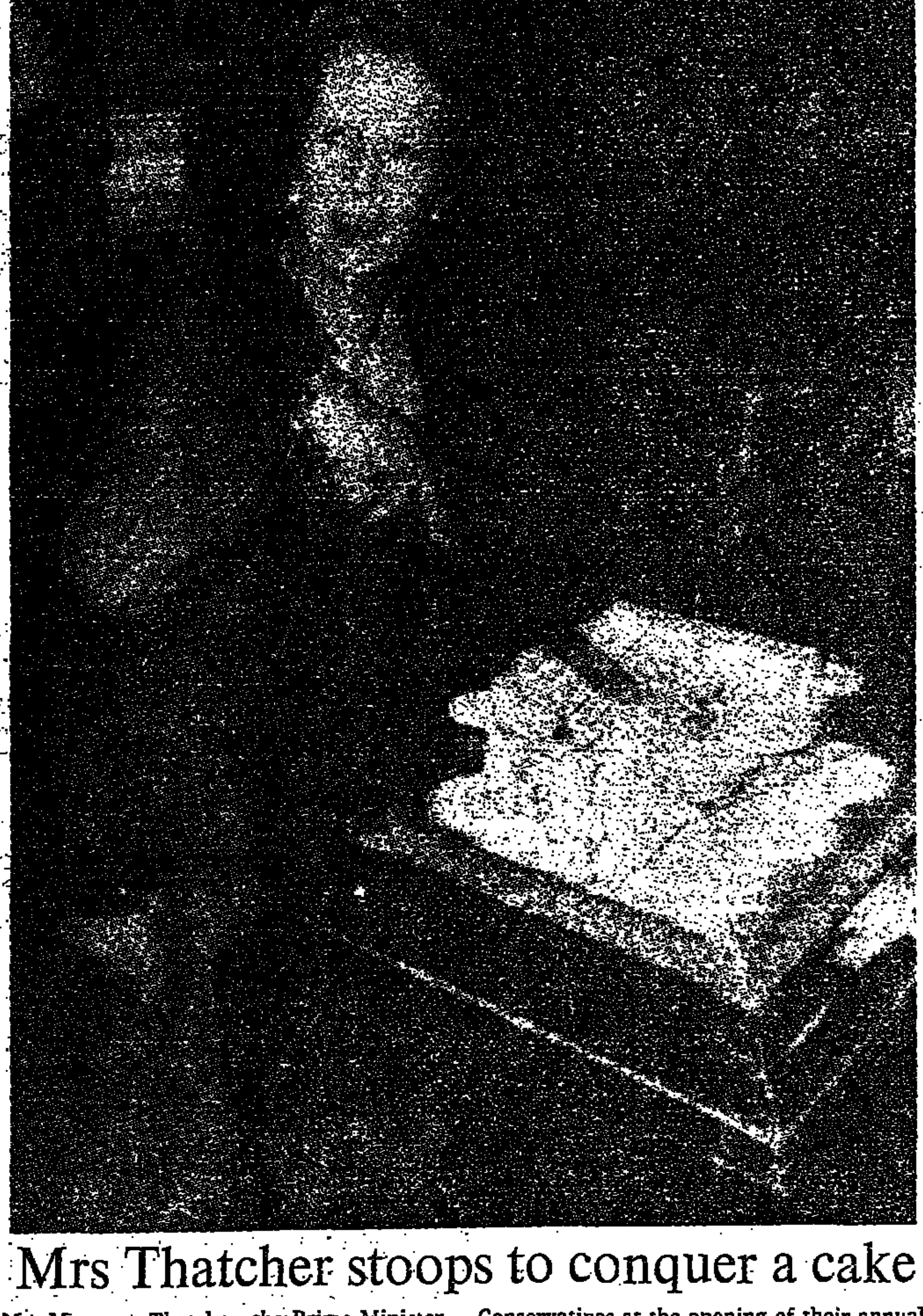
It was a defeat for the Home *Secretary, who, with the Prime* Minister at his side, had put up a vigorous defence of the measures which the Government is taking to strengthen the police forces in the wake of the riots last summer.

He had welcomed the motion but the conference was in a determined mood, with many believing that it was too vague and feeble in its proposals. On an overwhelming show of hands it was defeated.

Immediately after the vote, the Home Secretary went to a room at the back of the hall to discuss the situation with the Prime Minister.

He said afterwards: "I think it was an emotional reaction because they voted against a motion which seemed to me to go for everything that we are doing. But apparently they did not think we were doing enough."

Today there could be even greater passion aroused and wider divisions displayed during the crucial economic debate.



Mrs Thatcher stoops to conquer a cake

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, went down on her knees for the press yesterday—and promptly vowed it would never happen again. Photographers persuaded the Prime Minister to kneel because a birthday cake she was to cut had been placed on a low table at the Imperial Hotel in Blackpool. Mrs Thatcher declared as she cut the cake: "This is the first and last time I will get on my knees for the press." Conservatives at the opening of their annual conference added their congratulations on Mrs Thatcher's 56th birthday by singing "Happy Birthday" at the start of the day's business. A verse of the same song was delivered to Mr James Blake, Mayor of Blackpool, because it was his birthday, too. Mr Blake handed the Prime Minister a gift before conference rose to salute their leader in song. (Photograph by Peter Trievnor).

Barclays and Lloyds cut their base rates by ½ per cent

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

Two of the big High Street banks yesterday reinforced hopes that interest rates may have peaked by announcing a ½ per cent cut in their overdraft rates, Barclays and Lloyds are reducing their base lending rates from 16 per cent to 15½ per cent with effect from close of business today.

Other clearing banks should follow suit, but it will take a further significant easing in money market interest rates before the building societies reconsider their rates.

The ½ per cent cut in base rates is modest beside the 4 per cent rise that has taken place over the last month. But Mr Roy Vine, Barclays' senior general manager, said: "The slight easing of market rates now enables us to pass on the benefits to our customers at the earliest possible moment."

Ironically, news of the base rate reductions came at the end of a day when money market rates had tended to rise in response to further weakness in sterling on foreign exchange markets.

This inevitably gave rise to City suggestions that the base rate cut had been deliberately *timed ahead of the Chancellor's* economic report to the Tory Party conference at Blackpool this afternoon.

Whether or not political considerations played a part in the timing, it is also true that money market interest rates have fallen by well over 1 per cent during the past 10 days.

City opinion on how much further interest rates may fall in the short term remains cautious, however. Sentiment in London markets has been helped considerably by the easing in United States rates recently, a trend that was taken a stage further yesterday with several leading American banks cutting their prime lending rates to 18 per cent.

On the other hand, private sector credit demand may be growing rather faster than the Government would like. The *pound's relapse on foreign* exchange markets over the past *couple of days*—*it* fell a further 1.45 cents to $1.8575 yesterday—suggests that sterling remains vulnerable.

The particular fear among international investors and money dealers at present is that back bench and grass roots pressure will force a relaxation of monetary policy.

In addition to the small re*lief that lower* base rates will afford industrial and personal borrowers, Barclays also said that its mortgage rate will now only rise to 15 per cent on November 1 rather than the 15¼ per cent originally planned. In fact, this does no more than bring Barclays back into line with several of the other clearing banks.

Mr Michael Tuke, secretary of the Woolwich Building Society, which announced on Monday that it was scrapping differential mortgage interest rates, said his society would want to see a clear downward trend in interest rates before it considered an interest rate reduction of its own.

News of the base rate reductions gave a late fillip to stock markets which had earlier been falling back in the wake of sterling. The *FT* Index closed *6.4 down at 484.6 after being* 11 points lower at midday.

☐ Industrial production in August fell slightly but manufacturing output rose for the third successive month, according to official figures out yesterday. The Treasury immediately claimed that the figures showed signs of a general upturn in manufacturing, but the Confederation of British Industry said it saw no such signs. The figures all relate to the period before the latest rise in interest rates.

Details, page 19

Heart operation for Schmidt

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 13

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, underwent an operation today for the insertion of a pacemaker in his heart at the military hospital in Koblenz.

The operation, which took place under local anaesthetic, took less than an hour and was stated to have been completely satisfactory. If all goes well the Chancellor should be back in harness next week.

Nevertheless it seems doubtfull if Herr Schmidt will be able to attend the North-South conference of world leaders next week in Cancun, Mexico, or visit Washington for talks with President Reagan as had been tentatively planned.

The Chancellor had flown yesterday from his home in Hamburg to the hospital in Koblenz to be treated for what was described as "a feverish infection". However, a thorough medical examination revealed the danger of irregularities in his heartbeat. Herr Kurt Becker, the government spokesman, said on television that the Chancellor had got through the operation extremely well and soon after had telephoned his wife, Hannelore, to reassure her.

The operation came as the Chancellor was fighting to defend his security and financial policies against a rising tide of dissent and disillusionment among his own party.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor, who is in London for the EEC foreign ministers' conference, was expected to return to Bonn to take over temporarily as head of the government.

His progress will be watched with much trepidation, for since his Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition won last year's elections, it had been clear that it was he above all who was *keeping* the partnership together. Without him, it will be difficult to convince the Free Democrats to continue to work with the crisis-ridden Social Democrats.

☐ Electrical impulse: Pacemakers are used to ensure that the heart beats at an adequate rate. The most common condition in which pacemakers are inserted is known as heartblock, in which the heart beats at an abnormally slow rate (Annabel Ferriman writes).

This may have a number of causes. It may be caused by heart attack, or may simply develop in someone who suffers from hardening of the arteries.

The pacemaker is placed in a small pocket under the skin of the chest and is powered by a battery which can last for a number of years. It is possible to live with a pacemaker for many years, although the fact that someone requires one indicates that a vital portion of the heart has been damaged by an inadequate blood supply.

Sudanese leader calls for Libya oil boycott

From Christopher Walker, Cairo, Oct 13

President Nimeiry of Sudan tonight called on the United States and the European Community, to impose a temporary boycott on Libyan oil imports to sabotage Colonel Gaddafi's subversion in the Middle East and Africa.

In an interview with *The Times,* the Sudanese leader claimed that Libya's economy was now heavily dependent on oil revenues. "*If* for two or three months, Europe and America stopped buying any oil from Gaddafi (the Libyan leader) it would cause chaos for him," he said.

"This will give him a good lesson not to act uncivilizedly against Africa, the Arab world and the world at large," he said.

One third of Libya's oil goes to the United States, accounting for three per cent of America's oil imports.

Speaking at the luxurious palace in Cairo where he has been staying since his arrival to attend the Sadat funeral, Mr Nimeiry described Libya's leader as "an unpredictable madman" dedicated to the overthrow of the regimes in Sudan and Egypt.

Hours before the interview, two bombs exploded at Cairo airport in luggage from an aircraft which had come from *Tripoli.*

For the first time since the latest superpower crisis in the Middle East erupted, Mr Nimeiry predicted that war between Sudan and Libya was "inevitable" unless Colonel Gaddafi was overthrown.

"If he remains as head of state, the war cannot be avoided," the President told me. "He has been working for it for several years. He thinks he cannot lead the Arab world and Africa unless he puts his hands on both Sudan and Egypt".

Mr Nimeiry also appealed to the European Community countries particularly Britain, France and West Germany—to follow America's recent example and provide Sudan with urgent military aid. He disclosed that a number of diplomatic feelers had already been put out in Europe.

Mr Nimeiry said that extra air defences for Sudan were vital in the light of Libyan plans to bomb the Gezira dam across the Blue Nile, which is vital for the irrigation of a large populated sector of Sudan.

"*We have seen two strategic* Russian-made bombers on the airstrips which he has built in Chad and we are expecting them to bomb us at any moment if the Chadian guerrillas put pressure on him."

Looking fit, despite a recent punishing schedule of diplomatic meetings in Cairo, Mr Nimeiry was speaking shortly after voting personally in the Egyptian referendum to confirm Mr Hosni Mubarak as the next President.

His gesture of solidarity for Mr Mubarak—whom he has known personally since 1954—was made under recent dual nationality legislation between the countries.

Continued on page 8, col 1

Anti-monetarist given Nobel economics prize

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Professor James Tobin, one of the world's leading anti-monetarists, was yesterday named winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics.

The 63-year-old Professor from Yale University in the United States was given the £100,000 prize by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for his work "on financial *markets and their relation to* consumption and investment decisions, production, employment and prices".

Professor Tobin is best known for two contributions to economics, both of which are of crucial importance to the debate about economic policy in Britain today. Both mark him as being firmly on the "Keynesian" side of the divide among economists, but even economists who disagree with him accept his distinction.

His work on "portfolio selection theory" won him the Nobel award. He shows that when consumers and investors decide what to do they look at a whole range of assets.

This comes down to the idea that "money" in the sense in which it is used by monetarist economists, is not the only thing which matters.

Tories reviewed, page 16

'They are Irish, I am Irish and they killed my son'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A second victim of the Provisional IRA bomb which exploded outside the Chelsea Barracks, London, on Saturday died yesterday in hospital. He was Mr John Breslin, aged 18, who lived in the Ebury Bridge Road area, close to where the nail bomb went off.

Mr Breslin was among 38 victims of the blast who were taken to Westminster Hospital. *He had* received serious head injuries.

His father, Mr Kevin Breslin, aged 43, said last night: "It's their own people they are killing. They are Irish, I am Irish and they killed my son."

Mr Breslin, who was at his son's bedside when he died, said: "The doctors had told me it was hopeless after a five-hour operation on Saturday."

Mr Breslin, a building worker, came to Britain more than 20 years ago from Roscommon, West Ireland, and lives with his wife, Esther, also 43, and their two other children, Kevin, aged 16, and Helen, aged 13. He said he son never showed any interest in Irish politics.

Asked what he thought of Mr Ken Livingstone's comment that the IRA terrorists were not criminals, he retorted: "If they are not criminals, then what are they?"



Mr Kevin Breslin: IRA killing the Irish

His daughter, Helen, said: "John had everything to live for and was full of life."

The first victim of the bomb, detonated by remote control, was Mrs Nora Field, a widow aged 61. Scotland Yard said yesterday that her flat was broken into after her death. Jewelry and cash worth up to £1,000 were stolen from her home in Victoria Bridge Road on Monday.

Detectives from the anti-terrorist squad are still questioning two people at Paddington Green police station

De Lorean issues seven writs alleging libel

By Frances Gibb

Libel writs were issued yesterday on behalf of the De Lorean Motor Company against seven defendants including Mr Nicholas Winterton, Conservative MP for Macclesfield, the BBC, ITN, and Mirror Group Newspapers over allegations of financial irregularities.

The writs were issued on behalf of Mr John De Lorean, head of the Belfast sports car *company, De Lorean Motor* Company and De Lorean Motor Cars Ltd by the London firm of solicitors, Goodman, Derrick and Co.

Speaking at Heathrow Airport before flying to New York, Mr De Lorean said: "Some of the media have claimed that I illegally took money from the company.

"If the writs succeed, maybe I won't have to take any money at all from the company and will be able to live off members of the media who libelled me", he claimed.

In a statement announcing the writs, the solicitors said of the claim against Mr Winterton, who first took up the alleged financial irregularities, that it "in no way arises out of the performance of his duties as a Member of Parliament, but relates solely to his broadcasting to the world at large, untrue, unsubstantiated and gravely damaging allegations."

It was after Mr Winterton took up the allegations with the Prime Minister that a police inquiry was launched. It cleared Mr De Lorean and his company completely of any criminal conduct.

The other writs were issued against: Miss Marion Gibson, the former typist at Mr De *Lorean's New York office, who* allegedly supplied Mr Winterton with documents; Mr William Haddad, the company's former communications director who was drawn into the affair because of an alleged memorandum detailing expenditure and Mr John Lisners, a freelance journalist, who worked on the story for the *Daily Mirror.*

Mr Winterton, who is at the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool, said: "I have no comment to make. The matter will be handled by my solicitor but I have as yet received no writ."

Mr Michael Molloy, editor of the *Daily Mirror,* said he had not yet received the writ.

"We stand by what we wrote in our story and we will just wait and see". Mr John Lisners, the freelance journalist, said he had not received a writ and could not comment

69-hour life of a mongoloid child

Doctor denies murdering Down's syndrome baby

From Arthur Osman, Leicester

A Down's syndrome baby was prescribed an analgesic drug and a toxic level built up in his body to three times that which would have proved fatal to an adult, Leicester Crown Court heard yesterday.

The child's parents had rejected it, the court was told, and "nursing care only" had been written on its case notes

Dr Leonard John Henry Arthur, aged 55, a senior consultant paediatrician employed by Trent regional hospital board at Derby City Hospital, pleaded not guilty to the murder of John Pearson, who lived for 69 hours. The baby died on July 1 last year. The trial, which is being heard by a jury of six women and six men, is expected to last between four and five weeks.

Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for the prosecution said the Director of Public Prosecutions had given a verbal guarantee of immunity to witnesses, including nurses and doctors at the hospital, who technically were accomplices of the defendant. But it was accepted that they were acting under Dr Arthur's directions. He said they must have known that the regime which was prescribed for the baby was bound to result in his death.

Dr Arthur, of Royal Oak Cottage, Church Broughton, near Derby, was described as a conscientious paediatrician who showed great interest in mothers who were having babies.

Sister Cecelia Mahon, who delivered the baby on June 28 last year, said she had 17 years' nursing experience. In answer to Mr George Carman, QC, for Dr Arthur, she agreed he was highly respected, a conscientious paediatrician and a gentle man by nature. He was softly spoken and kind.

Mr Draycott said it was sad to see the doctor in the position he was in: "I am sure he took the step in what he thought generally was in the best interests of the child and parents."

He said the baby had an ordinary birth and was healthy. But it was obvious that it suffered from Down's syndrome, was mentally retarded and always would be.

Mrs Molly Pearson, the mother, of Worksworth, Derbyshire, rejected the child because it was mentally retarded. Dr Arthur had discussions with her and *Mr John Pearson*, the father, and subsequently made a note: "Parents do not wish it to survive. Nursing care only."

Nursing care meant it was to be cherished and looked after as well as possible; but no medical measures were to be taken. Dr Arthur prescribed the drug DF 118, a morphine-type, comprising dihydrocodeine, to be given orally at intervals of four hours, the dosage being five miligrams. The drug was mixed with distilled water and was given in place of ordinary food.

Counsel said: "The purpose of this, say the Crown, was to accomplish the death of the baby and that was what was done."

Mr Draycott said the drug, which was a form of sedative, was to stop the child sucking and it repressed the part of the brain which enabled it to breathe and control the opening and shutting of its lungs. Down's syndrome children were particularly susceptible to pneumonia and that was the cause of death.

On the day the baby was born, it was put in its cot and the administration of the drug began at 2 pm. By 2.15 pm the baby was going grey and by 9 pm it was having difficulty breathing. It was fed again at 10 pm. In the early hours of the next day it had another feed and was having difficulty in sucking and breathing.

That condition continued and by 1 pm it had deteriorated rapidly. Its breathing was rattling and shallow and the child was sick. It was placid. It re-



Dr Leonard Arthur: "Nurses acted under his direction".

mained calm and comfortable later that day when permission was given to a nurse to feed it by tube. It was then dehydrated and gasping for breath.

Mr Draycott said: "Nothing was done to relieve this child's distress. It had no ordinary medical treatment for the very obvious reason that nursing care only had been ordered".

The next day, June 30, by 2.30 pm it was whimpering and nurses comforted the child as best they could. Laboured *breathing continued and* at 9 pm it was getting to the terminal stage and was obviously dying.

Its stomach was distended because of the non-functioning of the bladder and bowls. A nurse pressed the bladder and the baby passed water an blood. Its feet and hands were blue and it was trying to get air, flinging its arms upwards. It dribbled mucus. It was incapable of sucking and at 11.50 p.m. it took all the dosage given to it by tube. That evening the hospital vicar was called *in to christen it*. At *5.10* next morning the baby died.

Mr Draycott said it was a matter of common sense that in a hospital if someone was ill steps were taken to relieve that illness. In this case the drug ensured the baby did not suffer more than was absolutely essential and it was allowed to die.

The cause of death was given on the death certificate as broncho-pneumonia due to the consequences of Down's syndrome.

A post mortem examination was held and police saw Dr Arthur. The officers *explained* they had received a communication from the chairman of an organization called Life. During questioning Dr Arthur allegedly said: "I would like you to know that I accept full responsibility for these events and the nurses were acting on my orders".

He allegedly said the child had been very ill and in answer to further questions in which the officers said it was obviously the intention that the child would ultimately die, Dr Arthur said: "I am fully responsible, no one else. I do not want to be a martyr and I do not want the nurses to be brought into it."

Mr Draycott said it was well known that it was dangerous to give drugs to new-born babies. The textbook entitled *The Paediatritian's Prescriber* pointed out that all drugs should be regarded as dangerous in the first week of life. Counsel said there had been no reason to give the drug to the child.

A baby's liver and kidneys were not functioning at that stage as they would in later life, and there was a build-up of the toxic level. The level had built up to three times that which would prove fatal to an adult. *He continued: "We say there* was no medical reason to give this child drugs at all; what it wanted was sustenance".

In a statement Dr Arthur was alleged to have said that the drug was to reduce any suffering on the part of the baby and not to cause its death.

Mr Draycott told the jury that the Crown alleged the purpose of the drug was to take away the baby's appetite and by so doing to bring about its death.

☐ Before the jury was sworn In Mr Justice Farquharson asked the jurors if they belonged to any organized group whose purpose included discussing or advocating treatment for, or dealing with, severely handicapped children (the Press Association reports).

He said there were special circumstances to the case, and asked if any juror had regular dealings or a special interest in the affairs of severely handicapped children. None of the jurors replied.

The hearing continues today.



A new Chinook heavy-lift helicopter being put through its paces at RAF Odiham, Hampshire, yesterday when it was formally accepted into service by the RAF. The aircraft can carry 44 fully equipped troops or a variety of heavy loads ranging from a five-ton truck or tank to a floating bridge. Its 21,000 lb payload at a range of 250 miles is almost four times that of the Puma helicopter already used by the RAF (Photograph by John Manning).

Labour group in move to oust Livingstone for IRA remark

Moves to oust Mr Ken Livingstone as leader of the Greater London Council will be made over the next week by some of his Labour colleagues, it appeared after a GLC meeting yesterday.

Some Labour members were seething over the reported comments of their leader on Saturday's IRA bomb attack in London.

Mr Livingstone has come under repeated criticism from his colleagues for making controversial statements about matters on which the group has expressed no view, and a number of Labour members indicated last night that they were insulted to be linked with the latest statements.

The Conservatives have called a special meeting of the council, which will be held next Wednesday, at which Sir Horace Cutler, the Conservative opposition leader, will move "that the council do censure the leader of the councis for misusing his position to further *his extreme views on subjects* over many of which the council has no jurisdiction, and partiiusarly for his outrageous remarks ronrerning the bombing in London on October 10".

Yesterday Mr Livingstone hit back at his critics, saying he had been quoted "utterly out of context", and that attacks on his remarks were ill-founded. He stood for one minute's silence with the rest of the council yesterday as a mark of sympathy for the dead and injured victims of the bombing.

Campaigning in the Croydon by-election yesterday Mr Stanley Boden, the Labour candidate, said that Mr Livingstone's remarks would not help his campaign and that neither Mr Livingstone nor Mr Wedgwood Benn had been invited to speak because he did not know them.

Both Labour and Tory MPs yesterday joined the chorus of protests. Mr George Cunningham, Labour's home affairs spokesman said the GLC leader would do better to "shut up".

He continued: "Coming from a man who wants to take over control of the Metropolitan Police, Livingstone's remarks are totally irresponsible".

Mr Peter Brooke, Conservative MP for the City and Westminster South, which includes the area hit by the bombing said: "Decent opinion throughout the land, and in London not least, would prefer Mr Livingstone to keep his opinions to himself until our wounds have healed."

In another attack, Lord Hailsham of St Marlebone, speaking in support of Mr John Butterfill, the Conservative cvandidate in the Croydon, North West by-election, said Mr Livingstone had "lack flags for murderers".

The Lord Chancellor said the woman killed by the IRA bomb was one of the citizens for whom Mr Livingstone was responsible, but he had claimed her killers were not really criminal and that we should try to understand them

He said that the results of the GLC election should put everyone on their guard.

"The moderate leader was sacked, and out of the woodwork there crawled the inexpressible Ken Livingstone and his cronies with their black flags for murderers and no tears for our own murdered sons in the Army and the police".

He described Mr Livingstone's coming to power as appalling and sinister

Mr Livingstone said: "I have been vigorously attacked for remarks I made about the IRA. The attack is ill-founded, and, by quoting utterly our of context, presents a view that is not mine."

He said he would be referring one national newspaper to the Press Council for alleged distortion, and added: "I condemn all violence on London streets. My concern is to see the threat of violence removed.

"These people believe that they have strong political motivation and this makes them much harder to crush. Catch one, another takes his place, whereas if you catch an individual psychopath he is not replaced and the crimes cease."

Military and police methods had failed to solve the troubles

Letters, page 17

Opus Dei cash claim is dropped

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

A former senior member of Opus Dei, an international Roman Catholic organization, had an arguable case for the recovery of money he had given to it during his time as a member, Mr Justice Slade said in the High Court yesterday, but he refused to let the claim continue against Father Philip Sherrington, regional counsellor of Opus Dei in Britain, who was being sued as a representative of the organization.

Dr John Roche, an Oxford academic who left Opus Dei in 1974, was claiming the repayment of more than £20,000 which he alleges was obtained from him by undue influence.

Opus Dei was described by the judge as an incorporated association which could be proceeded against by means of representative persons, but in this case some members might have joined after Dr Roche left, and could not be made liable for repayment

The results of an investigation into the affairs of Opus Dei, based partly on material supplied by Dr Roche, were published in *The Times*

The case has yet to come to trial on the main issues. Father Sherrington was originally named as a codefendant with Mr R. C. Farrell, who was not represented yesterday. The judge ordered that the claim against Father Sherrington be struck out, as it showed no reasonable cause of action against him "or against all member of Opus Dei".

The claim against a third defendant, the Netherhall Education Association, was staved by the judge pending the addition of two more defendants, a Mr Drakard and a Mr Burrosso, who at one time, Dr Roche alleged, had been the designated cosignatories for cheques

Law Report, page 10

BL FACING TWO PAY BATTLES

Growing unrest among BL white-collar workers over management delay in replying to their claim for an 11.5 per cent pay increase could add to the troubles the company already faces through the threatened all-out strike by its 58,000 manual workers.

Clerical and computer staff unions which submitted their claim on Monday were told that they would have to wait two weeks for the company's answer. They see this as an attempt to get the manual workers' claim, for an across-the-board increase of £20 a week, out of the way before tackling the staff issue.

Mass meetings are taking place at all plants on Friday to vote on the call by manual union leaders for a strike beginning on November 1, unless the company substantially incerases its 3.8 per cent offer.

Staff unrest boiled-over at Longbridge yesterday when 160 members of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer staff (APEX) stopped work to hold a meeting. They were protesting at restrictions placed on their senior steward, Mrs Jean Travis. In line with recently introduced company policy, she had been refused full-time union facilities and told that she must work when not engaged on authorized union business.

The meeting, which represented only a minority of APEX's 1,500 members in the plant, voted to introduce work sanctions to force the company to change its mind.

Science report

Vaccine may have caused outbreak

By the Staff of Nature

The outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in Jersey, the Isle of Wight and northern France earlier this year were probably caused by live virus that had either escaped from a laboratory or had not been completely inactivated during vaccine production. This is the conclusion of a group of scientists at the Animal Virus Research Institute at Pirbright in Surrey, who have found that the strain of virus responsible for the outbreaks is identical to the strain commonly used to produce vaccines in Europe.

Winds blowing across the Channel appeared to have *carried the* virus from infected areas in Brittany and Normandy to Britain, and Dr A. M. Q. King and colleagues at Pirbright confirmed that suspicion when they compared the viruses isolated from French and British cattle. But when they went on to compare the strain with 16 other known strains, they found it was also identical to one which is now used extensively for the production of vaccine on the continent. The same strain was responsible for a Europe-wide outbreak which began in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1965. Britain, however, does not vaccinate, preferring to rely on a policy of slaughter

There are three possible explanations for the 1981 outbreak in Brittany and Normandy, say the scientists; the Lausanne virus had re-emerged after a long dormant period; live virus had escaped from a laboratory; or some animals had been vaccinated with samples of vaccine contaminated with live virus.

The Pirbright scientists think the first possibility is unlikely. Foot and mouth virus changes in some details as it passes through an animal population, so the chances of it turning up in exactly the same form 16 years on are slim.

The most obvious culprit would seem to be the vaccine, which is manufactured in quite large quantities by inactivating live virus with formalin. There is always a small chance that a few virus particles are not exposed to the poison for long enough, remain alive and escape the detection of quality control tests. But as European manufacturers turn to new and better methods of inactivation, or perhaps the construction of an artificial vaccine by genetic engineering, the risks of infection through vaccination should decrease.

Source: *Nature* vol 293 pp 479 and 481 (1981).

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EXILES BUY UP ART OF PERSIA

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Persian manuscripts, paintings and lacquer rose sharply in price at Sotheby's yesterday. The surprises were mostly among the nineteenth-century Qajar items whose value collapsed after the revolution in Iran. Sotheby's suggested two possible causes yesterday: the prosperity of Iranian exiles, now that they have had time to settle down in the West, and growing collector interest throughout the Islamic world.

A group of mid-nineteenth century Qajar *Korans* made on average four times last season's price levels; a hundred years *ago every prosperous family* had one and they cannot be called rare. A miniature *Koran* dated 1883, written in Arabic with illuminated decorations and a contemporary lacquer binding made £3,200 (estimate £400 to £500).

A second miniature *Koran*, of similar date and decoration but less fine, made £1,200 (estimate £150 to £250) and a full-size manuscript with three double pages of illumination and a lacquer binding made £1,400 (estimate £400 to £600). Most were bought anonymously on behalf of Arab collectors.

Since the collapse of Qajar prices Sotheby's have largely avoided selling lacquer and paintings and had little on offer yesterday. What there was set high prices. A lacquered metal mirrorcase of 1869, signed by Muhammad Ibrahim, sold for £1,900 (estimate £80 to £120). A group of three mid-nineteenth century Qajar oil paintings of pretty lady musicians, dirty and in poor condition, sold for £4,500 (estimate £450 to £650).

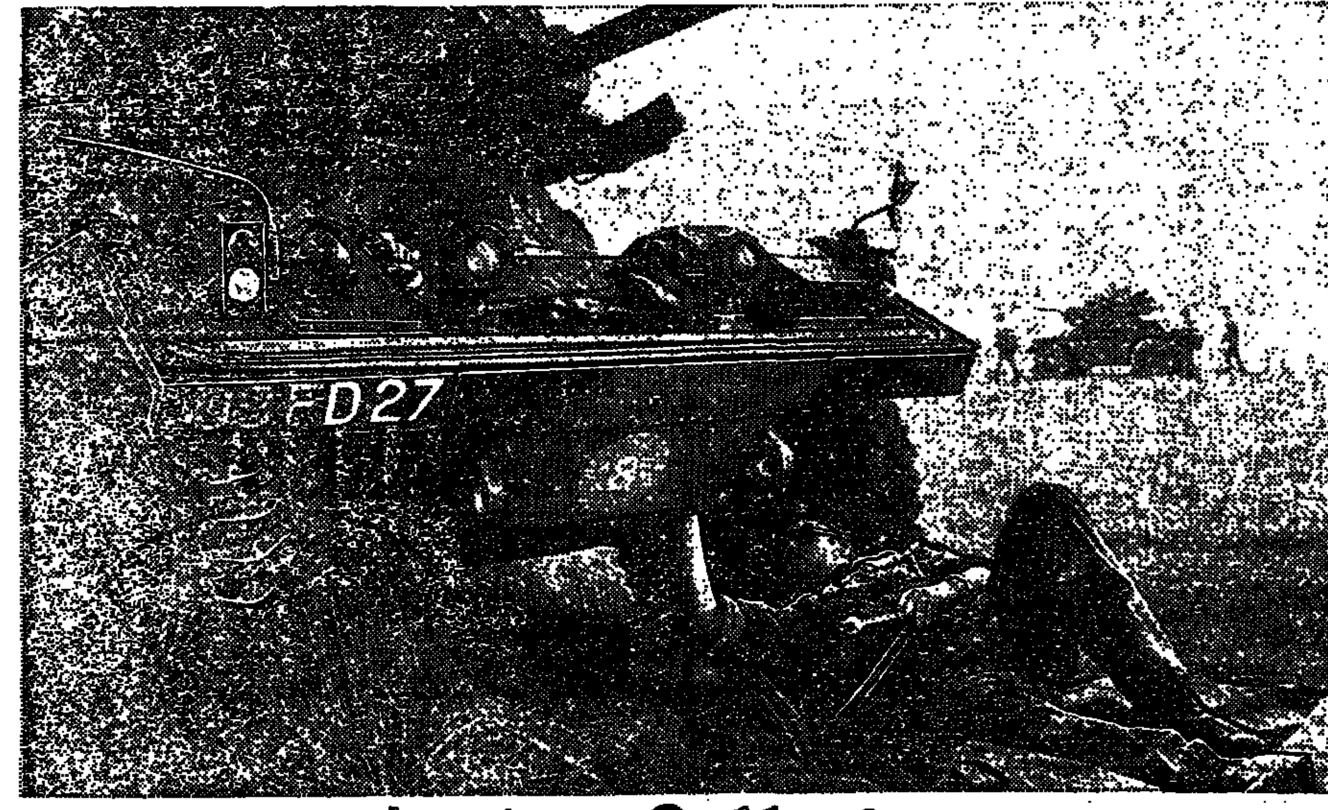
Prices for other periods were buoyant though not significantly changed. The auction totalled £119,826 with 2 per cent unsold.

Christie's held a sale of something approaching the life work of a little known Edwardian painter in watercolours, Mildred Anne Butler.

The family collection of watercolours were offered for sale yesterday and included "A lady sketching in a glade", at £7,000 (estimate £400 to £500).

The sale totalled £164,150 with every lot sold.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B. frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 300 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L. 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 19; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.



Anthrax spores found in protest soil sample

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Defence scientists have confirmed the presence of anthrax organisms in a soil sample which was sent anonymously to the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down, Wiltshire, several days ago.

A police inquiry is being launched into the incident which constituted a risk to public health, the Ministry of Defence said last night.

The senders of the unusual package of soil claimed that it was taken from Gruinard, the island off north-west Scotland which has been barred to visitors since microbiological experiments involving anthrax spores were carried out there during the Second World War.

The results of the tests are taken as proof that the protest is not a hoax and must be taken seriously—although the level of contamination is said to be low.

In a statement in London last night the ministry said: "Tests carried out by the Ministry of Defence on a sample of soil, allegedly taken from Gruinard island in Scotland and left at Porton Down last week, indicate that the level of *bacillus anthracis* is higher than would be expected in an ordinary soil sample.

"The sample which was taken from soil left at Porton Down is consistent with soil *from Gruinard island*. The tests have shown a potentially infectious agent present in the soil, but the small number of anthrax organisms discovered — at a level of less than 10 organisms per gramme of soil — means that the risk of human infection is small.

"However, those who sent the soil to the CDE have taken a risk with public health."

BEER MAY GO UP 4p A PINT

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Watney Mann and Truman, part of the Grand Metropolitan Group, is raising draught beer prices in most of its south of England regions by 2p a pint, wholesale. Bar prices could rise by more than 4p a pint.

It signals a likely new round of price rises in the South, after similar increases in the North.

The Watney increases due on October 26 vary between regions. Carlsberg draught lager *is also going up by about 3p* at the bar.

Watney last raised prices in the south in January but in the north, where there were some rises during the summer, some additional marginal increases are expected soon for Grand Metropolitan brews like Dryrough in Scotland, Wilsons in the north west and Samuel Webster in Yorkshire.

Father threw son off cliff

From Our Correspondent, Dover

Mr Peter Berridge, aged 42, a former taxi driver of Perham Road, West Kensington, London, travelled to Dover with his two children in September. He climbed to the top of 300ft cliffs and threw his son John, aged 4 to his death, then jumped with his daughter Joanna, aged two in his arms.

Mr Richard Sturt, the East Kent coroner, was told yesterday that *Joanna did* not die, and was recovering in Dover Hospital.

Evidence was given that Mr Berridge was worried

The coroner recorded verdicts that Mr Berridge took his own life and that his son was unlawfully killed, though coroners' rules did not permit him to say by whom.

Two moderates challenge Scargill

From Ronald Kershaw, Mansfield

Mr Ray Chadburn, president of the Nottinghamshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, is considering re-entering the election race for the union's presidency.

If he does, his nomination will be a serious threat to Mr Arthur Scargill, Yorkshire miners' president, whose success over Mr Trevor Bell, of the Colliery Officials and Staffs Area (Cosa) of the NUM, the only other candidate, is widely regarded as cut-and-dried.

Since Mr Chadburn announced a year ago his intention to withdraw from the election, he has been under immense and constant pressure from his own coalfield, which with 35,000 members is second biggest to Yorkshire, and from other NUM areas including Cumberland, North Wales, South Derbyshire and Leicester*shire, to reconsider. By not* running he meant to ease the passage of fellow moderate, Mr Bell, by not splitting the moderate vote against left-winger Mr Scargill.

The reasoning behind the anti-Scargill pressure group is that above all most NUM members want a miner for their president and despite the fact that Mr Bell worked for many years underground, as general Secretary of Cosa, he is regarded as a white-collar worker and men will vote, however reluctantly, for Mr Scargill, a miner, or will abstain.

Mr Chadburn is a miner and it is considered that with three candidates in the field, two of whom are moderates and two of whom are miners, Mr Scargill will not obtain an overall majority on a first ballot and *in a second ballot*, with the transferable votes system, Mr Chadburn will receive all Mr Bell's votes and win the day.

Mr Roy Lynk, a full-time NUM agent in Nottinghamshire and close colleague of Mr Chadburn, is leading the campaign to persuade Mr Chadburn to stand. He said last night: "Many people consider Mr Chadburn will be letting down the miners and the coal industry if he doesn't stand for president. I can confirm he is under great pressure to accept nomination."

Mr Chadburn said yesterday he was considering his position and had not yet made up his mind. Fellow union officials are fairly confident that if leaders of other areas publicly voice their support for him instead of sending messages, Mr Chadburn will stand.

Anderton nearer accord with police committee

From John Chartres, Manchester

The beginning of a *rapprochement* in the uneasy relationship between Mr James Anderton, chief constable of Greater Manchester and his Labour-controlled police committee seemed to advance a stage further yesterday after the hasty publication yesterday of the independent tribunal report on July Moss Side riots, Mr Alderton said: "It is a useful document containing a number of specific recommendations and general suggestions worthy of the most serious consideration."

"I am sure that the Greater Manchester police committee will wish to discus these issues with me in due course and call for further information. and police reports.

Mr Anderton declined to accept unionalists' specific questions yesterday. The report of the tribunal, chaired by Mr Benet Hytner, QC, reserved final judgment on most of the police actions during the riots, but suggested that certain aspects should be discussed between the police committee and Mr Anderton.

It particularly suggested that both sides should accept each other's good faith and advised the avoidance of "loose and ill-considered language".

Specific points which the tribunal suggested should be subjected to further scrutiny by the constable and the police committee include:

1. Evidence pointing to over-reacting by policemen which ought to be subject to effective and searching investigation;
2. The reasons for the build-up of hostility between young people both black and white and the police, sometimes amounting to hatred, and possible links between that sense of mistrust and the youth and relative inexperience of many of the policemen employed in the Moss Side area;
3. The use of charge tactics on two different occasions by policemen on foot and in vans;
4. The complaints procedure on which the tribunal has made specific recommendations that a community representative should be appointed to receive, sift and pass on complaints to the police, and that a senior police officer from outside should go to Moss Side to review complaints.

Trethowan denies cuts threat to Radio 3

By a Staff Reporter

Sir Ian Trethowan, director general of the BBC, denied yesterday that there was a threat to Radio 3 from further economy measures.

Replying to a listener who telephoned a question to the Radio 4 *Tuesday Call* programme, Sir Ian said: "On the contrary, Radio 3 is a unique and distinctive part of the service and deeply valued by those who listen to it."

It had to be recognized, however, that it was a minority service and had few listeners compared with Radios 1 and 2. The BBC was financed by the licence money of 18,500,000 people and had to give every one of them a service that left them thinking they had got their money's worth.

To a question about overmanning, Sir Ian said that one or two areas were being discussed with the unions, but these did not form a major element in broadcasting costs.

He also spoke of the proposed government cuts in the BBC's external services. The saving they represented, he said, was peanuts

□Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has told Lord Byers, Leader of the Liberal peers, that he hopes a statement on the cuts will be possible later this month.

Fear of atomic waste in food-growing valley

Opposition is mounting to a proposal by the Institute of Geological Sciences to explore the Vale of Evesham, one of the country's principal food-producing areas, as a possible site for dumping radioactive nuclear waste. The institute has applied for planning permission to make test drillings at Pershore airfield, Hereford and Worcester, and at Stoke Orchard, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

Test drilling is intended to establish whether underlying rock strata are stable enough for storing nuclear waste. Anti-dumping campaigners yesterday urged Wychavon and Tewkesbury district councils to reject the planning applications.

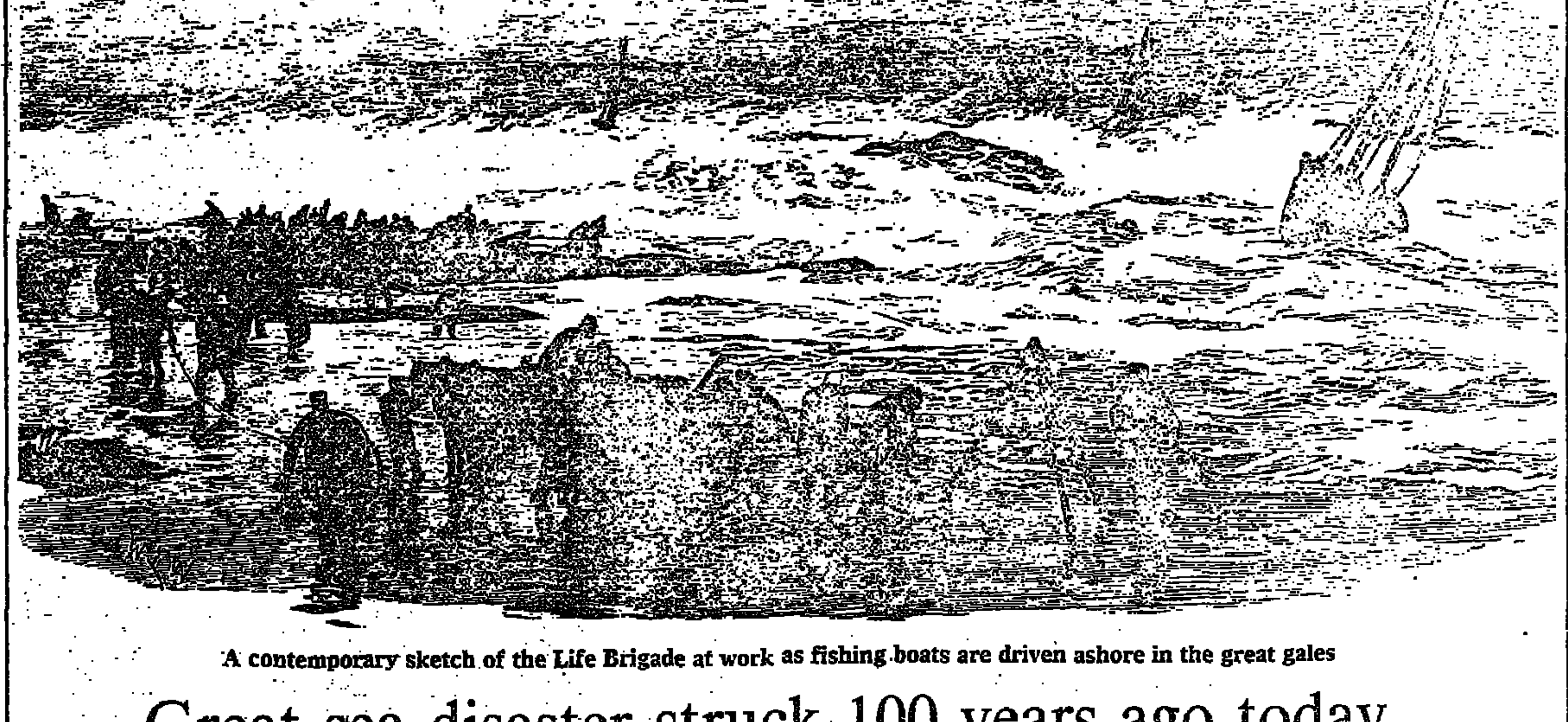
Mr Peter Walter, speaking for the "No to Atomic Waste" group, said: "This could put the Vale of Evesham on the shortlist for becoming Britain's first nuclear dustbin. It is a lunatic proposal."

Mr Walter said many scientists opposed underground disposal on the ground that it could not be proved safe in the short time allowed for research.

"All councils in England where drilling has been proposed have refused planning permission. Somerset County Council even refused to discuss the applications and called for a national inquiry into nuclear waste disposal."

Mr Denis Brooks, chairman of Wychavon council's planning committee, said: "I am certainly apprehensive about the prospect of nuclear waste being dumped in one of Britain's most important vegetable and fruit gardens. The application has alarmed many local people, but we shall try to look at the matter soberly."

The National Farmers Union said: "We are seriously concerned at the prospect of this dumping and our officers will be monitoring the situation very closely. We shall reserve any protest until we know if and when the vale has been proved suitable for burying radioactive material."



A contemporary sketch of the Life Brigade at work as fishing boats are driven ashore in the great gales

Great sea disaster struck 100 years ago today

By Ronald Faux

The great gale that swept the east coast of Britain a hundred years ago today took 189 fishermen to their deaths, 129 of them from the small fishing port of Eyemouth on the Berwickshire coast. The tragedy is considered the worst in the history of an industry which even today pays a heavy price in lives. Eyemouth still earns its living from the sea but the disaster on October 14, 1881, left a scar from which the community never recovered.

The Times reported the terrible misery which the "unprecedented hurricane" wraught on the east coast of Scotland leaving 100 widows in Eyemouth alone and 302 children orphaned. Many of the boats were engulfed within 50 yards of the harbour mouth under the eyes of the families of those manning them who were powerless to give help in the raging seas breaking against the Eyemouth shore.

More than 31 boats were lost from the village and its neighbours leaving many families and old folk unprovided for. A fund was launched with a target of £20,000 and headed by a £100 donation from the Queen. The local fishmongers company, according to *The Times* report, donated £32 10s.

Today a memorial to the men who died stands on the seafront at Eyemouth. It is topped by a broken mast in stone. A group of women from the district is working on a large tapestry which will carry the names of all the men who perished in the disaster. When completed, the separate pieces will be sewn together and occupy a wall in the Seafaring and Fisheries Museum in the town.

The Eyemouth fleet, with boats from other ports on the north-east coast of England and the Forth, were out catching herring.

The chief single maritime disaster recorded that day was the loss of the Clan Macduff, which went down in the Irish Sea. The vessel had set out for Bombay but struck the ferocious seas that quickly overwhelmed her. Of the 19 passengers on board seven were saved.

NEW ULCER DRUG LAUNCHED

By Annabel Ferrimen Health Services Correspondent

A new drug to treat stomach ulcers was launched yesterday by Glaxo, the British-based pharmaceuticals company, after a development programme costing between £30m and £40m. The company hopes to export it to 200 countries and to capture a significant share of the £950m world market in gastro-intestinal drugs.

The drug, ranitidine, will be marketed under the trade name Zantac and will cost 91p a day for treatment. The company claims it heals ulcers in 80 per cent of patients within four weeks. It is likely to be compared with the highly successful drug, cimetidine, launched in 1975 by Smith, Kline and French, which proved a breakthrough in the treatment of stomach ulcers.

Glaxo maintains that its drug is as effective as cimetidine and has fewer side affects. Its action is highly selective

More than 9,000 patients in 20 countries have been treated in clinical trials of the drug,

It works by blocking the action of histamine receptors in the stomach which secrets acid, a main facet in causing ulcers.

Dr Roy Pounder, consultant gastro-enterologist at the Royal Free Hosptal, London, who was one of the first doctors in the world to use cimetidine, said yesterday: "Ranitidine is a slightly cleaner drug in terms of side effects at this stage of its development; but cimetidine has been used perhaps by 15 million patients in the past five years; so a lot more is known about it."

Docherty's transfer offer shocked me, player says

Dennis Law, the former Manchester United footballer, told the jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of his shock when Tommy Docherty, the manager, told him he was being given a free transfer.

Mr Law, now a sports commentator, recalled the occasion in 1973 for the jury hearing the case in which Mr Docherty, aged 53, denies two charges of perjury.

"It came as a great shock", he said. "I had been at Manchester United for 11 years and certainly wanted to finish there." His contract had a year to run.

"The thought of a free transfer had never entered my head", he told the jury. The news came at a bad time: his wife was pregnant and he was moving house.

His testimonial match was scheduled for the beginning of the next season and he felt a better solution would be to announce his retirement on that right. "It was a way out for the club, and certainly an honourable way out for me."

Mr Docherty is alleged to have told a deliberate lie in saying that Dennis Law did not seem disturbed by the change, when he gave evidence in a 1978 High Court action.

He is also alleged to have falsely sworn he was unaware of a term in a contract between Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic Football Club and Manchester United under which United would pay a further sum to Bournemouth when the player Ted McDougall had scored 20 goals.

Mr Docherty, aged 53, who is manager of third division club, Preston, denies both charges.

Mr Paul Purnell, for the prosecution, has told the jury that Mr Docherty sued Mr william Morgan, a former Manchester United player, and Granada Television after a television programe in 1977 in which Mr Docherty was describged as the worst football manager there had ever been.

During his evidence in that action Mr docherty allegedly told deliberate lies

The trial continues today.

Woman who threw paint at Cardinal is jailed

An Irish Woman who threw a tin of red paint at Cardinal Basil Hume was imprisoned for three months yesterday. It was learnt that she had thrown red paint into the chamber of the House of Commons two years ago.

In a letter to the court, Cardinal Hume, Archibishop of Westminster and leader of Britain's Roman Catholics, asked that Mrs Jean Costello should not be punished for what she had done because she needed help. But Judge Bolland, sitting at Knightsbridge, told her he had no choice but to send her to prison for two months and to activate a one-month suspended sentence for the offence in Parliament.

Mrs Costello, aged 45, a secretary, of Sotheby Road, Highbury, north London, pleaded not guilty, "because of lawful excuse", to damaging the Cardinal's robes, his chauffeur's clothes and a church carpet.

'Bribe' detective jailed

A former Metropolitan Police detective and a businessman were thoroughly dishonest men, a Knightsbridge judge said yesterday, when he imprisoned them for corruptly giving £2,800 to a senior police officer to induce him to return drugs and cash seized in a police raid.

The two, Richard Humphreys, aged 57, of Alconbury Weston, Cambridgeshire, and Sidney Cohen, aged 67, an exporter, of Wallace Court, Old Marylebone Road, London, were arrested at Mr Cohen's home while handing over the cash, the court heard. Both denied the charge, saying they had set up the bribe to catch corrupt police officers.

Sentencing Humphreys, who had served in the police for 27 years, to 12 months and Cohen to nine months, Judge Morton told them: "I have formed the opinion there is little of merit in either of you. Humphreys is a disgrace to the force in which he served.

Top-grade Whitehall cuts anger union

By Peter Hennessy

The union representing senior civil servants has sent a sharply worded letter to the Civil Service Department about a Government plan, leaked in *The Times* on October 6, to thin olut the top three ranks of the hierarchy on the basis of a report on the Whitehall chain of command of command undertaken by Sir Geofrey Wardale, former second permanent secretary at the Department of the Environment.

Writing to Sir John Herbecq, second permanent secretrary at the CSD, Mr John Ward, general secretary of the Association of First Division Civil Servants, reminds him that the union was given a pledge last December that "suject to any overriding considerations of sensitivity or confidentiality, the relevant evidence and conclusions of the [Wardale] study team, would be made available to the trade unions before any final decisions were taken."

Mr Ward says he has received reports from his union branches that departments are reducing the number of posts in the so-called open structure, which embraces the top three grades, "simply by not replacing officials when they retire and farming out the work to those who remain, sometimes almost without warning."

The Times reported last week that the Government intends by April 1984, to achieve a 10 per cen cut in the 822 officials it inherited in the open structure in May, 1979. In addition, the report continued, the Prime Minister had approved a plan to reduce the ratio of permanent to deputy and under-secretaries to the proportion at which they stood in 1965 before the explosion in under-secretary posts that took place under the Wilson and Heath administrations.

RUBIK BOOK COPY IS BANNED

Patrick Bossert, aged 13, the schoolboy who solved the Rubik's Cube puzzle and wrote a best-selling book about it, is losing royalties because his book is being pirated, the High Court was told yesterday.

Mr John Baldwin, his counsel, told Mr Justice Dillon that a cheap version of the book, on inferior paper and with a stapled spine, was being sold in London street markets.

The judge granted Patrick, of Lancaster Park, Richmond, Surrey, and Penguin Books, his publishers, an injunction against Mr Stephen Richard Johnson and Mr Tony Gillespie, who have been selling a 50p version of *You can do the Cube* from a stall in The Cut, Waterloo, London.

IN BRIEF

New powers for Manx governor

Manx MP's, during their last session yesterday before the Isle of Man general election in November, were told that from November 1, assent to domestic legislation would be granted in Douglas by the island's Lieutenant Governor, instead of by the Queen in Privy Council.

The change, agreed with the British Government, is one of a series for which the island has fought, to take more control of its affairs.

Invaders repelled

School heads in Gwent, South Wales, have banned pupils from visiting amusement ar- cades during school hours. Punishment for offenders will range from lines to detention or the cane. The County Council says that pupils have been playing truant to play space invaders. Firm action was needed.

Bowled out

Firemen had to use a saw and screwdriver to free Dawn Stanley, aged 15, of Arnold, Nottingham, when her thumb became stuck in one of the bowls at a Nottingham bowling alley.

Alan Minter fined

Alan Minter, aged 29, the former world middleweight boxing champion, was fined £33 by East Grinstead magistrates yesterday for speeding. Mr Minter, of Selfield Road, West Hoathly, West Sussex, pleaded guilty. His licence was endorsed.

Rent rebels' new jobs

Five of the 11 Clay Cross councillors in Derbyshire who were made bankrupt and disqualified from holding public office for refusing to raise council rents are back in the governing bodies of local schools. They include Graham and David Skinner, brothers of Mr Dennis Skinner, the Labour MP for Bolsover.

Strangeways protest

Two men clumbed a 300ft crane in Liverpool city centre yesterday to protest at the imprisonment of Mr Danny Vaughan, aged 25. Their brother, who is on hunger strike at Strangeways prison, Manchester, awaiting trial.

BBC digs in behind ramparts

From Kenneth Gosling, Belfast

Outside, the pneumatic drills clatter mercilessly. But inside the fortress-like headquarters of the BBC in the Belfast city centre the sounds are muffled. There is good reason to be grateful for the thickness of the walls.

"We had a car bomb go off outside and all we felt was a slight tremor", Janet Quigg, the information officer, said as our small press party toured the building in the wake of Mr George Howard, the BBC chairman.

He is in Belfast to inaugurate the first Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, putting the BBC on the same footing as its counterparts in Scotland and Wales.

No one complains about the drills because their message is one of hope. The island site near the City Hall will house a purpose-built studio complex, the cost running close to £10m over five years.

"What is good about it is that it gives our staff the feeling that the BBC is here to stay." Mr James Hawthorne, controller of BBC Northern Ireland, remarked.

He and Mr Cecil Taylor, head of programmes, reflect on the huge difficulties that confront them in news and current affairs, and on the general unpopularity of the BBC here.

Twenty years ago, if you said you worked for the BBC you were well received; people were eager to talk to you, there were free seats at the cinema. Today things are different. Mr Hawthorne is not complaining. He tells it as it is.

"The BBC Northern Ireland has behaved professionally and honourably in the last 12 years, which is why we are so enormously unpopular. We insist on telling the story and we tell it, warts and all — and we have made people uncomfortable."

Part of their difficulty is that people fail to understand their problem, to see how difficult it is to cover a divided country.

And yet when there has been trouble, when a woman has been widowed, the BBC's information office becomes a place to turn to in distress, and Janet Quigg and her staff lend a compassionate ear.

But try, as the BBC does, to analyse the nature of the problem and "nobody out there thanks you for it", Mr Hawthorne says.

"When he was director-general, Sir Charles Curran said Northern Ireland was the BBC's biggest editorial problem. The BBC has found itself defending its coverage against its own customers and against the politicians. And politicians in office are very powerful people."

But it is not all news and current affairs. There are many more programmes that are pleasant and entertaining than are unpleasant and uncomfortable. And in the past three years, since Mr Hawthorne became controller, they have been trying to find themselves a place on the network as of right, not as part of some quota system.

Mr Taylor says he is encouraged by the now substantial flow of good writing, without which good programmes are impossible. And the writers use the whole of Ireland as their cultural hinterland.

RTE, the Irish television authority, gets just a little jealous of the all-Irish programmes they do, Mr Taylor reckons.

"I had a letter the other day from the playwright, David Rudkin, asking to do a play for us, and that is being set up. It is very encouraging to us."

Both Mr Taylor and Mr Hawthorne welcome warmly the new council, with its mix of interests. The religious beliefs of the members do count, of course, but are not crucial, just as general recruitment to the staff is based solely on merit.

"They could take any one of three attitudes", Mr Hawthorne says. "They could look at what has been done and say, 'Keep on doing it', or they could say, 'We are a bunch of moral cowards, not sufficiently enterprising and needing to do hugely controversial programmes'.

"Or they might say, 'Stop doing things that cause pain'. But if they did that, it would bring them into head-on collision with the board of governors."

The fact is, however uncomfortable it may be, that the BBC in Northern Ireland has had to go into completely new areas, and Mr Bobby Sands, the former MP, was their first example of that.

The Hawthorne-Taylor pattern is this: if you have covered a tricky problem and you have done your best and you know you are right, then you are equipped to give a reasonable explanation to anyone.

Visiting current affairs people spend a long time talking to both men before they get their programmes together, and it pays off.

Visiting reporters encounter the following handwritten sign on the newsroom door: "Notice for BBC refugees from Liverpool, Manchester and Wood Green: please queue at the bottom of the room and wait for social workers to allocate food parcels and bedding".

Rates poll campaign launched by councils

By Robin Young

All national newspapers carry full-page advertisements today placed by the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities. They herald a campaign against proposed legislation to require local referendums before authorities may raise supplementary rates.

So far, about half the association's 77 member authorities have each made voluntary contributions of £10,000 towards the cost. None of the Conservative-controlled councils has so far subscribed, and some have accused the association's leaders of using ratepayers' money to finance a party political campaign.

Mr Jack Smart, chairman of the association, said in London yesterday that he hoped all the member authorities would eventually support the campaign, which aimed to protect essential democratic freedom and the system of constitutional checks and balances.

"The Government's proposed laws are unprecedented in the power they will put in the hands of ministers", he claimed.

Most members felt they must take the unprecedented step of a public campaign. One line in the advertisement says: "The idea (of the proposed legislation) is to take away your local authority's power to levy rates."

The campaign's opponents may complain to the Advertising Standards Authority that this claim is misleading



Princess Anne conferring an honorary doctorate on Lord Charteris of Amisfield

Princess installed as chancellor

Princess Anne was installed yesterday as Chancellor of London University, following in the footsteps of her grandmother, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who was Chancellor for 25 years.

As her first act, she conferred an honorary doctorate of law on Lord Charteris of Amisfield, who served the Queen as Private Secretary and Assistant Private Secretary for 27 years and on Mr Shridath Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth.

One of Lord Charteris's first duties was to post the announcement of Princess Anne's birth on the gates of Clarence House, and one of his last for the birth of her son, Peter, Princess Anne said.

The Princess was the first member of the Royal Family to fight an open election for the post, beating Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed black South African dissident, and Mr Jack Jones, former general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

☐ Sir James Lighthill, Provost of University College, the oldest and largest of London University's institutions, announced yesterday in the presence of Princess Anne the public launching of the college's 150th anniversary appeal to raise £4m (our Education Correspondent writes). More than £500,000 has already been given.

Restored buildings to compete for awards

By John Young, Planning Reporter

The restoration and conversion of old buildings for commercial or industrial use is the theme of the 1982 conservation awards competition sponsored by *The Times* and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Eligible uses include manufacturing, warehousing, wholesaling, retailing, offices, transport, mineral-working and agriculture. Recreational, ecclesiastical, educational, medical and residential buildings are excluded.

Improvements must have been completed between January 1, 1977, and December 31, 1981. The judges will pay particular attention to improved working conditions, the creation of additional employment, the restoration of buildings of architectural or historic interest and the economics of the work involved.

The closing date for entries is February 28, 1982. Details and entry forms are obtainable from Miss Frances Armitage, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, London SW1P 3AD.

The 1982 competition is the twelfth in the series. An exhibition of the 1981 awards opened yesterday at 12 Great George Street and will remain on show until the end of this month.

Tree Council chief calls for forestry strategy

By Our Planning Reporter

Tree planting in Britain should be greatly increased, for both economic and conservation reasons, a report published yesterday states.

World timber consumption is expected to increase by 80 per cent by the year 2000, and by 200 per cent by 2025, it says. At the same time, huge areas of forest are being cleared and turned over to agriculture, or left derelict.

Forecasts for British tree consumption are lower: a 50 per cent increase by 2000, and 90 per cent by 2025. But only 8 per cent of the United Kingdom is woodland, compared with 30 per cent in most European countries.

Britain at present imports 92 per cent of its timber requirements, at a cost of £2,750m a year. Aside from the cost, a growing global shortage is likely to mean that in the next century, the country will be totally dependent on its own hardwoods, says the report, by Mr Derek Lovejoy, chairman of the Tree Council.

Mr Lovejoy says there are thousands of hectares of vacant land, much of it owned by public bodies, which would be enhanced by trees and at the same time contribute to the economy.

Who will plant oaks, page 15

Man in £20m drugs trial 'was in secret service'

An Oxford graduate allegedly involved in a £20m drug smuggling operation told Customs investigators that he had been working for the British intelligence service, a jury heard in the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Dennis Howard Marks, aged 36, added: "My work is of a secret nature".

The jury was told that after his arrest at an hotel in May last year, Mr Marks was interrogated by Customs officers inquiring into the unloading of 15 tons of cannabis on to a remote island off the west coast of Scotland in December, 1979. Mr Marks denied involvement in smuggling, dealing in cannabis or financing the operation.

He claimed he was working for D16, formerly M16, and was alleged to have added: "It is difficult to resist when you have been flattered into believing your country needs you".

Mr Marks, of Hans Road, Chelsea, and two other man, Morgan Prentiss, aged 41, a Californian yacht broker, and Hedley Morgan, aged 35, also an Oxford graduate, of Oaklands Avenue, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, have pleaded not guilty to seven charges of evasion of the prohibition on the importation of drugs and possessing drugs.

Mr Nicholas Baker, a Customs investigator, alleged that in conversations Mr Marks drew a distinction between cannabis and heroin and showed interest in the argument for the legalization of cannabis. He claimed Mr Marks said: "I smoke it now and again". Mr Marks, who lives in a £500-a-week flat, was also alleged to have said "no comment" when asked about how he earned a living.

Mr Baker told the jury that Mr Marks had said: "If you prove an association between me and a supportable charge I will plead guilty".

Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, defending Mr Marks, asked if Mr Baker knew of members of drug smuggling teams giving information to the authorities and then being allowed to escape. That suggestion was "absolute nonsense" said the witness.

Lord Hutchinson said that in 1973 Mr Marks had been charged in relation to the importation of cannabis but had not answered to his bail. "The suggestion is that he was forcibly prevented from doing so and that he became a fugitive from injustice."

The trial continues today.

TEACHERS SEEKING JOBS CODE

By Our Education Correspondent

Sharpened political conflict in society has led to political patronage and prejudice playing a greater part in the appointment and promotion of teachers, Dr Walter Roy, chairman of the National Union of Teachers' education committee, claimed yesterday.

"The splendid British tradition of tolerance and free thought that was once so admired is now at risk. That must be, and is, reflected in schools and in the way teachers are appointed", he said.

Dr Roy was speaking at a press conference in London to mark the publication of a proposed code of practice on the appointment, promotion and career development of teachers.

The code suggests that candidates for a teaching post should not be asked about their membership of, or attitude towards, any teacher organization; their political or religious beliefs (except in the case of appointment to denominational schools); their marital status or plans; or their willingness to take part in extra-curricular activities.

A fair way forward (National Union of Teachers, Hamilton House Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9BD, 40p).

Survey finds that few are better off when sick

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The first test of the claim that some employees are better off when they are sick rather than at work is provided in a survey of more than 300 companies published today.

The survey shows that only 11 per cent of employees are likely to be able to keep sickness benefit on top of their full pay, while most manual workers have inferior sick pay cover compared with that provided for white-collar workers.

The survey, carried out by the Metropolitan Pensions Association, is intended to help employers faced with renegotiation of existing sick pay schemes because of impending legislation transferring responsibility for sickness benefit from the national insurance scheme to employers.

One of the reasons advanced by the Government for making the change is that large numbers of employees are better off when they are on sick leave.

The Government proposals would make employers responsible for paying sickness benefit at a flat rate during the first eight weeks for almost all employees, including new starters. The survey shows that present practice varies widely between, and within, companies.

More than three-quarters of the schemes provided no sick pay for temporary employees, and 7 per cent of the companies surveyed provided no sick pay for at least one category of full-time permanent adult employees.

The survey covered 333 companies with a million employees, running a total of 494 different sick pay schemes.

Survey of Sick Pay and Medical Benefits (MPA Ltd, Metropolitan House, Northgate, Chichester, Sussex PO19 1BE; £20).

Code change likely on fuel cut off from needy

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Growing concern about the hardship faced by families and elderly people who have their gas or electricity disconnected led last night to the Department of Energy issuing a statement in advance of a report expected to be critical of the gas and electricity boards' adherence to the code of conduct.

Mr David Mellor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy, announced that the gas and electricity industries had agreed to consider changes in the application of the code and the payment of fuel bills in the light of the report, prepared by the Policy Studies Institute an independent research body.

He was asking them to report back to him by next February so that any changes to the code could be implemented by March, when people would receive their main winter fuel bills.

The code of practice is intended to prevent fuel supplies being disconnected in cases of hardship, and particularly when there are young children or elderly people in the household. But there has been growing evidence that poor families and pensioners have been cut off in spite of the code's provisions.

The institute's report, which is to be published today, was asknowledged by Mr Mellor to be critical, although he said it found in general that the fuel industries operated in accordance with the code of practice.

From Tuesday's later editions

No English, no benefits for Indian woman

Inability to understand English disqualified Mrs Fatimah Varachia, an Indian, from receiving state benefits. The Department of Health and Social Security has ruled that by failing to learn English she is hindering her chances of finding a job.

Her benefits from the department's Gloucester office were stopped a month ago and a supplementary benefits tribunal has upheld the decision.

Cuttlefish key to jail smuggling attempt

A civilian instructor at Parkhurst prison, Isle of Wight, admitted that he smuggled cuttlefish to a man serving a 25-year sentence so that an impression could be made on it of a master key.

Ronald Summer, aged 49, of Station Avenue, Sandown, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. He also admitted smuggling vodka and tobacco into the prison.

It was stated that the cuttlefish was found with the imprint of a pass key to the entire prison. Locks had to be changed at a cost of £10,000.

Government warned on car imports

Consumer organization leaders warned the Government that any attempt to stop the personal importing of cars would be a breach of the Treaty of Rome.

Mr Christopher Zealley, chairman of the Consumers' Association, and Mr Michael Shanks, chairman of the National Consumer Council, wrote jointly to Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, with evidence that net-of-tax car prices abroad were consistently lower than in Britain.

Customs cuts help drug smugglers

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Heroin traffic, most forms of smuggling, import fraud and the evasion of EEC trade quotas are all increasing because of customs and excise staff reductions, Civil Service union leaders will tell European MPs in Strasbourg today.

Britain is earning £30m a year more from the refunds it receives from Brussels as a customs agent of the EEC than it spends on enforcement, according to figures produced yesterday by the Society of Civil and Public Servants (SCPS).

The society, which represents 15,000 customs and VAT officers, is joining unions from 10 other countries in a lobby of the European Parliament today to urge MEPs to censure EEC member states, such as Britain and West Germany, for cutting customs staff when, the unions say, the need for them is increasing.

The society says that cuts of 2,500 customs and excise staff since 1979 contrast sharply with France, where manpower will increase by 2,500 over the next two years.

A pamphlet produced by the Society yesterday claims that, despite the increasing volume of heroin seized by the British authorities, this year (29 kilos since January), the drug is becoming more readily available.

PARLIAMENT October 13 1981

Nationality Bill change rejected

HOUSE OF LORDS

If a question arose about diplomatic protection it would be of great importance that it should be clear which persons were British nationals on the international plane and which were not, Lord Elwyn-Jones (Lab) said when the report stage of the British Nationality Bill was resumed.

He was welcoming from the Opposition front bench a new clause providing that everyone who under the Bill was a British citizen, a citizen of the British dependent territories or a British overseas citizen should have the status of a British national.

Lord Geddes (C), who moved the new clause, said he did so because the whole question of the status of nationality had not been defined within the Bill. This was an attempt to embrace all three categories of citizenship as defined in the Bill. It was a problem of national status for international purposes.

Lord Elwyn-Jones said the new clause would simply affirm the undeniable fact that all the various categories of being British in this Bill had at least one thing in common. They all denoted persons who held British nationality in some degree or other.

To declare (he went on) that all the people mentioned in the new clause are British nationals would be for our own purposes a clarifying amendment. For international purposes it would be a declaratory one but one which would be of considerable value to those affected in relation to their dealings with the governments, immigration officers and authorities of other countries.

To pass the new clause would be an important affirmation to all those who were to be British under the Bill but were not to get the new British citizenship. It would be an affirmation of continuing British responsibility and British connexion.

Lord Trefgarne, Under-Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said the new description "citizen of the British dependent territories" was clear and unambiguous. The Government would explain fully to other countries the new citizenship titles and their meaning.

He saw serious difficulties with the new clause. It was particularly unfortunate that it would cover many people not only subject to Britain's immigration control but also holding other citizenships. The additional words would serve only to generate confusion, blur the distinction between the new categories of citizenship, and, worst of all perhaps, raise expectations among the less well-informed which could not in the event be realized.

Lord Elystan-Morgan (Lab), for the Opposition, said that many people the world over would feel doubt and uncertainty as a result of this legislation, and would feel comforted and more secure if the amendment was carried.

There was not the slightest danger or possibility of the five million people in Hongkong, or any percentage of them, availing themselves of any gap that might be made in the legislation. But the people of Hongkong feared something might be done which would have evil and disastrous consequences for them. No one wished to see Hongkong, or any part of the world, weakened; and this was the purpose of the amendment.

A definition of nationality was necessary for internal purposes; for purposes connected with the EEC; and as far as the world was concerned. The case had been made out overwhelmingly for a declaration to the whole world that the citizens contained in the Bill were British nationals.

The amendment was rejected by 105 votes to 102, Government majority, three.

Lady Birk, for the Opposition, moved an amendment to end what she described as an absurd anomaly in the Bill—that certain British passport holders who had been admitted for permanent settlement in the United Kingdom, and most of whom were living permanently here, were not to have a right of abode in the United Kingdom.

It was bureaucratic nonsense as well as being demonstrably unfair, she said.

Lord Avebury (L), supporting the amendment, said it would ensure that the persons in the categories affected, who included British protected persons and British persons without citizenship, would have the rights which they would have enjoyed if they had been British citizens.

Lord Belstead, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, said that by granting the right of abode to people who were not British citizens and had not held the right hitherto the amendment would continue and exacerbate the confusion which existed between citizenship and the right of abode. The amendment would confer the right on newly-arrived people who could not be said to have had time to forge any close links with this country.

The Government had tried to go a considerable distance to meet the spirit behind the amendment. It had provided under a clause concerned with acquisition by registration an avenue of citizenship which was fair. There was a lot to be said for registration. It provided certainty and a formal status which people would welcome.

The amendment was rejected by 114 votes to 77—Government majority, 37.

An attempt by Lord Pitt of Hampstead (Lab) to provide a "safety net" for British overseas citizens who did not have a right of abode anywhere else, was rejected by 114 votes to 84—Government majority, 30.

He said that the vast majority of people who could be covered by British overseas citizenship had some right of abode somewhere. But there would be some who will not have a right of abode anywhere. The Government has a moral duty to these people.

Lord Belstead said the amendment would mean an immediate right of entry into this country of about 210,000 people who were at present subject to immigration control. They were not known to be in immediate jeopardy.

The Government was still committed to the special voucher scheme for some of these people—perhaps 70,000 in East Africa who had gone from there to India. Even the admittance of United Kingdom passport holders under the voucher scheme was at a controlled rate.

Tory peers give solid support to Government

Members of the Conservative Party in the Lords who supported the Government were "solid in their support", Lord Cockfield, Minister of State at the Treasury, said during questions in the House about the economic situation.

He added that members of the Commons needed to answer for their own views in the Commons.

Lord Underhill (Lab) said that a leading article in *The Times* today expressed concern about a number of economic and financial aspects, and he asked if the minister had any comments to make on this.

Lord Cockfield: I always read articles which appear in *The Times* with great interest but not always with agreement.

He suggested that Labour peers ought to be prepared to welcome the signs of progress in the economy which were being shown. Figures released today showed that in the three months to August manufacturing output increased by nearly 2 per cent over the previous three months.

Police issued with new equipment

The right balance must be struck between the prudent provision of protective equipment for the police and not allowing such provision to set the police apart from the communities for which they were responsible, Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said at question time.

He informed Lord Orr-Ewing (C) that the equipment now with the police included shields, 12,500 new-style protective helmets, and 2,000 fire-retardant suits.

Lord Orr-Ewing asked whether and Chief Constable of Cornwall and Devon who had said he did not want this protection had now changed his mind.

Lord Belstead: The Devon and Cornwall force have a supply of helmets and shields.

When **Lord Wells-Pestell (Lab)** inquired whether the equipment supplied to the police include arms and CS gas, the minister replied: The answer is "Yes". It includes CS gas and certain supplies of baton rounds.

Controls over multinationals sought

EEC PARLIAMENT

A report presented to the European Parliament in Strasbourg by Mr Richard Caborn (Sheffield, Soc) called for legislation, guidelines, codes, multilateral agreements, and more cooperation and exchange between states to "harness the positive effects of multinational enterprises" and "minimise their possible negative effects".

Moving his detailed motion on behalf of the economic and monetary affairs committee, Mr Caborn said that the starting point should be a framework of law within which the multinationals should operate.

He had looked at three major areas: disclosure of information; transfer pricing; and merger control. There had been some action by the Commission on the first, but not enough.

Although transfer pricing had been investigated by the Commission it was taking no initiative at present. He hoped that the Council of Ministers would activate the draft directive on merger control which was at present before it.

Mr Peter Beazley (Bedfordshire, Ed) said that multinationals could not operate world-wide without decentralized organization. There were guidelines and codes of practice already established by OECD and the International Labour Office. They must be continuously up-dated.

Mr Allan Rogers (South-East Wales, Soc) said that what was at issue was immoral and illegal transfer pricing operated by multinational—international theft of money from national governments. The aim of transfer pricing was to avoid paying legitimately levied taxes in member states. Market traders paid rents to local councils for their stalls. It was no less equitable to ask multinationals to pay taxes to countries where they operated.

Mr Christopher Jackson (East Kent Ed) moved an amendment to replace the motion with one recognizing the benefits conferred by multinationals but calling on the Commission strictly to enforce competition rules to prevent abuse.

It also supported establishment of a code on multinationals and said that the OECD guidelines were an important step towards establishing ground rules.

Herr Karl-Heinz Narjes, for the commission, said that multinationals played a decisive role in economic welfare. He supported the Caborn report as a contribution by Parliament to dealing with the problem in an objective manner.

Community policies should not be a crusade against the multinationals but should contribute to creating a balanced framework for their activities in an economic climate in which industrial and social change was mastered. Multinationals should not be discriminated against because of their multinationality.

Mr Jackson's amendment was rejected by 105 votes to 70 and the motion was carried by 211 votes to 94 with seven abstentions.

Stock exchange talks proposed

The European Commission will be consulting a wide range of interests, including public authorities, investors and banks about the creation of new links between stock exchanges in the community, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Vice-President of the Commission with budget responsibility, said in reply to a motion stressing the need to create a genuine European stock market by increasing interpretation of national markets.



There's some very worrying legislation about to creep in and out of Parliament.

The idea is to take away your Local Authority's power to levy rates.

If you hate rates (and who doesn't), you could be fooled into believing it's good news.

That's what Whitehall is relying on.

But think. Without money your council is without power.

It can't make decisions. It can't go against Whitehall.

Even if you want it to on certain issues. That's the value of your local council.

It can check excessive control of local affairs by any Government.

Remember, after a general election the Government doesn't have to be nice for five years.

When you come to us with your problems our hands will be tied.

You'll come up against this innocent looking law. And like all laws, just try arguing with it.

It won't matter if your local councillor knows the roads are bad (he lives there too).

It won't matter if the local school is closing down (he'll probably have children there).

It won't matter if the old people's home is overcrowded.

There will be no point appealing to us.

No point in attending council meetings.

As things are, our doors are open. Whitehall's will stay closed.

The Government want you to believe they're only going to control your rates.

But make no mistake.

They're going behind your back. Soon you won't have any hand in your own affairs.

Don't be whitewashed by Whitehall, keep it local.

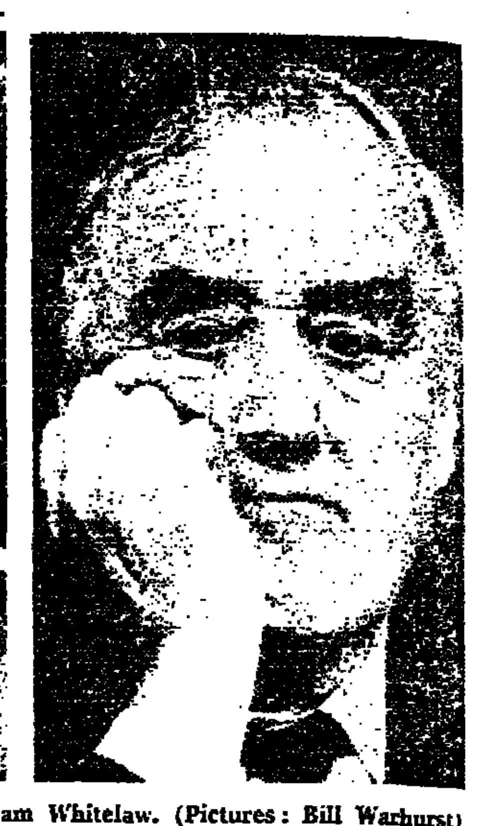
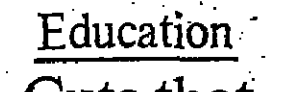
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Conservative Party Conference 1/ Opening day at Blackpool brings challenge to Government team





The Conservative Party's political heavyweights on the opening day of the party's conference. From left, Mrs Thatcher, Michael Heseltine, James Prior, Sir George Young, Lord Gowrie and William Whitelaw. (Pictures: Bill Warhurst)

Law and order

Demands to bring back hanging a blow to Whitelaw's policies

Reports from Alan Wood, Bernard Withers, Geoffrey Browning, Sara Bonner and Tony Hodges.

The Conservative Party Conference on its opening day in Blackpool yesterday rejected a motion on law and order amid enthusiastic calls for the reintroduction of capital and corporal punishment.

Loud applause greeted the demand from **Mr Brian Silvester**, *of Crewe, for capital* and corporal punishment and a three-line whip in the Commons when it was debated there in the next parliament.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said he understood the strong feeling and the message must be clear to MPs. When the matter was debated in Parliament the motion to restore it was heavily defeated.

What he found surprising was that it should be suggested that in some ways MPs should be coerced. If the Conservative Party was to go down this road it would be rather extreme at the same time to say how wicked it was that the left wing of the Labour Party should be doing exactly the same thing.

Mr Silvester said that 84 out of 182 resolutions on law and order called for such a reintroduction or a referendum on the subject. By picking a vague motion the conference organizers were trying to dodge the real issues. "We should not let them", he said. "There is no doubt the electorate want these harsher penalties. The result of a referendum on this issue is a foregone conclusion."

Mr Silvester said that in July, 1979, the new House of Commons had a free vote on capital punishment and it was *to no end. If all Conservative* MPs had voted for it, the country would have capital punishment now. But some Tory MPs put their consciences before their electors and before the wishes of the party.

He would not cast lightly aside the consciences of MPs who voted against capital punishment, but what was more important—the maintenance of law and order or the *consciences of some Tory MPs?*

"If we as ordinary party members are ever going to get our wishes implemented", he said, "we must go further than just speaking at conference and then being ignored. We must insist our views are acted upon.

"In our manifesto for the next election we should again state that we would have an early vote on capital and corporal punishment but that this time we would have a three line whip on the vote.

"If some Conservative MPs cannot go along with this they had better not stand as Conservatives at the next election. The issue of capital and corporal punishment is important to people and the Conservative Party is the only political party that can deliver."

He was loudly applauded all the way back to his seat.

The motion, rejected by the conference, stated that while appreciating the steps already taken to assist the police with the enforcement of law and order, it deplored the outbreaks of aggravated violence against society and called on the Government to provide the police and the courts with powers to enable them to maintain the order and moral standards which the citizens of this country were entitled to *expect.*

Moving it, **Mr Anthony Bell**, Teesside, Thornaby, called for more discipline, whether self-imposed or enforced, in the home, at schools, at work and on the streets. There must be increased efficiency by the police in solving crime.

They must protect the victims of crime from sensationalism and cheque book journalism. They must lower standards in "our academies of crime" by reducing the overcrowding in prisons. They must have stiff, more purposeful penalties for crimes of violence.

Mrs Joyce Bowley, Sutton and Cheam, chairman of the Greater London Area Women's Advisory Committee, called for more support and understanding for the police force which was the best in the world. Not enough had been done to support them.

***Mr Mike Truman**, Brentford,* who attacked racism in the police and in the Conservative Party, was booed by a large number of representatives. In a retort to the booing he shouted: "If you want to support racist policies join a party that supports them, because you are not Conservatives".

He said that unemployed young blacks felt they were unwanted and reacted by fighting the most obvious symbol, the police. The police could not hope to escape suspicion until the complaints procedure was truly independent. A substantial number of police recruits had racist views which were not always eradicated by training.

Mr Truman said: "I do not think any Conservative who supports the National Front policy of repatriation can remain a member of this party which supports a policy for all citizens, whatever their colour, under the rule of law."

Mr Shakir Hussain, Manchester, Ardwick, said he did not know how they could expect the police to do a dangerous and difficult job without the proper tools and equipment and legislative powers. For loonies and lefties only interested in anarchy and dictatorship he would suggest a one way ticket to Russia.

Mrs Edwina Currie, Birmingham, a member of the parole board of Winston Green Prison, strongly criticized the Bail Act. Holding up a pair of handcuffs, she said they should allow the police to put these on criminals and leave them on.

The police caught men and women, took them to court and they were given bail and told to go away and be good. It might be a year before they came to trial and she had seen from prison records what happened when people were on bail.

Conditions in prison were a scandal and prison officers had a most unpleasant and dangerous job.

Mr John Chatfield, South East Area, said it was essential to retain the constitutional balance between central and local government *and chief* constables in the provision and direction of the police forces. There was no need for a national police force which would be the way to the police state and ultimately to the political control of the police.

Mr Whitelaw replying to the debate, said he did not resent criticisms and the arguments advanced as he had to find the right balance in the interests *of all of the people.*

The grave events of the summer demonstrated the motion was right to stress the duty of Conservatives to give wholehearted support, not only to the forces which upheld the law, but to well-tried moral standards and values which had been the firm foundation of respect for the rule or law.

It was obvious to people outside that the Conservative Party gave unequivocal support *to the rule of law* and maintenance of order so crucial to the maintenance of their free *society.*

Improving police pay had played a major part in the marked improvement in the quality and number of applicants to join. Since the election the English and Welsh police forces has grown by 7,000 officers. Almost all forces were up to strength.

Much had been said about the causes of the violent disorders of the summer, but it would be wise to wait for the final report of Lord Scarman on the riots and causes.

There could be no excuse for law breaking of this type and people who tried to make such excuses were engaged in the undermining of our society.

In the face of such disorders, it was his duty to provide for the protection of property and people. The immediate burden fell on chief constables, but the Government had to ensure they had the right equipment for the job. The police had proper protective clothing which enabled them to adopt more positive tactics to break up violent groups. In the last resort they could use water cannons, baton rounds and CS gas. It would be a tragic moment for this country if they had to bring soldiers on to the streets.

There might be occasions when the police could be criticized, but nothing could justify generalized smears from a small, but vociferous section of society.

It was remarkable how the determination of their attacks was matched only by their eagerness to gain the political control of the force for their own ends.

Under a Conservative Government, there would be no political direction of the police.

As well as the role of the police it was also necessary to consider what became of those who broke the law when they were caught. The sad truth was that the grim reality of life in overcrowded Victorian prisons imposed great strains on prison staff who did a remarkable job in difficult circumstances.

"It would be hypocrisy to suggest that constructive standards of custodial treatment—or even human decency—can be maintained in such conditions", he said. "Yet these conditions are still worsening, old prisons deteriorate day by day and the prison population rises. Last summer it approached 46,000 and could easily do so again by the spring."

The problem had been a major and continuing one since he became Home Secretary. There were those who spoke of "bricks and mortar" *who suggested the answer was* to build more prisons. It was a pity they had not preached the message during the last 50 years, he said, for no purpose-built prison or Borstal had been built between 1918 and 1958.

"We are building prisons. In the next few years we plan to make starts on the construction of seven new prisons. At the same time we are having to spend almost £20m per year on the maintenance of existing prisons. Our programme to develop existing prisons over the next decade will cost around £360m at current prices.

"I am told to go back to bricks and mortar. There is the answer, that is what I have been doing", he said.

He could not assure the conference that the steps would in themselves release pressure on the prison system because so many of the old Victorian prisons were falling down.

The question to ask was whether prison, which cost £7,000 a year per prisoner, was in every case the most effective way of preventing reoffending by lesser offenders. Rates of imprisonment and lengths of sentences in Britain were among the highest in western Europe, he said.

It was important to emphasize how important it was that serious offenders should receive serious, deterrent sentences. Such people should expect to be locked away in prison for a lengthy period as a punishment and for the protection of society.

The courts had the power to do this and what might not be appreciated was that they used it. There were 1,500 prisoners serving more than four years for burglary and *robbery and some were serving* life sentences for these offences.

"It is the prospect of likely capture by an efficient police force and of lengthy imprisonment after sentence that will—before anything else—deter the hard-headed professional criminal", he said.

The Government had opened 30 new attendance centres for young hooligans. He was convinced the conference was right to support the short, sharp shock regime experiment in detention centres, which, because of its success, had recently been extended to further centres.

"We should not use our prisons simply as dustbins for such offenders without any thought of how they are to be reformed. There is no evidence that for the lesser offenders longer prison sentences are any more effective than shorter ones in preventing reoffending after release."

The Government wanted to give the courts greater control over what happened to young offenders after conviction. This could be done by widening the range of custodial and non-custodial sentences at the courts' disposal.

Restrictions placed on prison sentences for young adult offenders by the Criminal Justice Act of 1961 would be removed, he said. In its place would be a single, determinate custodial sentence to be called youth custody, this would take the place of the existing Borstal and prison sentences for young people.

Education

Cuts that threaten not fat, but bone

A warning that cuts in education had not just cut through the fat; but threatened the bone, was made by **Sir William van Straubenzee**, a former under secretary for education and science in Mr Edward Heath's government. During the education debate, Sir William, who is also a former Conservative spokesman on education, counselled **Sir Keith Joseph**, the new Secretary of State for Education and Science, not to push too far.

To cheers he said: "Many of us in politics are not servants to theory. That is a profoundly unconservative thing to be. We are in politics because we serve a compassionate party, caring for the widest group of people and deeply caring for our young."

Sir William, MP for Wokingham, said Sir Keith had responsibility entrusted to him and he should take the pulse of the party as he made his decisions.

Sir Keith, replying to the debate, said the importance the party attached to good education for all the country's children was not at issue.

There was widespread concern about standards in many parts of the comprehensive system. This concern was not only about academic standards but also, in some parts of the country, about behaviour, discipline and work habits. Since more than 85 per cent of secondary pupils were now in comprehensive schools, they must take account of this anxiety. It was true resources for education in real terms were being curtailed although expenditure had still been rising. The fall in real resources for education was substantially less than the fall in the number of pupils going through the schools.



Sir Keith Joseph—shot across his bows.

The state should not be the only provider of schools. The right of parents to pay even with sacrifices, for their children's education on the one hand, and the existence of independent schools on the other, were twin parts of a free society. (Applause). It was vital to remember that the state should *not centralize all power,*

"I have been intellectually attracted to the idea of seeing whether eventually vouchers might be a way of increasing parental choice even further. I know that there are great difficulties in making a voucher deliver in a way that would commend itself to us more choice than the 1980 Act will deliver. It is now up to the advocates of such a possibility *to study the difficulties,* and they are real difficulties, and see whether they can develop proposals which would cope with them."

A further year at school for those who wished to sit a 17-plus examination geared to a free vocational curriculum had been suggested, he said, and it was hoped before long to publish the government's views on such steps.

Building on that initiative, he said, the government were now considering a similar shift in the curriculum in the 14-16-year age group. Not only would such children benefit from a more vocational emphasis in the curriculum, he said, but it might also take out some of the boredom that flowed from an unsatisfactory curriculum among the non-academic and so *reduce instances of truancy and* disruption.

The amendment was carried.

☐ The debates tomorrow will be on motions on free enterprise and industry, food and farming, rating reform, economic policy and taxation, defence and race relations.

Ulster

Better economic links with Eire is Prior's priority

Mr James Prior, the new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, pledged that the Government would wage the battle against terrorism from any source with unremitting vigour.

In a speech warmly received by the conference, Mr Prior said the end of the recent hunger strike allowed the search for peace and stability to continue. *It marked yet one more chapter* written in the blood of wasted lives.

He called for improved economic links between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic as the chief priority.

By a substantial majority, the conference passed a motion congratulating the security forces on their resolution and courage in combating terrorism as crime under the law. It noted with approval the Government's refusal to differentiate between different types of crime.

The resolution also stated that the return to peace and stability to Northern Ireland would be greatly assisted by the establishment of a new forum where representatives of local people could consider matters of most concern to all sections of the Northern Ireland population.

Dr Brian Mawhinney, MP for Peterborough, *in moving the* resolution, said that during the recent hunger strike, 10 convicted terrorists committed suicide and 64 other people were killed. For humanitarian reasons he welcomed the ending of the strike and regretted the deaths. For the same reasons, and because their resolve would not be weakened, they called on the IRA to stop the killing and bombing now.

Political motivation did not transform a terrorist into a freedom fighter. The Pope had said that murder was murder.

The long-term problems of Northern Ireland could not be solved by the security forces alone. The two communities must seek some political commonality. No solution could be imposed by London or Dublin, either separately or together. There was no evidence that an independent Ulster was viable or supported.

An assembly would speak for all the Ulster people and be a focus for allegiances and create the right political environment for change. It meant enabling the moderate and legitimate leadership of the minority community to reestablish and reassert itself.

They must reassure the majority that their British citizenship was not in question nor would it be for so long as it wished. The Unionists must also be told that British patience was not inexhaustible.

It was disgraceful that the IRA could cross the border to kill and bomb and then return to sanctuary in the south. While the new Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald had indicated a willingness to change the Irish constitution, he should start by extraditing the terrorists.

***Mrs Hazel Bradford**,* an Ulster Unionist councillor, said the British way of life was under threat not only in Ulster but throughout the United Kingdom with IRA campaigns.

They must support the Prime Minister totally in her stand against moral blackmail. There were three essentials for the return of peace and normality.

There must be continued unqualified support by the Government for the principle that Northern Ireland would remain British.

As a matter of urgency, the Dublin Government must give up its territorial claim to part of the United Kingdom.

Dublin must extradite terrorists instead of refusing on the grounds the crimes were political.

Mr Michael Baker, a local government officer from Lewisham, said any new forum of local government in Northern Ireland was doomed to failure. It had been tried before and there was no prospect of the Protestant majority allowing the Catholic minority a share in running things. A long-term solution would probably involve the whole of Ireland, Britain, Europe, and some politicians sticking their necks out and biting the bullet.

Mr David Hudson, Norfolk North, said terrorist organizations operating sometimes in cell structures were notoriously difficult to defeat, but the security forces had done this magnificently. They looked to Dublin now for a policy to pursue and prosecute terrorists within the borders of the republic.

Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest, said the trouble with any political initiative that tended to differentiate Northern Ireland from the rest of the United Kingdom was that it revived the flagging terrorists' hopes that the British could be bombed or bored out of Ireland.

Mr Stephen Day, Ripon, said the Government was to be congratulated on refusing to grant political status to the hunger strikers, but unfortunately last week's announcement of concessions had undermined their *strength and granted the terrorist* prisoners much of what they wanted. Mr Prior's honour and good will was wasted on such men.

Mr Edgar Graham, of the Ulster Unionist Council, said up to the end of September, the level of violence this year was 23 per cent up on last year's figure. In this horrifying situation, the people of Ulster had taken great heart at the firmness and resolution which the Prime Minister showed in the face of the hunger strike.

"It is a real tonic to have a Prime Minister who is at last prepared to stand up to the IRA", he said. "The current IRA campaign has thrived on one concession after another from British governments. We hope that there will be no more concessions to the IRA."

Mr Prior said the conference last debated Northern Ireland five years ago. *These had been* five long and bitter years for many families in the province and throughout Britain who had suffered as a result of violence.

"We have suffered a grievous loss ourselves through the assassination of Airey Neave", he said. "We have had a grim and horrendous reminder of violence in that dastardly attack last Saturday. The whole province has suffered deaths across the community, and young soldiers *have died."*

Throughout the United Kingdom, throughout the republic and throughout the wider world where the Government's case had been so misrepresented and misunderstood, people would be watching the conference and listening to how the Government was going to tackle the basic problems involved.

No concessions had been made to the IRA. There would be certainly no perpetration of anything which looked like concession to those who committed violence, Mr Prior said.

The end of the hunger strike allowed the search for peace and stability. It marked yet one more chapter written in the blood of wasted lives in prison There were no deals, there was to be no political status, he said.

Peace and stability must be a pre-requisite for progress in any nation. In Northern Ireland above all, political advance and economic recovery must go hand in hand. Poverty, lack of work, a sense of despair born out of setbacks and tiredness, all combine to increase the bitterness to feed the prejudices.

"The brutal fact is that our investment prospects will remain poor until we have demonstrated that violence and unrest are steadily diminishing and that accommodation between the two communities is on the increase. The relation of both to the republic is also important here", he said.

"There could be great benefit from more cross border economic cooperation. This should be pursued openly and frankly with the full involvement of the community in the north. It is for these purposes that visits between north and south at ministerial level, and at other levels, should be regularly and openly undertaken."

There were many differing, forceful and articulate views about what was best for the province and Mr Prior saw it as his job at the present stage, to listen. He had tried to make two straightforward points. First, that unless there was less policy formation and more practical cooperation, the economy would continue to slide as the image of Northern Ireland gave no confidence. Second, and equally important, that the interest of Great Britain had to be attended to as well.

"The British people will always stand against terrorism and violence. They will stand by the desire of the majority in Northern Ireland to retain their United Kingdom connexion, to seek to get on with each other, to get on with their close neighbours in the republic and to get on with the job of healing and reconstruction.

"It would be, I believe, a serious misjudgment of the mood of the British people to assume that sympathy for the victims of violence extends to an acceptance of endless bickering and squabbling about day *to day matters by both* communities. I believe that with most, if not all, that strikes a chord. We simply have to try to recreate political responsibility" he said.

There was bound to be frustration when no Northern Ireland politicians could run anything more important than a swimming pool or the refuse collection, as was the case at the moment. There were risks in doing anything, but just as emphatically there were risks in doing nothing.

"I do not believe at the moment it would be right to push ahead with the proposed Northern Ireland council, but I do believe that we have to find a new momentum and to sustain it. The ending of the hunger strike, the plight of the economy, the continuation of violence, dictate that we have to act."

The party chairman

Getting the message across

The time when the Government's policies would begin to bear fruit was nearer than many people imagined **Mr Cecil Parkinson** *told the conference* in his first speech to it as party chairman. There were cries of "Yes" when he put the question: "Will you have the nerve to see the policies through?" and conference gave Mr Parkinson, MP for Hertfordshire, South, a standing ovation at the end of a speech in which he accepted criticism that the government had done enough to explain its case and to present its policies and achievements. It would be his top priority, and that of ministers, to find the answer to that criticism, he said.

Mr Parkinson, criticizing the Social Democratic Party, said that the party was dangerous because it was a vital component in a Labour victory.

Mr Parkinson said that the Conservative party would win the election for two reasons—*because, on the basis of its* record, it would deserve to do so, and because its opponents would be seen increasingly to be unworthy, or perhaps more accurately, untrustworthy.

He said that the Labour party would be the main opposition. At the end of its conference the Labour party had been committed to a series of measures which could turn the United Kingdom into exactly the sort of society which Poland was trying to cease to be. The flow of trade would be decided by Government, as would be the direction of investment. The investment of savings would be controlled by Government and the one choice in pensions, education and health would be Hobson's choice.

Wielding that enormous power would be a party dominated by Benn, and the true measure of how far the Labour party had moved to the left was the fact that Michael Foot, Neil Kinnock and Eric Heffer should appear as moderates.

He said that the marriage between the Liberals and the SDP looked increasingly like a marriage between a mouse and a boa-constrictor, and he would remind the Liberals that there was no known case of the mouse eating the boa-constrictor. "I do not underestimate the liberals, but many of them are scared of the SDP and they have every reason to be. They both fish in the same muddy waters and there is not room there for both of them."

Conservative Party Conference 2/Prophetic warning about the Tories' future from Norman St John Stevas

'Let us free ourselves from the carcasses of dead policies and the ignorant pride of a fatal consistency'

The following are extracts from a speech given by Mr Norman St John-Stevas, MP for Chelmsford, at a meeting in Blackpool yesterday.

This year, as the political skies around us darken and the dangers deepen I once again raise my voice in prophetic warning about the courses we must follow if we are to avoid what I increasingly fear could be an electoral catastrophe. . . .

The first point is this: in British politics it is the centre ground that is vital. Those who occupy it win elections, those who vacate it or appear to do so lose them. It is because our party has never for long lost sight of this efficient truth that we have remained for so long a party of government a party unique in European, or for that matter in American, experience which dares to glory in the name Conservative and which has nevertheless won the majority of elections which have taken place over the last 100 years. The centre ground is not determinant in other European countries . . . It is no accident that the fiercest proponents of monetarist theories have been academics from universities either on the Continent or from the United States.

And what is all this verbal sparring about "consensus" and "conviction" politicians? Are not those who believe in liberality, moderation and compassion in politics as convinced of their value as those theoreticians who would refashion England into a new model with their rash logic and pitiless economic doctrines—the twentieth century equivalents of nineteenth century utilitarians —or "brutalitarians" as Disraeli branded them? . . .

The second principle—to subordinate politics to economics and within that thraldom to select a single economic end, the abatement of inflation, as the one to be pursued regardless of all other values and considerations, is not only to turn politics into a gamble on ground which since the war has been marked not by success but failure, but even worse it is to subscribe to a false and distorted view of human nature. . . . Who would have thought that we could live to see the day when economic materialism could deck itself out in Tory colours and claim to be not only the authentic voice of Conservatism but its only legitimate manifestation, yet this is precisely the theme of what has been arrogantly styled "The New Conservatism". Nothing, wrote Walter Bagehot, is so unpleasant "as a virtuous per-



Mr St John Stevas: "I increasingly fear electoral catastrophe."

son with a mean mind". How applicable that sentiment is to the economic monetarism of our own time. . . .

The third truth which no Tory should ever lose sight of is that politics is about people of flesh, not about bloodless and impossible abstractions but about men and women who are at one and the same time virtuous, flawed, imperfect, aspiring and struggling. Of course the talented must be encouraged to develop their talents but the talents themselves, like beauty or inherited wealth, are given not earned. . . . This is the country where the natural virtues still flourish even if the supernatural ones appear temporarily to have withered away. Britain is the country of compassion and concern where no charitable appeal goes unheeded, where care of neighbour, relief of suffering, help to others, are the warp and woof of our daily lives. There is in our country an extended moral constituency made up of citizens who look to public life not for what they can get out of it but for what they can contribute, who will that the quality of life be improved, who care about the health, employment and wellbeing of their fellows, who want to see our hospitals and schools improved and who are proud if our arts flourish.

There is one particular sign of the times which we ignore at our peril and that is the growing gap between the Churches and the Conservative Party. It used to be said satirically that the Church of England was the Tory Party at prayer: how badly that joke would misfire today. What have the aridities of monetarism to say to the moral conscience of this nation and its great contemporary interpreters Archbishop Runcie, or Cardinal Hume or the never to be forgotten Barbara Ward?

I used the word advisedly that we could face an electoral catastrophe: let me spell out what I mean. The British people will not vote for an extremist party whatever its political hue. This means that the present Labour Party will find it virtually impossible to win the next general election. The old constitutional and moderate Labour Party is deader than the dodo. Whatever the cosmetic cover up at Brighton last month the fratricidal war amongst the band of brothers will continue. . . . At the very moment when the Labour Party is *in fact* turning itself into an extremist organization we have contrived to make ourselves *appear* to be marching to a similar dead end. The only conceivable beneficiaries of this grotesque situation must be the alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats which is heading for the centre ground and offering a soft option to those disinclined to make hard choices. . . .

The next 12 months are the crucial ones in which we can pull our party round and through. There is no question of changing our leader: Margaret Thatcher enjoys not only the confidence of the parliamentary party but her courage and resolution still command admiration even amongst those who reject her policies or who have reservations about them. It is not a question either of executing a humiliating U-turn, that *ignis fatuus*, whose baleful glare seems to deprive some people of all sense of proportion, reality and flexibility. What is needed is a modification of policies to take account of changed circumstances since we came to office, namely the deepening world recession, the unprecedentedly high American interest rates, and above all the dreadful surge of unemployment.

I now put forward my suggestions as a six-point charter for the future. Let no one think in terms of disloyalty or faction: there is such a thing as loyal dissent and what we must have in the party is a period of open debate, not in code but in language which everyone can understand.

First, we need a change of tone—we must show by our words as well as our deeds the generosity, compassion and concern which we do in fact feel: the idealism of our party must be on display. The Government must be flexible and show itself to be willing and able to modify policies according to changing circumstances and need. As the great Lord Salisbury maintained: "The commonest error in politics is sticking to the carcasses of dead policies." Let us free ourselves also of what Macaulay stigmstised as "the ignorant pride of a fatal consistency".

Second, we must make a comprehensive and national approach to the problems which confront us. Margaret must draw the different bodies of opinion within the party closer together not drive them further apart. The foolish advice given to her by sections of the press, including I regret to say the once sagacious *Economist*, to try and construct a cabinet of only one point of view has already proved damagingly counter productive. The Tory Party is a Church not a sect and a Broad Church at that, not a community of saints following a Messianic vision. In the country we must draw upon our tradition as the party of the nation and make it our first aim of policy to bridge the gulf between north and south. We must seek to associate our policies, as President Reagan has done so successfully in the United States, with the patriotic feelings of the nation as a whole. The monarchy in our constitution is the great unifying force but that reconciling and healing spirit should be drawn on more directly in our political life.

Third, we must recognize unemployment for what it is—a moral and social evil of the first order. Its reduction must now become our primary purpose: if we say we can do nothing about it we will soon be pushed aside by those who will. Let us have some sense of outrage at this conference about the truly horrific unemployment figures which deny man a fundamental dignity, the right to work, and less of what is becoming callous chatter about a leaner, fitter British industry.

Fourth, we must address ourselves effectively to the issues of nuclear war and of world hunger. Where nuclear weapons are concerned we must recognize that public anxiety about self-destruction is now world wide: it is very much more than the hapless Michael Foot reliving the triumphs of his youth. It is as though there is welling up in the human consciousness a foreboding of some cataclysm to come. The moral imperative is not unilateral disarmament but the urgent seeking of multilateral agreements both for the scaling down of these frightful weapons and their non-proliferation.

Fifth, we must show the country that we have something to say and something to offer on social as well as on economic issues. Here our theme should be the preservation and strengthening of the family. The maintenance, development and extension of child benefit provides the key to the future, and we must include without the parameters of our concern the one-parent family, one of the fastest growing and most needy social groupings of our time.

Sixthly, let us look to our institutions which it was Disraeli's counsel that we should preserve. We have already reformed the Commons by setting up a committee system which has done much to redress the balance between Westminster and Whitehall. Let us follow this up by entrenching and reforming the Upper House, now under a deadly challenge from the left, and which this conference rightly made plain last year it wanted maintained and transformed. Let us reassert our historic support for the independence and autonomy of local government. It would be strange indeed if the Conservative Party were to espouse the socialist view that our county and borough councillors are mere agents of central government: it would never be forgiven if we destroyed their independence because we lacked the ingenuity and the will to abolish the unjust rating system and provide local government with a viable and autonomous means of financial support.

Finally let me say this. No democratic government can survive without the trust, confidence and support of the people. We will not succeed in our task unless we offer the nation vision and ideals for the future and we will not do that unless we communicate a sense of hope: hope that the sacrifices that have been made have been made to some purpose. . . .



Mr Heath . . . paramount among the 'wets'.

Mr James Prior denied yesterday that he was a secret supporter of Mr Edward Heath. Interviewed on ITN he said: "That's nonsense. Mr Heath has always been a great friend of mine. I have a very warm spot for him. But Mrs Thatcher is the present Prime Minister and leader of our party, and I am loyal to her." The Northern Ireland Secretary went on: "The fact is that in a party as broad as the Conservative Party, and particularly at a time midway between elections, there is bound to be some dissension. Mr Heath is putting forward a view very strongly which is somewhat at odds with the line the government has been taking."

Minister pledges return to status quo under Rent Act tenancies

The Government is to lay an order before Parliament next week designed to encourage shorthold lettings in the private rented sector of housing. Under the order, the compulsory requirement to register a fair rent before the start of a shorthold letting will, apart from the Greater London area, be lifted throughout England and Wales.

Mr John Stanley, Minister of Housing and Construction, announcing the move when he replied to the debate on homes, said that the Government considered the case for shorthold lettings was as strong as ever.

Under the system, landlords get the certainty of repossession at the end of an agreed period which can be from a year to five years.

Mr Stanley, bitterly criticizing the Labour Party who he said was deliberately seeking to wreck the system, made clear that the lifting of the compulsory requirement to register a fair rent before the start of a shorthold letting would not affect the rent of any existing tenant, nor would it affect the normal right of any tenant or landlord under the Rent Act to apply for a fair rent to be registered after a tenancy began.

He explained that the change would enable a shorthold tenancy to commence on the basis of a rent freely agreed between landlord and tenant without any involvement by the rent officer. He was sure the change would be widely welcomed.

Mr Stanley said afterwards that it was impossible to judge what impact the change that he had announced would have but the change was based on the experience of shorthold since last December.

It amounted to restoring the status quo under Rent Act tenancies. Under other forms of tenancies there was not a requirement to register and it was possible for landlord and tenant to agree a rent with the right of either party to go to the rent officer.

"We think it will be a material encouragement to owners of houses and flats to make them available", he said. On this point he was replying to contentions during the debate that the country was not making best use of its housing stock.

Mr John Jewson, Woking, moved and the conference carried a motion which welcomed the continuing policy of encouraging home ownership by every possible means, but reminded the minister that were certain specialist groups for whom rented accommodation would always be the most appropriate.

Councillor Patrick McLoughlin, Cannock, said that every member of the party had a duty to slam socialist authorities who were refusing to sell council houses. They should all go over to the attack.

Mr Stanley, who is MP for Tonbridge and Malling, said that in terms of legal rights the Government had done more for those who rented in the public sector than any other government in the postwar period.

In the private sector, they had ended the scandal of controlled tenancies under which houses were having to be let at less than £1 a week. They had introduced assured tenancies under which houses newly built for renting could now be let at market rents and free from rent control. They had improved the rate of return for fair rents.

Turning to home ownership, Mr Stanley said that under the present Government the number of council houses where sale had already been completed was 160,000 and since the start of the right to buy a year ago, the number of tenants who had applied to buy was 400,000.

Ministers were under no illusions whatever about the way in which certain Labour councils had sought to obstruct the right to buy. In some authorities tenants had faced a range of devices to put them off from buying their homes. They had had to contend with a barrage of propaganda to why they should not buy.

However, the overwhelming majority of tenants had pressed on. Contingency arrangements for intervention had been made and were in place. There need be no doubt whatever about the ability or readiness of the Government to intervene.

Government action had got results in other authorities

The Middle East after Sadat

Americans may send advisers to help Sudan

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 13

As part of its plans to shore up the security of the Middle East against a growing Libyan threat after the assassination of President Sadat the United States is considering sending advisers as well as speeding up arms deliveries to Sudan.

In an interview in the Beirut paper *Al Nahar* today President Nimeiry of Sudan said he may launch a pre-emptive strike against Libya. There have already been border clashes with troops in Chad, where there is a Libyan force.

State Department officials were anxious today to play down the commitment to Sudan. President Nimeiry is quoted in the *Wahington Post* as saying that Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, had said it would defend his government against a Libyan attack.

Advisers could be sent with accelerated arms deliveries, a State Department spokesman said. Officials said there had been no change in the Sudan commitment and President Reagan said that while accelerated arms deliveries to Sudan and Egypt were called for, there was no question of any Americans being involved in fighting.

In a television interview Mr Haig and Mr Casper einberger, the Defence Secretary, reaffirmed the determination of the *United States to stand by its* allies in North Africa and the Middle East. Mr Haig said some accounts of American intentions had been somewhat *over-drawn* and Mr Weiberger, asked if aid could involve a role for United States troops, replied: "None that I know of." Mr Haig, however, expressed concern about a "step-up in the character of Libyan trouble-making".

The United States plans military excercises in the Middle East next month. The *Washington Post* said today that they would involve Marine landings in Oman and Somalia and a practice raid, with live bombs, in which B52 bombers of the Strategic Air Command would fly from North Dakota to Egypt and back.

Singling out Sudan, he appealed to "countries which may have designs" on Chad not to give shelter to opponents of his Government. He rejected reports that Libya planned to *use its military force in Chad* to invade Sudan.

President Reagan, reacting to the initiative by former presidents Carter and Ford on the Middle East peace process, has rejected talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) until it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

Their initiative was welcomed by Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader. During a visit *to Japan, he said it was very* good that such a suggestion had been made.

Nimeiry warns Libya

Continued from page 1

Tomorrow Mr Nimeiry will address the Egyptian People's Assembly in an effort to reinforce close ties between *Sudan and Egypt in the wake* of Sadat's assassination. "I will ask the people to stand behind Hosni Mubarak," he explained.

Mr Nimeiry claimed that Sudanese intelligence had recently uncovered evidence *that Libya had set up 26* training camps inside the country to train guerrillas of different nationalities to wage terrorist campaigns abroad. He said that one of these was being used to train members of the IRA.

The President likened the situation inside Libya to that of South Yemen, with East Germany and other Eastern block countries providing a formidable internal security network. Among the countries whose nationals were being trained by Libya for subversion abroad were Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia.

"I am trying to carry the war inside Libya, it is a kind of *active defence*," he added. "If I find the camps, I am going to use some of the thousands of Sudanese workers inside Libya against them."

Mr Nimeiry—who at the age of 51 has survived more than half a dozen attempted plots—claimed that 7,000 Sudanese workers had been imprisoned in Libya because of their refusal to be recruited to the War of subversion against Sudan. Many *of these were soon to be air*lifted back to Sudan, and the first aircraft load had recently arrived in Khartum via Italy.

The President spoke enthusiastically about the results of his talks in Cairo last Sunday with Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State. He said he had been assured that $130m (£72m) of promised military aid would now be provided in the next few months.

The package would include four F5 Interceptor jet aircraft to be used against Libya in western Sudan. In recent days Libyan aircraft had strafed two villages in the area and more attacks wer now expected.



Luggage litters the tarmac around a Malta Airways jet at Cairo airport after *the explosion of two bombs which had been carried from Tripoli in the aircraft's hold.*

Cairo blasts in Libya aircraft

From Christopher Walker, Cairo, Oct 13

Two bombs which had arrived on an aircraft from Libya exploded at the airport here today shortly after voting opened to confirm Mr Hosni Mubarak, *the Vice-President*, as successor to Sadat. An airport worker and three policemen were injured.

The blasts followed repeated threats from groups based in Libya against the new Egyptian regime and hostile broadcasts transmitted to the country by Libyan radio.

The bombs exploded within 15 minutes of each other and had apparently been planted on *the Air Malta aircraft, which* had arrived from Tripoli. Ninety passengers had disembarked before the explosions.

Earlier Egyptian security forces were involved in a gun-battle near the Pyramids after tracking down two of the five most wanted Muslim fundamentalists in the country. The men are accused of organizing the uprising in Asyut in which more than 40 members of the security forces were killed.

The two Muslims captured today were part of a five-man team whose pictures have been printed in all the semi-official newspapers. Film taken by *Egyptian television showed that the men* were arrested after being surprised at a block of flats on the outskirts of Cairo.

The building was riddled with bullet-holes and the authorities reported that there had *been a heavy exchange of fire* before the arrests.

Egyptian television later broadcast fresh descriptions of the men still wanted and showed pictures of the block of flats surrounded by helmeted troops.

One submachine gun, four pistols, an automatic rifle and grenades were seized in the raid. Islamic fundamentalist leaflets were also found.

The two incidents *increased* the tension which has prevailed since Sadat's murder. Despite repeated claims by the Government that things are calm, there is a widespread conviction among diplomats and ordinary *Egyptians that more violence* is to come.

Before the latest outbreaks of violence, Mr Nabawi Ismail, the interior Minister, disclosed that the Muslim extremists responsible for the uprising in Asyut had intended to launch attacks throughout the country. The security forces have now been given orders to shoot on sight anyone involved in provoking civil disorder.

Europe takes up Saudi peace plan

By David Spanier

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, will visit Saudi Arabia early next month to discuss the peace plan put forward recently by Crown Prince Fahd.

This was the main decision by European foreign ministers at their meeting in London yesterday, when they decided to renew their Middle East peace-making efforts.

The ministers, in an important step forward, also agreed a *series of measures to improve* their cooperation in foreign policy, including discussion of security in its political aspects.

Discussing Prince Fahd's plan, Lord Carrington, chairman of the meeting, said that the foreign ministers wanted to "explore the thinking behind it".

"We can not go along with it all as it stands", he told a press conference. "We want to see if it can be built on in a way which is acceptable to all the parties concerned."

The main points of Prince Fahd's plan, put forward last August and rejected by Israel, were Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967; removal of all Jewish settlements from the occupied territories; the establishment of an *independent Palestinian state* with annexed east Jerusalem as its capital, and a guarantee of the right of all states in the *region to live in peace.*

Poles strike despite Solidarity appeal

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Oct 13

Poland is again troubled by protest strikes breaking out in different regions. Exasperated by long queues and the authorities' continuing failure to provide minimum rations, the Poles appear to be less and less inclined to wait for the outcome of talks between Solidarity and the Communist Government, aimed at an agreement on prices, supplies and other economic problems.

They seem to be ignoring yesterday's appeal by the newly elected praesidium of Solidarity to abstain from protest action pending the outcome of these negotiations. The appeal *has not stopped* many local union branches from proceeding with planned disruption and scores of factories across Poland staged warning strikes.

Some say that the appeal from Solidarity came too late. But, in fact it illustrates that even the national union leaders cannot easily control the situation when food is lacking in the shops.

In Piotrkow Trybunski, in *Torun, in Suwalki and many* other centres factories staged lightning strikes and in some cases threatened to extend them unless the demands for immediate market improvements were met.

With the Communist Party Central Committee due to meet on Friday, public pressure on the leadership is gaining strength. Rank and file party members are now demanding *that* their leaders face up to Solidarity with a clear-cut policy. However, the fact that the Central Committee meeting has been put off several times indicates that the divisions within the ruling Politburo *remain.*

The hardline view, put by Mr Albin Siwak, is that Solidarity had transgressed the limits and should therefore be made illegal. The other view is put strongly by Mr Hieronim Kubiak, another Politburo member, who argues that the party should try to cooperate with the union and get it to act responsibly.

☐ Moscow: In a wide-ranging attack summing up the Soviet case against Solidarity, the Russians today accused the independent Polish trade union of destroying the economy and the foundations of Communism in Poland, seeking control over the Government and trying to lead the country out of the Warsaw Pact (Michael Binyon writes).

The attack, published in *Pravda* under the pseudonym reserved for the views of the Soviet leadership, suggested that the Polish party should abandon its dialogue with the union, drop its programme of "renewal" and face up to its responsibility of giving an effective rebuff to the "enemies of socialism".

Pravda said the Solidarity congress in Gdansk had made it clear that the union was setting itself up in opposition to the Communist Party and state. Under the banner of "renovation" it was eroding Poland's socialist foundations and misleading many people with hypocritical talk of freedom and democracy.

The article avoided the more brutal language of previous Soviet attacks, and appeared to be appealing more to the Poles than to a domestic audience. It repeated standard Soviet charges that the union was *destroying the economy*, and accused it of breaking its agreement with the Government to bring the country back to normal.

The newspaper admitted that support for the union was strong. It attributed this to "sophisticated propaganda brainwashing". Counter-revolutionary forces, it said, were "experienced and treacherous", and were backed by international reaction and "reactionary Catholic clerics. This is one of the few times the Russians have publicly attacked Poland's powerful Roman Catholic Church.

The writer suggested that *Solidarity was leading the* country to civil war.

☐ Rome: The Pope today received Mr Josef Czyrek, the Polish Foreign Minister, at his summer residence of Castelgandolfo (Peter Nichols writes). *They were together for the* exceptionally long period of two hours. The meeting was described as cordial.

Bank shareholders to fight nationalization

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 13

Shareholders of the Banque de Paris aet des Pays Bas (Paribas) throughout the world are uniting to fight against nationalization and are setting a fashion in so doing.

Leaders of British, French, Swiss and Belgian resistance groups to the scheme met in Brussels today under the presidency of Mr Jean Rey, a former Belgian minister and European Commissioner, to announce an international legal fight to stop the French Government from attempting to do more than nationalize the strictly French interests in the company.

The legal niceties were so complicated that, according to the Swiss representative, Maitre Mayor, the only practical course for the Government to follow was to nationalize the *French banking interests only*, which represent no more than 12.5 per cent of the total assets of the company.

Mr Rey said that he was already on good terms with the French Government and hoped to be able to reach an amicable settlement about the level of indemnities and the limitation of nationalization to French territory.

If that failed, however, he *said that the case would be* brought before the courts of all the principal industrialized countries. "Recent consultations have shown us that these countries in effect do not accept the extra-territoriality of *a nationalization law and this* even applies if an indemnity has been paid."

The shareholders would therefore request the courts to agree that the foreign assets of Paribas should be assigned to a caretaker, who would in turn allot to them to the former shareholders.

This is not seen as being any hindrance to the management of the companies. The caretaker would merely be a person or entity holding the shares and assets of the nationalized company pending a definitive court judgment.

Sir Bernard de Hoghton, representing the British shareholders, *said there would be* no problem in subsequently forming a private holding company based in France to manage those parts of Paribas which were not nationalized. This company could operate *outside* French government control.

Mr Rey said that nearly 50 per cent of the consolidated assets of the shareholders were abroad. The French Government had insisted that nationalization was a method of fighting unemployment and bringing investment to France.

"In view of this either the new owners will not use the foreign assets to accomplish this objective and in that case we do not see why they should be nationalized, or they have the intention to repatriate these assets with the view to realize their objectives.

"In this case it is in the in*terest of those countries* where the Paribas group is represented to obtain the separation of these assets. Otherwise the fight against unemployment and for more investment in France will be to the detriment of employment and investment in the countries where the group has *foreign assets and most notably* in the Benelux where they are very big."

Support for this view came from Mr Jean Reyers, the president of the Brussels Stock Exchange. He announced on behalf of shareholders of Saint Gobain, the industrial complex also due for nationalization, that a similar operation would be mounted by them.

Mr Rey said that three fundamental principles would guide the shareholders' actions: That the French Government had every right to carry out nationalization inside France; that the indemnities paid had to be fair, "and the French Government is not alone capable of deciding what is 'fair'"; and that nationalization could be territorial but not extra-territorial.

The French Government's suggested indemnity figure of 220 francs (£22) a share was "significantly underestimating the real value, "a more realistic figure might be between 674 francs to 754 francs.

☐ The French National Assembly today began a marthon session on the nationalization of banks and of a number of industrial groups (Charles Hargrove writes from Paris). The matter has been the subject of violent debate in political circles, in the press, and in broadcasts, though not in public opinion.

The conflict between the left-wing majority and the right-wing opposition is fundamentally ideological, *one between a* socialist conception of society and a neo-liberal, capitalist, approach.

The average Frenchman is largely indifferent to a debate which does not directly affect him *(unless he is a shareholder)*. When he does have any views, recent polls shows that he has a weakness for state control. A fall, published by *Le Figaro* today shows 50 per cent in afvour of nationalization, 29 *per cent against, and 20 without* an opinion.

The nationalizations are a foregone conclusion. All the opposition can do, in the face of the left's majority in the Lower House, is to resort to procedural devices to upset the Government's parliamentary timetable, and ensure that the debate collides with the one on the budget which must open on Thursday week.

Already 800 amendments have been tabled on the Government Bill, 600 of them by the Opposition, and more will be tabled during the 10-day debate.

Then it will be the turn of the Senate, where the Opposition is largely dominant, to resort to delaying tactics.

The Opposition has already announced that it will submit the Bill to the Constitutional Council, on the ground that several of its provisions infringe the basic law. The Council's decision is binding and without appeal.

US praise for king of Spain

Washington, Oct 13.—President Reagan welcomed King Juan *Carlos of Spain to the White* House today with praise for Spain's move to democracy since the death of Franco in 1975.

Mr Reagan pledged full support for Spain's decision to seek Nato membership and said Americans appreciated the way Spain fought terrorism.

The President spoke on the White House lawn as the King and Queen Sofia began a visit postponed earlier this year because of political uncertainty in Spain. Talks between the two men began immediately after the arrival ceremony.

The United States has long supported Spain's entry into the *Western alliance, from which* it was barred because of the Franco dictatorship, and American officials said there were no major outstanding issues between the two countries.

One topic on the agenda *during the two-day visit* was the renewal of arrangements under which the United States has access to two big air bases in Spain as well as the port of Rota for missile-firing submarines, Washington officials *said.*

The base rights agreement expired last month and officials said they were optimistic that a new agreement would be reached under which more military equipment would be pro*vided for Spain's armed forces.* Reuter.

☐ Lisbon: Fewer than half the Portuguese people approve of their country's membership of Nato, according to an opinion poll published today. The de*ployment of United States* missiles in Portugal was condemned by 43 per cent.

FREEDOM OF PRESS ATTACKED

Kuala Lumpur, Oct 13.—The Malaysian Prime Minister has warned *journalists here—only* hours after the arrest of one of their colleagues—that the freedom of the press was a myth invented by the "so-called liberal West" to serve its own purposes.

"The loss of . . . freedom for an individual is of little consequence as compared to the well-being of a nation", Dr Mahathir Mohamad told a National Press Club dinner last night.

The editor of the Malay newspaper *Watan* had been arrested a few hours previously under the internal security act, on suspicion of having allowed the newspaper to be used to spread "communist propaganda".—AFP.

School row threatens Belgium

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Oct 13

The Belgian Cabinet was called to meet this evening after Mr. Mark Eyskens, the caretaker Prime Minister, had threatened to stop government business, at least until the general election on November 8.

The immediate cause of his anger was what he regarded as the provocative and heartless way Mr Philippe Busquiffs, the *Walloon Education Minister*, had decided to close a Flemish school in the French-speaking town of Comines. Mr Eyskens said his minister was guilty of "political pyrimania".

There is no requirement to provide classes for children in one or other of the two national languages if the size of the class falls below 16, which had happened at Comines, where ten children have enrolled this year for the Flemish section.

Mr. Eyskens offered to pay the salaries of the two Flemish staff out of the Flemish education budget, but Mr Busquin refused to allow them to use the class-room. In normal times the compromise might have *worked.* It is clear, however, that Mr Busquin and Mr Eyskens are electioneering over the fate of the children.

Rift over Milan newspaper

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct 13

The Milan *Corriere Della Sera*, Italy's best-selling newspaper, was back at the centre of controversy today as parties *supporting the coalition Government* divided over plans for buying a controlling interest.

The prospective buyers are headed by Senator Bruno Visentini, the chairman of Olivetti. He is also president of the Republican Party, to which Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister, belongs.

The Government is directly involved because the Socialist arty demanded a veto on the purchase.

Senator Spadolini says he was not informed about the proposed purchase until Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, told him on September 30.

The *Corriere* has been suffering a particularly difficult period after leading members of its staff, including the former editor, were mentioned in the masonic scandal

The Socialists included in their attacks on Senator Visen*tini's attempt* to buy the newspaper the point that he was including in the operation people involved in that affair.

Fifth chess game ends in draw

Merano, Oct 13.—Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, forced a draw against Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger, *in the fifth game of their world* championship battle today

Korchnoi, playing with the white pieces, had a pawn advantage but was unable to find a winning line and the two players agreed to abandon the game after Karpov's sixty-eighth move.

Resuming the adjourned fifth game Karpov unsealed his forty-fifth move and initiated a series of rook manoeuvres by both players that ultimately led nowhere.

The sixth game starts on *Thursday after* a rest day tomorrow, with Karpov playing white and looking for a fourth win that would put him two-thirds of the way to retaining the title against his Russian emigré challenger.

Some chess experts believed that the draw tended to favour Korchnoi by prolonging the match. They said Korchnoi has more stamina, although at 50 he is 20 years older than the champion.—Reuter and AP.

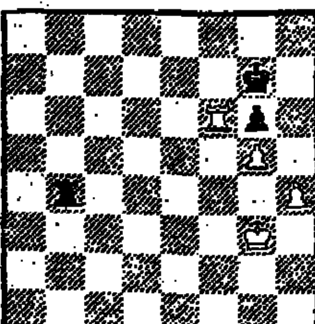
Fifth game
Korchnoi white. Karpov black.
Queen's Gambit declined

1	P-QB4	P-K3
2	Kt-QB3	P-Q4
3	P-Q4	B-K2
4	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
5	B-KKt5	P-KR3
6	B-R4	0-0
7	R-B1	P-QKt3
8	P x P	Kt x P
9	Kt x Kt	P x Kt
10	B x B	Q x B
11	P-KKt3	B-R3
12	P-K3	P-QB4
13	P x P	P x P
14	B x B	Kt x B
15	Q x P	Kt-Kt5
16	Q-B4	Q-B3
17	Kt-R4	Q x KtP
18	0-0	Q x RP
19	Q x Q	Kt x Q
20	R x P	KR-B1
21	R-R5	Kt-B3
22	Kt-B5	R-B2
23	Kt-Q4	R-Kt1
24	R-R1	Kt-Q6
25	KR-Q1	Kt-K4
26	R-RC	P-Kt3
27	KR-R1	KR-Kt2
28	P-R3	P-R4
29	K-Kt2	K-Kt2
30	R-R5	Kt-B3
31	KtxKt	RxKt
32	RxP	RxR
33	RxR	R—B7
34	P—K4	R—B6
35	R—R2	K—B3
36	P—B3	R—Kt6
37	K—B2	R—B6
38	K—K2	R—Kt6
39	R—R8 ch	K—K2
40	R—R5	K—B3
41	R—Q5	R—R6
42	R—Q6ch	K—Kt2
43	P—R4	R—Kt6
44	R—Q3	R—Kt4
45	K—K3	R—R4
46	K-B4	R—R3
47	R—Q5	R—KKt8
48	R—R5	R—P8
49	R—R7	R—QKt8
50	R—R4	R—Kt8
51	P—K5	R—Kt3
52	K—K4	R—Kt8ch
53	K—Q5	R—K6
54	R—B4	R—R5
55	P—Kt4	R—R4ch
56	K—Q4	R—R5ch
57	K—K3	R—R6ch
58	K—B2	R—R7ch
59	K—Kt3	R—R4
60	R—K4	P x P
61	P x P	R—QR5ch
62	K—B2	R—KR5
63	P—Kt5	R—QR6
64	R—K3	R—R5
65	K—Kt3	R—Kt5
66	P—K6	P x P
67	R x P	R—R5
68	R—KB6	R—Kt5

Draw agreed.

Final position

Black Karpov



White Korchnoi



Botha sees hope of agreement in Namibia talks

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Oct 13

Mr P. W. Botha, South African Prime Minister, has expressed cautious optimism that international talks due to start later this month on the future of Namibia (South West Africa) could open the way to a settlement.

Opening a congress of the Cape branch of the ruling National Party last night. The Prime Minister said that there now appeared to be "greater prospects that the central issues will be identified and approached on a more realistic basis".

Mr Botha coupled his remarks in Namibia, however, with a fierce attack on Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, for his recent criticsm at the United Nations of South Africa's apartheid policy. Lord Carrington had discussed South Africa's internal affairs "in a most offensive way". Mr Botha declared, addding: "South Africa is a sovereign, independant state, and not a crown colony of Great Britain, or Europe, or any other state."

The Prime Minister also angrily admonished his Australian counterpart, Mr Malcolm Fraser, for using the Commonwealth conference in Melbourne "to belittle South Africa". He suggested that Mr Fraser's purpose had been to "hide his own neglect of the Australian aborigines".

Mr Botha said he expected the coming round of talks on Namibia to concentrate on the constitutional principles underlying an independence settlement and the ability of the United Nations to play the role of impartial arbiter in view of its public support for the Swapo guerilla organization.

The phrase "constitutional principles" is usually taken to cover the delicate question of guarantees for the white and other ethnic minorities in Namibia, in the event of an election victory for the Marxist-leaning Swapo (South-West Africa People's Organization).

The South African's also argue that the United Nations is so identified in the public mind as Swapo's champion — the world body has recognized Swapo as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people — that the mere presence of United Nations troops as a supervisory force during the elections could sway the vote in Swapo's favour.

One of the proposed solutions to this problem is that the United Nations soldiers should wear the uniforms of the countries they come from rather than the traditional "blue helmets" so as to make the world body's presence less conspicuous.

A team of senior officials from the five-nation Western contact group on Namibia is expected to assemble in Lagos, the Nigerian capital, later this month. They will then set out on a tour of the so-called "front-line" African states, South Africa, and Namibia itself, where they are expected in the last week of the month.

□ Multinational corporations, through their "greedy exploitation" of unanium resources in Namibia, are responsible for the nuclear threat posed by South Africa to the rest of Africa, Nigeria alleged yesterday.

Zimbabwe milk ration fear

Salisbury, Oct 13. — Zimbabwe may have to ration milk by February if supplies of milk powder and butter oil are not secured from the European Community, according to Mr Eddis Cross, general manager of the Dairy Marketing Board.

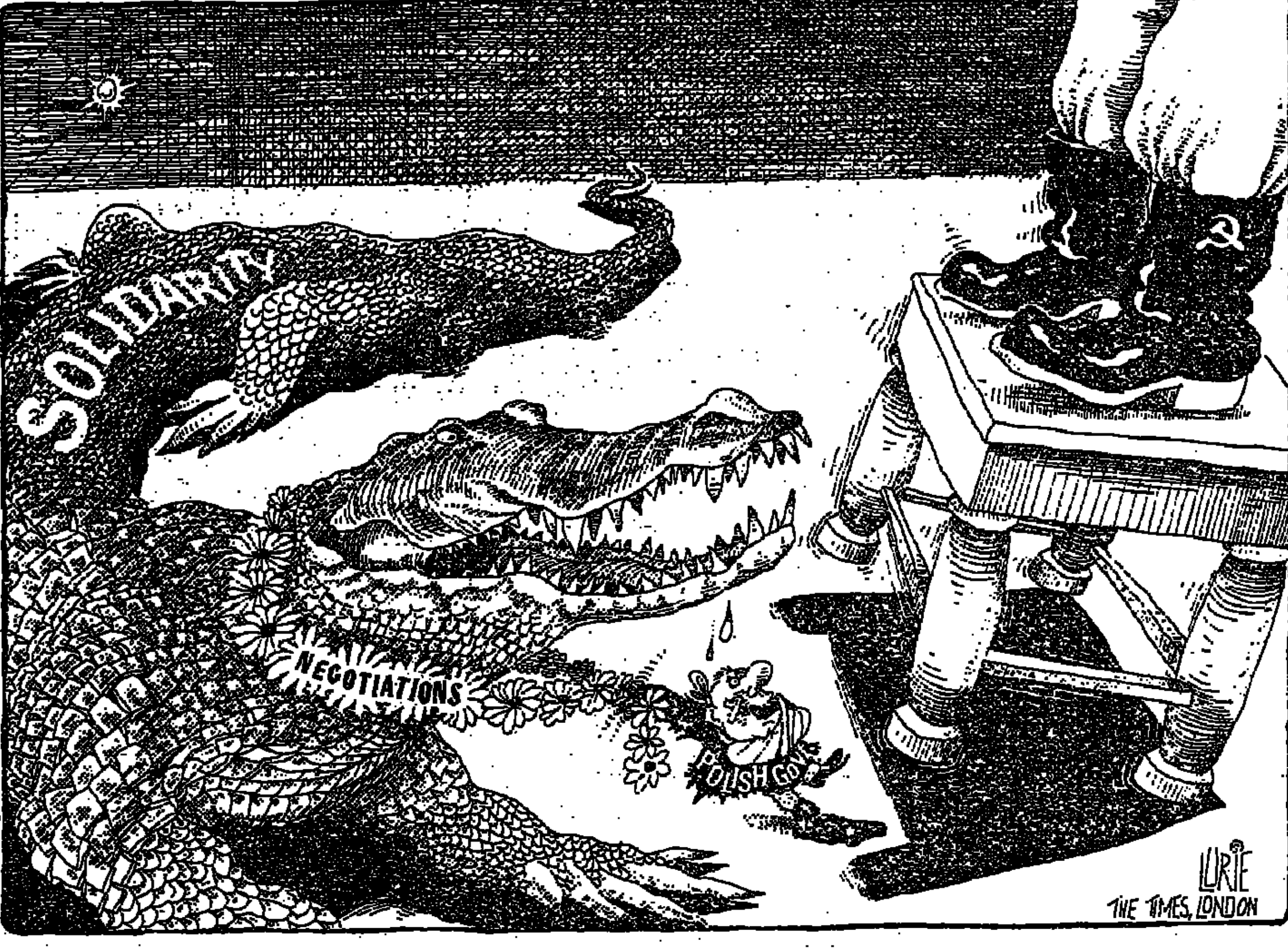
He said demand for milk had doubled since independence 18 months ago because the minimum wage had been increased by 120 per cent, but dairy production had fallen because of disruption caused by the civil war.

"If overseas supplies do not arrive on time I am afraid we will have to start rationing liquid products by February. This is an extremely worrying position," he said.

Mr Cross is well-respected by white businessmen and by members of the Government. He is believed to be in the running for the Cabinet post of Trade and Commerce vacated six months ago by Mr David Smith.

Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, who was dismissed as Health Minister without explanation on Monday, has been mentioned three times in a trial in Fort Victoria involving alleged witchcraft.

The prosecutor has spoken of contacts between the former minister and Miss Sophia Muchini, who claims to be the incarnation of a nineteenth century spirit medium and is accused of conspiracy to murder four whites on farms earlier this year. — AFP and AP.



"Don't worry, sir — he's on a tight leash!"

Pretoria and Moscow 'in prisoner-swap discussions'

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, Oct 13

South Africa is reported here to be involved in delicate negotiations with the Soviet Union on exchanging Sergeant-Major Nikolai Pestretsov, the Soviet warrant officer captured by the South Africans during the recent fighting in Angola, for Sapper Johan Mescht of the South African Army, who is being held by the Angolans.

Sapper van der Mescht was taken prisoner in 1978 in southern Angola by guerrilas of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the independence of Namibia. They operate out of bases in Angola.

The International Red Cross, which South Africa and the Soviet Union are understood to have accepted as a mediator, has visited both captives and reported to their respective governments on their state of health and the conditions in which they being held.

The russians are believed to have approached Pretoria over the heads of the Angolians, who hitherto have always disclaimed responsibility for Sapper vander Mescht, arguing that he was captured by Swapo and not Angolan forces. This is thought to have caused some annoyance in Luanda.

Ther is also a suspicion in some quarters here that the South Africans have not over-exerted themselves up to now on Sapper van der Mescht's behalf because he allegedly agreed, or as forced, to give a broadcast over Angolan radio condemning South African raids into Angola.

Sergeant-Major Pestretsov, who was acting as a chief motor mechanic with the Angolan forces at the time of his capture and is not thought to have provided any military or other intelligence of value, is not the only Russian citizen the South Africans are holding.

Another is Major Alexei Koslov, alleged to be a senior officer in the KGB, the Soviet secret service, whose capture, some time in 1980, was announced last January by Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister.

According to Mr Botha, Major Koslov's main task in South Africa was to assess the effectiveness of underground black nationalist organizations, such as the African National Congress,

Olympics security to be tighter

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Oct 13

Worried about terrorist threats to the 1984 Olympic Games, the Los Angeles organizing committee has invited local police chiefs to meet senior Federal Government officials later this month to discuss how to ensure security.

The *Los Angeles Times* today reported that there had been some squabbling between police agencies over who would head security at the Games, and that Olympic officials want the Federal Government to take charge of security operations.

Mr Peter Ueberroth, the president of the Los Angeles Olympic committee, has already met President Reagan and senior government officials to voice his concern. As a result, Mr Edward Hickey, director of special support services in the White House, will assist local officials

Earlier this year General George Deukmajian, the Californian attorney, reported that terrorist incidents, including bombings, had increased throughout the state during the previous year.

Castle stops schism of her MEPs

From David Wood
Strasbourg, Oct 13

The increasingly embarrassing position of 17 British Labour MEPs in the Socialist group of the European Parliament forced a statement from Mrs Barbara Castle today that the contingent she leads will stay in one piece and remain within the continental Socialist group.

Since the 1979 direct elections, British Labour MEPs have been divided among themselves. With a majority against community membership and at least six fervent supporters of membership. Recently the seven most strongly committed anti-Marketeers have argued for dissociation from the 10-nation Socialist group. They want instead to form an alliance with other MEPs who sympathize with official Labour Party policy to withdraw from membership.

Although Mrs Castle has now made peace with her colleagues in the Socialist group leadership. Neither anti-membership nor pro-membership British Labour MEPs are comfortable with the false situation they are in.

Letter from Moscow

Flying greengrocers from Soviet south

Step into any aircraft flying up from Central Asia *or the Caucasus at this time* of year and you will think you have walked into a greengrocer's: boxes of grapes, sacks of melons, huge bags of ripe and oozing fruit are squashed under the seats and stuffed on to the overhead racks.

Every Moscow-bound passenger brings as much up from the Soviet southern cornucopia as he can carry, turning Aeroflot for a few weeks into a flying fruiterer.

In spring the airline is more like a florist's. Flowers are an essential part of life in the northern cities: not only for weddings and banquets, but to greet delegations at stations and airports, to throw at your favourite theatre and ballet stars, present to your teacher on the first day of school and to take round to friends in hospital or entertaining at dinner. Demand is enormous and naturally unsatisfied, and enterprising Georgians make a fortune selling roses and gladioli all year round at a minimum of three roubles (£2) a bloom.

Of course flowers also grow in the Moscow region, but Russians are not natural gardeners. For a start, most people live in blocks of flats and do not have a garden. And communal gardens in the courtyards are a pathetic sight.

For those city dwellers *who have a dacha* — a country cottage — the garden is not a place to be trimmed, tended and weeded as the English would have it. It is a place to enjoy *au naturel:* and for a Russian the ideal dacha garden is one that most closely resembles a jungle.

Russians love nature, and have little time for improvements on its art. Grass should be a meadow, thick and lush, flowers should ramble wild and trees should have that forlorn, untamed look that features in every painting of the Russian countryside.

This outlook is particularly convenient in a country where a lawnmower is almost unknown and where the idea of disciplined work with a trowel in your free time seems idiotic. You have to go to Estonia to find more Teutonic order and tidiness and hence more English-looking gardens.

But the unkempt look is not so suitable for the big parks. Here gardening has been refined to a semi-industrial art. A planting brigade goes out in spring and huge beds appear in bloom overnight. I have watched a street-washing lorry water all the flowers outside the hotel in Yalta with admirable economy of time and labour. The driver directed a high-pressure hose on to each tub, and within 10 seconds it was inundated, with spatterings of mud and flowers on the ground around as evidence of speedy delivery.

But growing for profit is a different matter. With the increasing shortage of fresh fruit and vegetables, more and more people are turning — with official encouragement — to the cultivation of private plots. Books on kitchen gardening are in demand, and translations of Western manuals on running your allotment are even circulating in *samizdat* — privately duplicated copies. At private markets peasants sell home-collected seeds in little newspaper cones with lurid handpainted cards beside each pile illustrating sumptuous marrows or succulent tomatoes.

I know of one man who set up a hothouse in his flat. He filled an entire room with trays and earthbeds, and in spring was able to offer tulip bulbs and vegetable seedlings at prices that quickly made him very rich.

There is a well-known joke about the flower trade: an airliner from Georgia to Moscow was hijacked and ordered to fly to Paris. Suddenly two passengers sprang up. Overpowered the hijackers and told the pilot to contiue to Moscow. On landing, the Georgians were feted with a heroes' welcome, but a friend later took them aside and asked them why they had done it when they could otherwise have been in Paris. "But," replied one Georgian, "what are we going to do with 2,000 daffodils in Paris?"

The one area where urban Russians excel is indoor gardening. Potted plants have become very voguish, with huge palms adorning hotels and private homes

One of the best displays I remember used to be in the cashier's office of the Moscow customs house. I was pleased to discover the cashier's penchant, and once took her a particularly nice plant when I knew my consignment that had arrived bore a rather steep duty. She was delighted, and with rare and infuriating Soviet rectitude accepted the gift and charged me the full whack of the duty.

Michael Binyon

Boom in French arms sales to Arab nations

From Jonathan Fenby, Paris, Oct 13

The full extent of the boom in French arms exports, and the importance of weapons sales to the Arab world, have been disclosed by figures obtained for *The Times* in Paris.

In the year ending April, 1981, the Middle East and North Africa took arms worth 37,200m francs (£3,720m) from France or 78.8 per cent of total weapons sales abroad.

West Europe and North America accounted for 7.4 per cent of French arms exports and Latin America for 7 per cent.

The restricted figures, from the Foreign Trade Ministry, showed overall arms exports this spring and summer running at 37 per cent higher than in 1980. Exports between April and August amounted to 11,401m francs and reached a high point of just over 3,000m francs in June.

The figures may, in fact, somewhat understate the full extent of French involvement in the arms trade as they do not include all spare parts.

France's expansion in the international arms market dates back to Gaullist days, and has been greatly boosted by the success of the Mirage Military jet aircraft built by the Dassault aircraft firm, now being taken under state ownership.

The make-up of French weapons exports changed, however, last year as sales of naval vessels increased to take up 41 per cent of the 37,400m francs total. Aircraft accounted for 30 per cent and equipment for land forces for 29 per cent.

The economic importance of the arms trade to France is likely to pose some tricky questions for President Mitterrand, who came to office in May as a critic of what he called indiscriminate weapons sales by previous French administrations.

While putting South Africa and Chile on an arms black list, the Socialist Government has repeatedly emphasized that it will honour all contracts signed by France in the past, even if that meant delivering two frigates earlier this year to Argentina, whose human rights record has been publicly criticized by M Mitterrand.

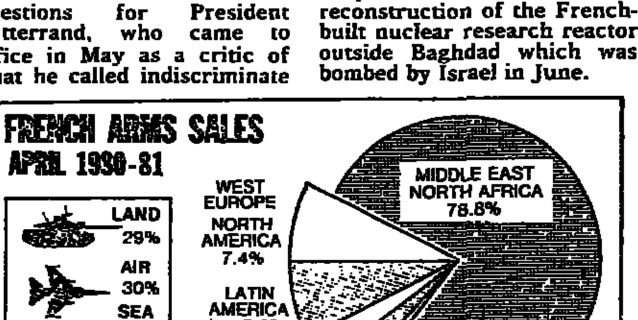
The figures for sales this spring and summer do not, therefore, represent any sudden conversion of M Mitterrand into an arms salesman, because the contracts were signed well before he came to office.

The importance of the Middle East market for French arms has been boosted by a big contract to reequip and train the Saudi Arabian Navy signed under President Giscard d'Estaing, and by Mirage sales to a number of Arab countries.

There are consistent reports in Paris that Franco-Saudi military cooperation may be developed in aircraft sales, with one possibility being that the Saudis could help to finance the development of the latest Dassault prototype, the Mirage 4000.

Iraq is interested in acquiring the multi-role Mirage 2000, while Jordan, Egypt and Algeria have all been mentioned recently as other potential purchasers of Dassault aircraft.

Such prospects can have been helped by M Mitterrand's successful visit to Saudi Arabia at the end of last month and by the smoothing out of preliminary Franco-Iraqi differences over the reconstruction of the French-built nuclear research reactor outside Baghdad which was bombed by Israel in June.



Bob Astles pleads not guilty to murder

Kampala, Oct 13—Mr Bob Astles, the British-born aide of ousted President Idi Amin of Uganda, pleaded not guilty at the start of his murder trial at the High Court in Kampala today.

Mr Astles, who wielded considerable power during Idi Amin's rule, is charged with murdering a fisherman near the shore of lake Victoria in an anti-smuggling operation four years ago.

The trial, originally due to open on october 5, was twice postponed at the request of the prosecution.

Witnesses for the prosecution today described Mr Astles' extradition from Kenya on June 9, 1979. He fled there in April of that year in the last days of the Amin Regime.

Evidence presented to the court included photographs of the dead man's skull, which a police pathologist said showed a two inch fracture probably caused by a bullet.

Some 150 spectators were in the packed courtroom, including Mr Astles' Ugandan wife, Mary.

Mr Astles' trial was due to open last week, but was postponed when the prosecution said another man would also be tried with the murder of the fisherman. It was postponed again yesterday when the prosecution demanded that Mr Astels' British lawyer renew his Ugandan practisng certificate before proceedings could begin.

Mr Phillip Wilkinson the lawyer was in court after renewing his licence this morning.

Two Ugandan assessors were sworn in today to assist Mr Justice Seth Manyindo on the case. Under Ugandan legal practice, at least one assessor should be of the defendant's tribe.

Apologising for the break from usual practice, Justice Manyindo told Mr Astles today: "He tried in vain to get one white man to be an assessor, so we will be using local chaps." Mr Astels did not object. — Reuter.

☐ President Milton Obote announced that the Ugandan Government will release another 2,000 prisoners — mostly former soldiers of Idi Amin — before Christmas (Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi). Already 3,822 such prisoners have been freed since President Obote took office after last December's elections.

Nurse wins top award

A British nurse who turned a derelict building in Hongkong into a medical centre serving 14,500 Vietnamese boat people was yesterday presented with the International Red Cross top nursing award by Princess Alexandra, vice-president of the British Red Cross Society.

Miss Helen Cookson, from Garstang, Lancashire, has done everything at the centre from scrubbing floors to the recruitment of staff and caring for refugees. She flew to London from Hongkong to receive the Florence Nightingale Medal.

EEC told to work for common research policy

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 13

The tax-payers of Europe are paying too much for badly co-ordinated research projects, Viscount Etienne Davignon, the European Commissioner for Industry, Energy, and Research Policies said today.

Disclosing his latest study document, on a research strategy for the Community for the next decade, he pointed to statistics showing that European deficiencies in scientific work were due neither to lack of manpower nor resources. They showed that total research and development spending inside the EEC was 2 per cent of the GNP, which was the same as Japan and slightly lower than the 2.3 per cent spent by the United States.

What was lacking, he said, was objectivity and this is what he hopes the European Commission can provide. His paper is to go before the Council meeting of science and technology ministers on November 9 for discussion and he hopes that it will then be agreed that it is time for a common scientific policy for medium and long-term projects.

At the moment the Community spends 1 per cent of its budget on research and development and nearly three quarters of this is on energy projects. Viscount Davignon believes that if this were increased to 3 per cent and if the proper political will existed, it would be possible to begin to make Europe scientifically competitive.

The Commission's view is that medium and long-term research is something which national governments tend to neglect because they do not have immediate political benefit. The Commission, on the other hand, can take a longer and more detached view of a porject and judge its vslue more clesrly in terms of scientific excellence.

In Viscount Davignon's view this would give European research greater flexibility. Research programmes agreed and funded by he Commission would not come under natiol budgetary pressure.

The priorities suggested for research programmes are: agriculture — whichnow receives just over 1 per cent of the Community research budget; strategic industries, such as chemicals and cars; and projects to help developing countries.

Communist pledge on Greek vote

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Oct 13

The Communist party of Greece offered tonight almost unconditional support for a Socialist Government after Sunday's election, in case of a conservative defeat.

Mr Harilaos Florakis, the secretary-general of the pro-Moscow party, speaking to a large campaign rally in Constitution Square in Athens tonight, said his party was ready to help in the formation of a government committed to political change.

The Greek socialist party (Pasok), whose main electoral slogan is *allaghi* (change), stands a good chance to win the election. Mr Florakis did not make it clear whether the Communists insisted on joining a Pasok Cabinet.

He said that his party "is ready to collaborate with the forces favouring political change, on the basis of a minimum common programme for national independence, democratization, the elimination of monopoly privileges, and a better life for the people."

Pasok would not disagree with any of them, although the Communists mistrust the Socialists because of their recent flexibility about foreign affairs and defence.

The Communists aim rather ambitiously at a 17 per cent share of the vote in the hope of returning 50 or more deputies in the 300-seat Parliament.

Neither the ruling New Democracy nor Pasok would be likely in that case to command an absolute majority.

Mr Florakis said that even if Pasok won, it would be unable to cope with the reactions and opposition of the "oligarchy and its foreign protectors".

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Pasok leader, has intimated privately that he does not propose to rely on Communist support if he wins. But he has refrained from confirming this in public.

From what the Communist leader said tonight, it becomes clear that this party will try to wield its power in Parliament and, especially in the trade unions, to act as Pasok's Marxist conscience

Allegations on Timor challenged

From John Torres
Lisbon, Oct 13

During a bitter dabate in Parliament, Senhor Almeida Santos, a Socialist deputy who was Minister for Inter-Territorial Coordination in the minority Socialist Government of Dr Mario Soares after the revolution, challenged his opponents to prove their allegations of collusion with the Indonesians over Timor in 1975.

He demanded that the report prepared in 1976 by an unnamed group of officers in the orders of President Ramalho Eanes to inquire into the actions and behaviour or Portuguese armed forces in Timor during 1974-75, should be published immediately.

It is doubtful whether this report will throw any light on the alleged political horse-trading between Portugal and its allies which led to the occupation of Timor by Indonesia.

Experts on Timor have claimed that no fewer than 200,000 men, women and children out of the little more than 600,000 inhabitants have been killed and Indonesia has been accused of genocide in the territory.

Portugal is still technically responsible for the decolonization of Timor but has no means of exercising any real pressure on Indonesia to bring this about.

A further complication arises from a series of contradictory statements by Senhor Vasco Goncalves, the former President of Portugal, that the formation of a mixed body of American, Portuguese, Australian and New Zealand troops was mooted to restore order in the territory and to prevent an Indonesian takeover.

For reasons still unclear this plan was abondoned, and it is alleged that Portugal, Britain, the United States, Australia and New Zealand agreed that rather than to allow a Marxist government to establish itself under the Front for the Liberation of Timor East (Fretilin), it would be preferable to turn a blind eye to the annexation of East Timor by Indonesia.

Soviet professor defends introduction of SS20s

From Frederick Bonnart, Brussels, Oct 13

Professor Vadim Zagladin, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, claimed yesterday that the introduction by Moscow of SS20s missiles was a modernization measure and served only to establish parity with the West.

In a further effort in the campaign against installation of United States medium-range missiles in Europe, he told the Belgian Royal Institute of International affairs the primary aim of Soviet foreign policy was to halt the arms race.

The Soviet Union would seek equal security at the forthcoming negotiations in Geneva on theatre nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union had only preserved parity by replacing older obsolete SS4 and SS5 missiles with the new SS20.

He failed to explain when questioned how the highly accurate and mobile SS20, with three warheads instead of the one of previous missiles, was anything other than an increase in Soviet military power in Europe.

Calling for an end to the arms race, Professor Zagladin admitted the existence of economic difficulties in the Soviet Union but said these were not due to any failures

Belgium has only a caretaker Government until elections next month and a decision on the installation of 48 cruise missiles is pending.

According to a reliable source, it was also to coincide with a briefing of the North Atlantic council yesterday by Mr Max Kampelman, the United States delegate to the European security review conference which is due to resume in Madrid later this month.

Profesor Zagladin said that the Soviet Union would accept an extension of confidence-building measures to the European area of the Soviet Union up to the Urals, provided the Western powers accepted an equivalent area westwards from the inter-German boundary.

NZ leader defends politicians

From Our Correspondent
Wellington, Oct 13

Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, claimed tonight that the bahaviour of the young was influenced more by the media than by politicians. He was replying to criticism from Sir Denis Hamilton, president of the Commonwealth Press Union and chairman of Times Newspapers (Holdings Ltd).

Sir Denis, who is in New Zealand with a Commonwealth Press Union delegation, said in Rotorua that if politicians at the top level threw abuse at each other the younger generation had no lead to follow.

Linking prime ministerial conduct at the recent Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne and rough scenes at an international football fixture in Auckland on Saturday, Sir Denis said: "If prime ministers become involved in slanging matches with each other, as they have done in the last two weeks, then 16-year-olds will run amuck on football fields."

"A lot of it was electioneering but in the past politicians were witty.

EX-PUPILS ON SCHOOL RAMPAGE

Peking, Oct 13. — Former pupils who return to their old schools and beat up teachers are causing a problem in Shanghai, the local radio reported today.

The report did not say how extensive the trouble was, but a directive from Shanghai authorities called on police to help to curb violence and keep order

"Criminals entering schools to carry out indecent and criminal activities should be handled harshly, swiftly and seriously, according to law," the directive said.

It added that ideological education should be given to former pupils who returned to their schools to cause trouble. "They must be allowed to beat teachers up and disturb school order," the report said. — Reuter.

Seoul breaks spy ring working for North Korea

From Jacqueline Reditt Seoul, Oct 13

A spy ring working for the Communist regime of North Korea has been broken up, according to the South Korean Defence Security Command.

It said three students, a policeman and a former soldier had been arrested on charges of engaging in anti-government, pro-communist activities manipulated by North Korean agents based in Japan.

The maximum penalty for these charges is death. The other people detained had been investigated, but were to be released as they had not committed any serious violation of law and had repented, the statement said. The spy ring comprised 17 people.

The alleged leader was named as Mr Kim Tae-hong, a student, who had lived in Japan. It is alleged that he was a member of the North Korean Communist Party, that he had received money from the North for his espionage operation and had recruited the other members of the ring.

Those detained are accused of inciting and leading student demonstrations.

Last year student demonstrations in South Korea resulted in the imposition of martial law and led to an uprising in the south-western province of Kwangju.

Guerrilla deaths take Iran execution toll to 3,350

By Our Foreign Staff

Twenty-two more executions of political opponents — members of the Mujahedin Khalq guerrilla organization — were announced by Tehran radio yesterday.

This brings the number of known executions in Iran since the 1979 revolution to nearly 3,400, according to Amnesty International. Of these, more than 1,800 have been since the dismissal of President Bani-Sadr in June this year.

In a statement this week Amnesty said that in 1980, out of a total of 1,229 known executions throughout the world, 709 were in Iran. The human rights organization said it was trying to send delegates to Tehran for talks with Iranian leaders, so as to end the mass executions, some of which have been carried out without trial and many after trials falling well short of internationally accepted standards.

Amnesty said its estimate of 3,350 people executed since February, 1979, was a minimum, based on reports known outside the country. The true total might be higher.

In Tehran prison and hospital spokesmen have denied a claim made by Mr Masud Rajavi, the exiled leader of the Mujahedin Khalq that a 100 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 have been taken from hospital and executed.

☐ Thousands of Iranian pilgrims staged a protest march in Mecca on Monday after the arrest of some of their compatriots, according to Tehran radio.

The radio, monitored in London by Reuters, said Saudi Arabian security forces tightly controlled the demonstrators.

The Saudi authorities have complained that Iranians making the pilgramage to Mecca have been engaging in political activity and distributing banned propaganda. — Reuter.

Polls show swing to left in Sweden

From Our Correspondent, Stockholm, Oct 13

Results of the latest polls in Sweden indicate that more than half the Swedish electorate would now vote for the opposition Social Democratic Party led by Mr Olaf Palme.

With less than one year to go before next September's election voters are turning away from the ruling Centre and Liberal Party towards the opposition Social Democrats or the Conservative Party which withdrew from the ruling coalition earlier this year.

The move has strongly favoured the Social Democrats with a SIFO poll predicting a 50.5 per cent share of the vote for Mr Palme's party and another poll by IMU predicting 52.5 per cent. If the Communist Party is included, both polls predict a left-wing majority of 56 per cent compared with a total for the centre-right parties of 41.5 per cent (SIFO) or 40.5 per cent (IMU).

Mr Palme lost power in 1976 after 44 years of socialist rule. In the last election in 1979 the three centre-right parties retained power with a one seat majority. But since the Conservative withdrawal from the Government over a disagreement on income tax reforms, Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, the Prime Minister, has headed a minority Centre-Liberal coalition.

Both polls were carried out last month when the Social Democrats and the trade unions held their annual congresses.

Unemployment is expected to increase during the winter and the huge budget deficit continues to grow. Observers predict that the deficit may read 80,000m kronor (£8,000m) in 1981-82 compared with the Government's recent forecast of 75,000m kronor.

Mr Fälldin recently announced an economic package that included 10 per cent devaluation of the currency, a price freeze and a cut in value-added tax of 3.46 per cent to 20 per cent.

Both the Socialists and the Conservatives oppose the VAT cut. Mr Fälldin has indicated that he will resign if parliament refuses to approve it.

HORSEMEAT INQUIRY

Melbourne, Oct 13.—A royal commission has opened an inquiry here into the export of horse and kangaroo meat as prime Australian beef, which has jeopardized Australia's trading reputation.

The meat faking scandal first came to light in August when an American inspector found horsemeat in a carton imported from Australia as boneless beef. One exporter faces 71 charges of forging official documents. — Reuter.

Law Report October 14 1981

Chancery Division

No cause of action against all Opus Dei members

Roche v Sherrington and Others

Before Mr Justice Slade

[Judgment delivered October 13]

His Lordship struck out as disclosing no reasonable cause of action a claim by Dr John James Roche, of Linacre College, Oxford, against Father Philip Sherrington, of Orme Court, Bayswater, London, who was sued in a representative capacity for Opus Dei. His Lordship stayed Dr Roche's action as against the third defendant Netherhall Education Association, also of Orme Court, until joinder of certain additional parties.

Mr Mark Blackett-Ord for Dr Roche; Mr Michael Brooke for Father Sherrington and Netherhall; the second defendant Mr R. C. Farrell did not appear and was not represented.

MR JUSTICE SLADE in the Chancery Division said that there were two motions before him in an action by Dr Roche against Father Sherrington, Mr Farrell, who were each sued on behalf of themselves and all other members of the sect called Opus Dei, and against Netherhall Education Association, an English registered charity which was alleged in the statement of claim to be controlled by Opus Dei, although that was denied by Netherhall.

Opus Dei was an international unincorporated association of certain members of the Roman Catholic church. It had not been asserted that it had any legal existence apart from the members of which it was composed; it was not alleged to be a partnership or a registered society. In raising his claims against Opus Dei, Dr Roche was attempting to avail himself of Order 15, rule 12 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, which allowed representative proceedings where numerous persons had the same interests.

As appeared from the speech of Lord Atkinson in *London Association for Protection of Trade v Greenlands Ltd* ([1916] 2 AC 15, 30), one of the objects of that rule was to facilitate the bringing of actions against unincorporated aggregates of persons. Initially a plaintiff required no leave either to bring the action against representative defendants or in selecting the persons he would sue, but by rule 12(2) of the Order, the plaintiff could apply for a representation order.

In the present case, Father Sherrington and Mr Farrell had been selected solely in a representative capacity, and no allegations whatever were made against them personally. Dr Roche had been a member of Opus Dei from 1959 until about 1973.

His claims substantially were for repayment of sums of money alleged to have been paid to Opus Dei or Netherhall during the years when he was a member, and for repayment of loans alleged to have been made to Netherhall between 1958 and 1974 as the result in each case of the undue influence of Opus Dei on the mind of Dr Roche.

By the first motion Father Sherrington applied for the endorsement on the writ and the statement of claim to be struck out so far as related to himself and the action against him dismissed with costs, as being improperly constituted as a representative action, as disclosing no reasonable cause of action against him or Opus Dei, and as frivolous, vexatious and an abuse of process. By the second motion Netherhall sought an order that the action be stayed against it until one Marily Drakard and one Silvano Burrosso should be joined by Dr Roche or until further order.

Stripped to its essentials, Dr Roche's statement of claim alleged, inter alia, that from 1961 until 1972, he worked as a schoolmaster in Kenya, one third of his salary being paid by the UK Ministry of Overseas Development and two thirds by the Kenya Government, the whole of it being paid to him in Kenya, save that from about 1965 the UK contribution began to be paid to him in this country; that at the request of the head of Opus Dei in Kenya, Father Paul Commings, he caused the UK contribution to be paid into an account at the Standard Bank in London, in the names of himself, Mr Drakard and Mr Burrosso. All sums in the account were then paid by standing order to Netherhall.

The rest of his salary was given initially to Opus Dei registered trustees and latterly to an account of the Standard Bank in Nairobi in the joint names of Dr Roche and two unidentified fellow members of Opus Dei; any two of whom had drawing rights on the account.

Dr Roche was bound to Opus Dei by vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. He relied on it for spiritual advice and instruction and trusted it to provide for him materially, and must be presumed, it was said, to have been under the domination of Opus Dei, and his gifts to have been procured by undue influence, Dr Roche being without independent advice. For those reasons Dr Roche claimed that all the gifts and loans should be set aside and that Opus Dei and Netherhall should be liable to repay the relevant gifts and loans.

The accuracy of the law as stated in *Allcard v Skinner* ((1887) 36 Ch D 145, 171) had not been questioned. Where the relevant relationship existed at the time of the transaction the onus fell on the recipient to rebut the relevant presumption and justify the transaction by affirmatively proving that it was the spontaneous act of the donor resulting from a true exercise of his independent will.

The substantive question was whether a claim for recission of a transaction on the ground of undue influence and for consequent repayment was in law capable of being raised against an unincorporated association when that claim was only based on a presumption of undue influence as opposed to actual undue influence on the part of particular members or agents of that association. That appeared to be a novel point of law on which neither side could point to any directly apposite authority.

Mr Brooke submitted that as a matter of law Dr Roche's claim based on presumed undue influence could have no hope of success unless he could point to the existence of a personal relationship between himself and one or more individuals out of which relationship the gifts and loans sprang. It was necessary, it was said, to speak of a special relationship existing between an individual and an amorphous corporate or unincorporated body and that a personal relationship of some kind was essential. Reference was made to *Tufton v Sperni* ([1952] 2 TLR 516,530) and to the recent decision of *In re Brocklehurst's Estate* ([1978] Ch 14).

Mr Blackett-Ord in answer submitted that in principle there was no reason why in appropriate circumstances a claim based on presumed undue influence should not be raised against a corporate or unincorporated body even though the plaintiff could point to no human agency of such body with whom a special relationship could be said to have existed.

His Lordship bore in mind that the jurisdiction to strike out was one that should be sparingly exercised and only in what the court regarded as a plain and obvious case (see for example *Wenlock v Moloney* ([1965] 1 WLR 1238).

His Lordship had come to the conclusion that Dr Roche had an arguable case in so far as he averred that there existed the relevant fiduciary relationship between himself and the members of Opus Dei at the several dates of the relevant transactions. In considering whether a transaction between an individual and an unincorporated association might, in principle, give rise to a presumption of undue influence on the part of members of such association, his Lordship thought that a hypothetical example might be helpful; for example, a man might entrust the management of his assets to a corporate merchant bank in circumstances making it plain that he was looking to the bank as a whole to safeguard his interest without his entering into a special personal relationship with any individual member of that bank.

Subsequently he might enter into a particular transaction conferring substantial benefits on the bank, but could not be said to have been induced by any particular bank representative. On such hypothetical facts his Lordship could see no reason why the court should not hold that there existed a special fiduciary relationshop between the bank and customers which placed on the bank the onus of justifying the transaction.

If that were right it must be at least arguable that the relevant relationship existed even if the bank were an unincorporated association.

Acccordingly Father Sherrington had not satisfied his Lordship that Dr Roche must inevitably fail on that particular point. There was, however, another formidable hindrance for him to surmount if he was to have any hope of success as the action was at present constituted against Father Sherrington.

Assuming the existence of the relevant relationship with members of Opus Dei at the relevant times, he might perhaps have an arguable claim for recovery of each payment against all those persons who were members at the dates of payment. The present claim was not of that nature; it was against all the present members of Opus Dei, which must include many persons who were not members at the respective dates. His Lordship asked himself whether a person who became a member of Opus Dei after the date of a relevant payment could possibly be personally liable in equity to make repayment to Dr Roche.

Mr Blackett-Ord suggested that he could because "members world wide hold my client's money today". However, the statement of claim did not allege there was any common fund of the association into which moneys were traceable in equity. He did not allege that the present members of Opus Dei had benefited or were capable of benefiting. Dr Roche might have an arguable case against the other two parties to the joint account in Nairobi or against actual recipients of the money paid out of that account or paid out by Opus Dei registered trustees.

His Lordship had no material to express any opinion on that point and in the circumstances he was unable to see how a claim could be formulated against all the present members. The first motion must therefore succeed on the ground that the writ disclosed no reasonable cause of action against Father Sherrington or against all members of Opus Dei. His Lordship further concluded that the action was not properly constituted as a representative claim under Order 15, rule 12. The action against Father Sherrington would be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship then proceeded to deal with the second motion. He granted a stay as against Netherhall until either Dr Roche joined Mr Drakard and Mr Burrosso as parties or until further order and granted liberty to Dr Roche to apply on suitable evidence for an order under Order 15, rule 4(2), dispensing with leave to join either or both Mr Drakard and Mr Burrosso. He directed Netherhall to disclose to Dr Roche's solicitors, if known to Netherhall, the present postal address of Mr Drakard and Mr Burrosso.

Solicitors: Bower & Bowerman, Oxford; Titmuss Sainer & Webb.

Defective passport stamp

Lamptey v Owen

The Divisional Court (Mr Justice Phillips and Mr Justice McNeill) held that a written notice in accordance with section 4 of the Immigration Act 1971 must be proved in order to found a conviction under section 24(1) (b) of the Act and a defective stamp in a passport did not satisfy that requirement. The court allowed the defendant's appeal and quashed his conviction for the offence that he as a person who was not a patrial and having a limited leave to enter, knowingly remained beyond the time limited by the leave.

MR JUSTICE PHILLIPS said on October 12 that under the Immigration Act 1971 it was necessary for the decision of an immigration officer to be recorded in writing. The stamp on the appellant's passport did not make a proper impression and the vital part limiting leave to enter to six months did not appear.

NEWPORT

Newport, Gwent, not the Isle of Wight resort, says Patrick O'Leary... this is the big one, tackling huge problems and determined to achieve new prosperity

I once caused confusion for the readers of a Hampshire newspaper by telling them their county cricketers were playing Glamorgan at Newport, sending them hurrying off to the Isle of Wight. So let us first establish identity.

This is not Newport, IoW. Nor is it one of the smaller Newports in England, Scotland, and west Wales. This is the big one, Newport, Mon. At least it would be Newport, Mon, if Monmouthshire had not become Gwent in the reorganization of local government. But in an area where many people still think of themselves as living in western England rather than south-east Wales it will be a generation or two before the new geography comes tripping off the tongue.

The borough of Newport is the commercial centre of the county. It has a population of 136,000 living in 77 square miles spread across rolling countryside looking over the Bristol Channel and straddling the mouth of the Usk. In addition to the port itself the boundaries enclose the town of Caerleon and a score of villages.

Even in these depressed days, with local unemployment touching 15 per cent, 60,000 people work there, some travelling in from the rest of Gwent or even farther. The industrial revolution brought rapid expansion to Newport. It handled coal from inland valleys, and iron ore to feed the metal-processing factories which sprang up round the town.

Such heavy industry is still of great importance to the local economy, and officials hope the Japanese car firm, Nissan, will choose to establish its European manufacturing base near the port. But they also want to diversify the range of employment and, in competition with Bristol and Scotland, can claim some success in trying to become Britain's silicon valley.

Inmos, manufacturing microchips, are building a futuristic production centre on 32 acres at Duffryn, sold to the firm by Newport corporation. The construction of premises where dust, temperature and humidity must be tightly controlled, is expected to cost £10m, and when finished next year the plant will employ 1,000 people.

The choice of Newport came after much Cabinet agonizing and a trip by Sir Keith Joseph to the company's manufacturing centre at Colorado Springs. A multi-million pound package of government support channelled chiefly through the National Enterprise Board helped to persuade the firm to put their plant in south Wales rather than in the Bristol area, where they have a research unit.

Another large scale company in advanced electronics, Mitel, of Canada, is investing £32m in a European headquarters on a site in Caldicot, bordering Newport. Mitel's founder was a Welshman.

These newcomers to south Wales are joining high technology firms with more familiar names, such as Monsanto, Plessey and Standard Telephones and Cables. The Government has granted the town development area assisted status, and ready-built factories provided by the Welsh Development Agency are among inducements offered to business men seeking new quarters.

In the scramble to attract new industry, it can be forgotten that preservation of existing firms is just as important in fighting unemployment. Newport council have introduced a business advisory service.

Newport's communications with England and western Wales have been transformed by the introduction of high speed trains and the extension of the M4. This motorway runs so close to Newport that local drivers use it to get from one side of town to the other.

It is a measure of changing conditions that Newport's largest employers now include the borough council and the Business Statistics Office, which moved from London to the countryside west of the town. Council staff work in the imposing civic centre.

It is architecturally a good deal more interesting than the county council offices, put up for sale since the staff moved into a new county hall at Cwmbran. More jobs have also been created by the town's modern shopping centre.

Although there are few premises to let, it will probably be some time before this becomes fully integrated with the traditional market hall and the range of stores in neighbouring Commercial Street. There is further competition from an out-of-town hypermarket.

The question of national identity seems likely to arouse controversy. One company bidding for the franchise to run the proposed local commercial radio station are unenthusiastic about broadcasting in Welsh, saying the majority of people in the area cannot understand it. But they believe a weekly half hour in Urdu would be welcomed.



The transporter bridge which uses a suspended ferry platform to carry people and cars across the Usk. Photograph: Steve Benbow

A steel success story

Steel has played a dominant role in both the prosperity and decline of this corner of south-east Wales. There are a number of specialized plants, some owned by the British Steel Corporation, others in private hands, including Alcan, and Alphasteel. But the largest producer is the BSC works at Llanwern, which was equipped to the highest standards when it opened in 1962.

Last year it faced possible closure under plans to reorganize the corporation. Now it is regarded as a success story, operating in a way that is held up as an example to plants in other parts of Britain. Success may seem a strange word to apply to Llanwern, which has reduced output and halved its labour force. But this slimming exercise has led to improved productivity, and management say man hours per tonne are now comparable with any producer in Europe and many in Japan.

There have also been savings in fuel, although 10 or 11 Welsh pits still depend on Llanwern as their biggest customer. The plant used to produce 2.7m tonnes annually. The figure has dropped to below 2m tonnes and the labour force has been cut from more than 9,300 to 4,667. Reductions applied to middle management and other white collar staff as well as to manual workers.

Absenteeism has dropped dramatically, and little overtime is required. There have been radical changes in working practices and manning standards, with most demarcation barriers swept away.

Nevertheless, the loss of jobs has been a heavy blow to the local economy, and pushed up the unemployment rate. Llanwern hopes that in time the recession will end and more steel will be required. Agreement has already been reached on the levels of manning required if production again goes above 2 million tonnes a year and then back to full capacity of 2.7 million tonnes.

Much of the steel produced goes into cars, including the BL Metro, and to manufacturers of domestic appliances. Some is exported to Yugoslavia, going in special wagons via Harwich and by barge along European waterways, including the Danube.

A leading official of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation said in June: "The trade unions have made tremendous sacrifices to implement the plan and are fully committed to seeing it through. Llanwern still plays a major part in the economies of Gwent and south Wales and the steel industry is the foundation on which the engineering world stands."

BSC own a stretch of land to the south of the Llanwern works, at present leased to farmers. Originally it was reserved for possible future expansion of the works. Now the corporation hope it might prove to be the right site for Nissan to establish its car plant, which would provide a buyer for Llanwern's kind of steel on its doorstep.

Face lifts

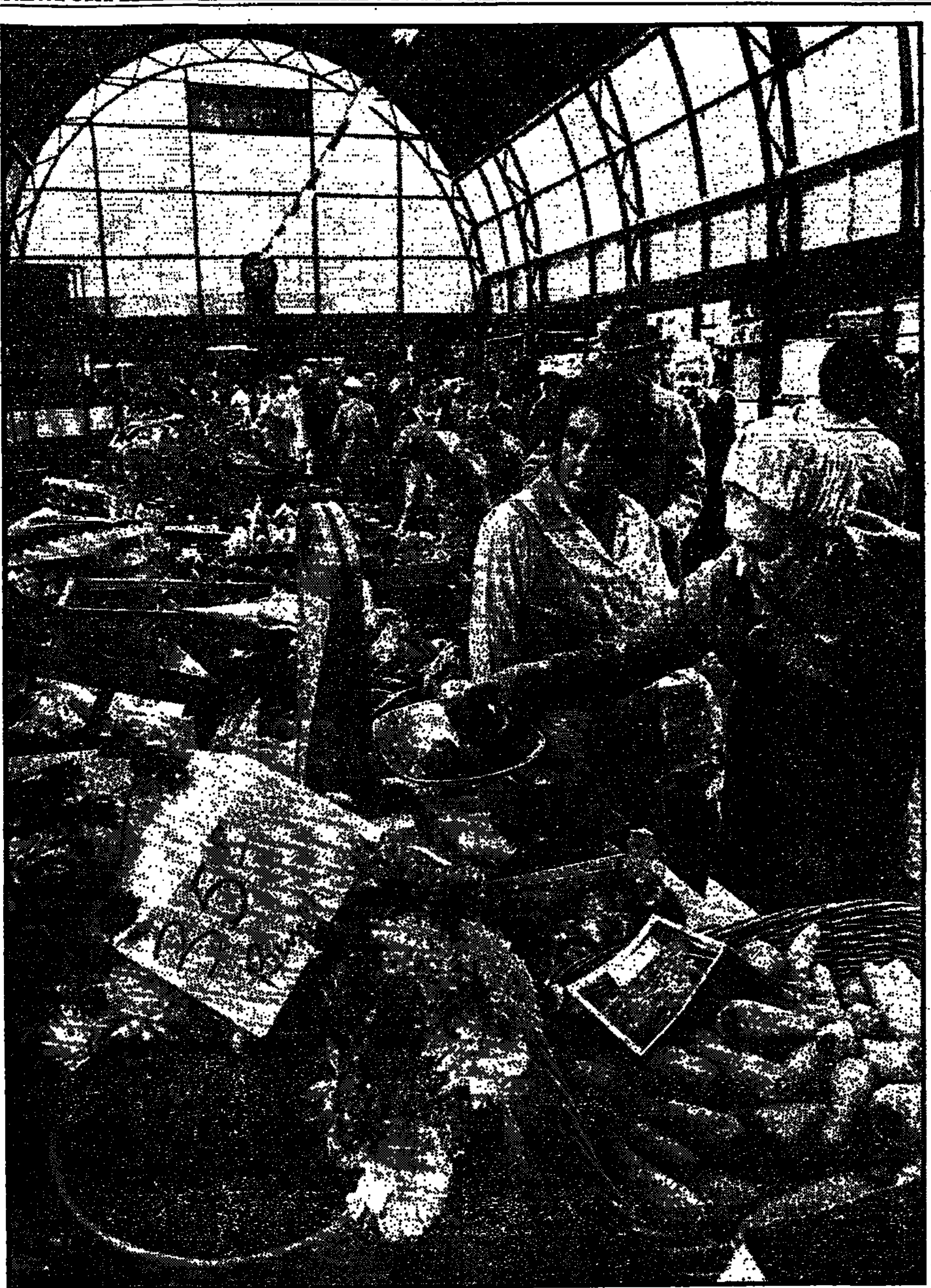
Newport has put considerable resources and effort into rehabilitating some of its older areas in recent years. Even an estate of prefabs, which aging residents refuse to give up, is well maintained, and the Victorian covered market with its cast iron framework has been restored at a cost of £300,000.

So it was not surprising the council were among the first authorities to take up the offer of grants for designated commercial improvement areas under the 1978 Inner Urban Areas Act. They chose, appropriately enough, Commercial Road, a decaying thoroughfare running through an area known as Pill from the main shopping district in Commercial Street down to the docks.

In the first year of the scheme more than £100,000 was allocated, some of the money going in loans and grants to property owners, and on capital expenditure for such projects as demolishing buildings and providing car parks. At least £90,000 is likely to be spent in the current year.

The aim of the scheme is to help shopkeepers and other businessmen to improve their premises, and encourage newcomers to take over empty property. Two years ago 69 buildings, some 30 per cent of those in the street, were unoccupied. One yardstick for awarding grants is whether the proposal either preserves existing jobs or

continued on next page



The town's Victorian covered market has been renovated, although the town now has a modern shopping centre



Newport docks handle more than a million tons of cargo a year. A Severn barrage would enable larger ships to use the harbour

Dockland goes bananas

At one time docks prospered, withered and died as the industrial tide swept over them and then retreated. That was the fate of Caerleon when the erection of a bridge over the Usk at Newport prevented tall ships reaching it.

Now harbours represent such a large investment in fixed assets that they first struggle to adapt to the times, a process helped by improved land communications making them more flexible in the products and raw materials they can handle.

In happier days Newport exported almost 7 million tonnes of coal a year. The figure sank to zero, and has now made a modest recovery with a contract to ship 300,000 tonnes to French power stations.

A wharf which once handled coal and then switched to iron ore is now used by banana ships from Jamaica. Even that trade demonstrated its uncertainties when a hurricane destroyed most of the crop last year.

But it was the troubles of the steel industry, and the closure of a Shell oil terminal, cutting petroleum imports by 200,000 tonnes, which earned 1980 the description "a difficult year" by the British Transport Docks Board. A profit of some £1.5m in 1979 became a £1,152,000 loss.

Banana trade with the West Indies has been followed by cargoes of oranges and grapefruit from Israel, and similar imports from South Africa and Latin America. Another new line developed has been exports of scrap metal to Pakistan.

Altogether the docks have a water area of 125 acres and 18,000 ft of wharves, an entrance lock that takes vessels up to 35,000 tons, and plenty of land available for port-related industries. Being the most easterly of the board's Welsh group gives Newport something of a start for deliveries by road and rail to the Midlands and other parts of England.

In recent years it has welcomed traffic in imported tea, packaged timber and Japanese cars, and has provided handling gear and storage space for containers. But docks managers must sometines look wistfully at the records for 1923, when tonnage totalled more than seven times that of last year, most of it exported coal and coke.

However they must live in the world as it is. In doing so they make a bold claim which some colleagues elsewhere must envy: "Much of the port's success is due to the attitude of the workforce. Newport's enviable labour relations, coupled with the ability to work a two-shift system, seven days a week, enables the port to provide efficient handling, with modern equipment of cargoes and expedites quick turnround of vessels."

Whiling away time

Leisure and the art of making it something better than boring idleness are likely to play an increasing part in the greatest happiness of the greatest number over the next decade. At the last count Gwent had 30,147 people out of work, 13,425 of them in Newport.

Against this sombre background the county council has produced a booklet entitled *Free Leisure Opportunities in Newport for the Unemployed*. Apart from sports and other pastimes, it lists such down to earth opportunities as a dressmaking club, do it yourself group, and a course on Cooking on a Budget.

There is nothing cosy about this programme to help the unemployed. Caerleon Community College, located aptly enough in Cold Bath Road, offers weekly sessions on "The Economy, You and the Future."

The brochure goes on: "Will you work again? Do you want to work again? Are you able to work again? These and other questions will be looked at and discussed with the object of attempting to ascertain the needs of the economy — and to ascertain your needs to fit into the economy."

Newport Council offers half-price use of sports centres at off-peak periods for the unemployed. Newport County football club set aside one afternoon a week for free use of their club premises and coaching.

Whether in work or not, the town's residents are strong supporters of local sports, Rugby being the most famous, and of music and drama. The 400-seat Dolman Theatre in the new shopping centre is privately owned by an amateur society, Newport Playgoers. Many other companies use it for plays, opera and concerts, and there is an annual drama festival.

Cycle racing has become a local speciality. Each year the sport becomes associated with history in the Chartists road event, with contestants following the route taken by militant reformers of 1839.

In that year large crowds marched down the Monmouthshire valleys and converged on Newport. The aims of the Chartist Movement, which they supported, included a vote for every man *by secret ballot. That was the* stuff of revolution at the beginning of the Victorian period.

When the crowds reached the town they were routed by a company of soldiers. The leader, John Frost, was transported to Australia, but received a pardon 15 years later and returned to Britain to live to an honourable 93. He is commemorated in the modern John Frost Square, which has a lively mosaic depicting the 1839 scenes.

Newport, in conjunction with the county council, has opened a tourist information office. There has been some surprise that visitors not only ask for the quickest route to surrounding beauty spots, but also seek out some urban sights as well.

During the 75th anniversary celebrations this year of the Transporter Bridge, which uses electric motor power to carry vehicles and people across the Usk in a suspended ferry between its lofty towers, more than 3,000 first day covers were sold. It was undoubtedly good tactics to use royal wedding stamps on them.

Another piece of industrial archaeology put to attractive use is the Monmouthshire canal, originally opened in 1798.

A picnic site has been opened at the 14 locks — three miles from the centre of Newport — which once enabled a barge to be lowered or raised 168 feet in half a mile.

Face lifts

continued from previous page

produces new ones. Among companies already helped were a betting shop and a fish bar.

Council officials say the scheme has led to a general upgrading of the road, since the work going on has encouraged even those owners who have not applied for loans or grants to spend money on their premises. Estate agents say more customers are showing interest in taking shops there and prices have improved.

The first annual review of the project comments: "The initial appraisal of improvement area action suggested the work should be done over a five-year period. At the present rate of progress it is envisaged that after the fifth year this part of Pill should once again be a thriving, viable and attractive area.

"It may be necessary next year to compulsorily acquire some of the properties in Commercial Road which are not being improved either through the non-cooperation of the owners or where the owners are not known. After acquisition it would be possible for the council to have them improved and either leased or sold."

Such municipal enterprise would have astonished the Supertramp poet, W. H. Davies, who was born in one of what were then the mean streets of Pill. A later literary son of Newport, novelist Leslie Thomas, has written of the "unremitting terraces" he walked as a boy.

Air and power lifelines

There are signs that the Government may be inching towards decisions on two projects which could inject thousands of millions of pounds into Newport and its neighbours on both sides of the Severn estuary. These are a tidal barrage to produce electricity, and an international airport which would rank third only to Heathrow and Gatwick.

Since the Second World War more than a dozen sites have been suggested for a Severn barrage. They range from modest proposals, in which the river's flow would be harnessed not far south of Chepstow, leaving both Bristol and Newport in the open sea, to a magnificent barrier across the Bristol Channel below Barry.

The Severn Barrage Committee, in its report in July, came out in favour of throwing the mighty concrete and rock causeway in a crooked line from Lavernock Point, between Barry and Cardiff, to Brean Down, near the Somerset resort of Weston-super-Mare. But it wants a further four-year detailed study, costing £20m, into the design and environmental implications of such a piece of engineering.

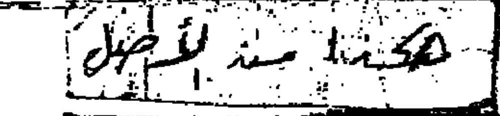
This slightly muted call to action was greeted by the former Energy Secretary, Mr David Howell, with parliamentary caution. "The Government welcomes this thorough report as a basis for the consultation about the complex issues involved that must now be undertaken," he told the Commons. "It looks forward to receiving comments from interested parties on those issues. Decisions, for example, about the further studies recommended in the report, will then be taken in the light of such a public debate."

As the estimated cost of the scheme is between £5,000m and £6,000m there are good reasons for caution. Particularly since it would take about 10 years to complete, and Britain's record of controlling costs and keeping to schedule on public works is, at best, variable.

At £500m (some estimates are only half that figure), the international airport sounds a bargain. Like the barrage, it is an idea that has been afloat for some time. But it too has become topical again in the light of renewed controversy over proposals to develop Stansted airport to take pressure off Heathrow.

Gwent County Council have offered to provide the inspector presiding over the Stansted inquiry with an up-to-date report on proposals to locate a new airport off the coast not for from Newport. It would replace existing

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Air and power lifelines

Continued from previous page

airports near Cardiff and Bristol.

Fifteen years ago Professor Anthony Goss suggested an airport on stilts in this area of shallow water known as the Welsh Grounds, between Newport and Chepstow. At times it has been linked with another long-running planning idea, the development of what was described as a maritime industrial development area in other words a new port complex. The Gwent coastline was in the running for that, in competition with Maplin Sands and a South Wales Europort Project Society was formed in 1973.

The latest ideas on the airport envisage draining a large area of the shallow estuarine flats. Mr Graham Powell, a member of the Severn Barrage Committee, said last year: "Some 5,000 acres should be readily reclaimable, with potential for further long-term expansion. Clearly the use of reclaimed land from the estuary has an enormous benefit in reducing to a minimum the need to use agricultural land.

"The airport site would most likely be reclaimed by dredging fill from the approaches to Newport, thereby deepening the channel and enabling the further development of major port and industrial enterprises."

Such an airport would probably generate more permanent jobs than building a barrage. It is estimated up to 27,000 people would find work through a barrage, including some 6,000 who would benefit from the general demand for local services.

The principal benefit from a barrage, which would require a staff of 500 to run it after construction, would be power generated from 160 turbines operated by the ebbing tide. The scheme favoured by the committee would supply an estimated six per cent of the country's electricity needs.

Turbines would be mounted in the barrage wall. The "building blocks" of this would be caissons weighing abeut 90,000 tonnes each. Two large ships' locks would have to be incorporated to enable ships to reach Newport, Cardiff and Bristol. The higher level of water behind the barrier would make it easier for large vessels to use the ports.

But there would also be problems. Low lying land would be subject to flooding unless special pumping was provided and sea defences strengthened. The disposal of sewage and industrial waste would be more difficult in the absence of the present high tides up the estuary. Naturalists are worried about the effect on wildlife, for the area is used as winter quarters by several varieties of wading birds.

However it would be safer for sailing, and an explosion in the demand for moorings and other services for small boats would be likely to follow any barrage scheme.

It is as difficult to assess the economic value of the barrage scheme as it is to guess what the price of fuel will be in 20 years' time. The Severn Barrage Committee said in its report: "The decision to build or not to build must always be an act of faith." However, the barrage would be so valuable in the event of serious energy problems in the future that the committee recommended a further four-year study.

In the course of this study, it suggested, it might be necessary to build a prototype caisson, and then test it in place in the estuary.

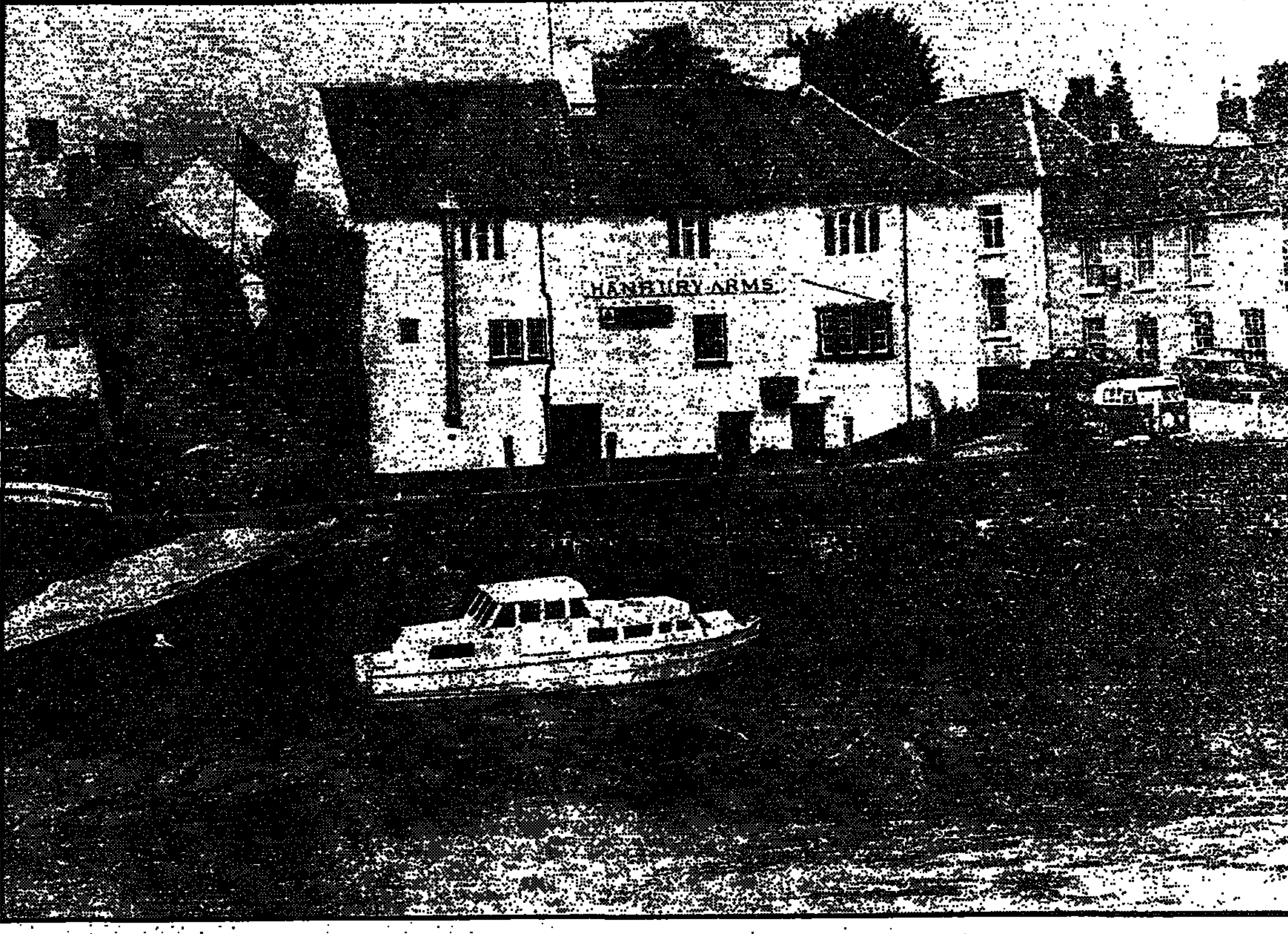
The committee said a barrage lower down the estuary would produce more electricity, as much as 10 per cent of the national demand. But it would also add more than £3,000m to the cost.

Newport has taken a keen interest in all the twists and turns of the history of the Severn project. A report last year on how the port would benefit said: "At present, the operational tide is about three hours either side of high water, producing a maximum operational time of 12 hours in any day.

"The higher level of water upstream of the barrage would result in the majority of ships being able to enter or leave port at virtually any time of day, and very large vessels being able to enter or leave at high water. A barrage would also reduce the time a ship had to stay in dock, thus giving a more efficient use of dockside plant."

The report concluded: "If the Severn Barrage was constructed in the near future there would be considerable benefits to Newport, primarily those of increased trade and employment leading to the establishment of Newport as a larger commercial centre.

"It would appear that there is merit in supporting a Seven Barrage proposal, particularly in the light of the urgent need to increase employment prospects in the area."



The poet Tennyson, musing on King Arthur, stayed at this inn at Caerleon

Twilight of the Arthurian legend

Newport received its name early in the Middle Ages when it superseded the old port of Caerleon, three miles up the tidal Usk. There the remains of a tower still guard what was once the dock area, also overlooked more benignly by the Hanbury Arms.

It was while staying at this inn that Tennyson wrote in 1856: "The Usk murmurs by the window and I sit like King Arthur at Caerleon. This is a most quiet village of about 1,500 inhabitants with a little museum of Roman tombstones and other things."

He had gone there alone during a family holiday in Wales. He claimed to be seeking inspiration for *Idylls of the King*, but it was more likely he wanted to get away from the children for a few days. Schoolday recollections are that the *Idylls* wound their endless way with little sign of inspiration.

"For Arthur on the Whitsuntide before
Held court at old Caerleon upon Usk"

are not stirring lines, and even less so are

"Pardon: but will ye to Caerleon? I
Go likewise: shall I lead you to the King?"

Such Arthurian tushery seems far removed from the poet who wrote *In Memoriam*. Perhaps the reason was that the large mound outside the town then called King Arthur's Round Table proved, on excavation, to contain the remains of a Roman amphitheatre for 6,000 spectators.

That was the size of the Second Augustan Legion which arrived in AD 74 and established its headquarters at Caerleon, from which it controlled the fierce local people, the Silures. The amphitheatre was built about the same time as the Colosseum in Rome, and it is thought galleys from the heart of the Empire penetrated up the Usk.

Some relics of those days can be seen at the museum mentioned by Tennyson, while others are embedded in the fabric of local houses. Builders in succeeding periods often used the amphitheatre and other stone edifices as a quarry for materials.

Archaeologists have been at work in the place for more than a century. It was young Dr Mortimer Wheeler, then director of the National Museum of Wales, who uncovered the amphitheatre, with the help of his wife, in 1926 and 1927. But much of Roman Caerleon now lies under later developments.

Surely this must be the only town to have a Catholic church dedicated to Julius, Aaron and David. The first two are said to have been martyred in the town by the Romans. The patron of the parish church, St Cadoc, is almost as venerable, for the first church on the site was founded in the sixth century.

Discovery of Roman Caerleon did not, of course, prove conclusively that Tennyson was wrong in following local legends associating it with King Arthur and his knights. That elusive character mav have been a Roman-British chieftain who took over when the legions left Britain and the long twilight in our history began.

Millionaires and Morgans

The Morgans of Tredegar House were powerful landowners for five centuries. Indeed, when the Romans left Wales and it was divided among warring chieftains, Newport was included in the kingdom of the Morgannwg. But this is probably just coincidence, for the family which emerged in the fifteenth century is believed to have had humble origins.

In St Woolo's Cathedral, which looks down on the town from the top of Stow Hill, are fragments of an alabaster effigy of Sir John Morgan, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, who died in 1493. In the grounds of Tredegar House, west of Newport, stands a memorial to Sir Briggs. This "knight" was only a horse, but he deserved to be commemorated, for he carried Captain Godfred Morgan safely through the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclave in 1854.

The Morgans were an intrepid family, but were finally brought low by the Inland Revenue. Death duties, and extravagance, made such inroads into their capital that the last of the male line, John, Sixth Baron Tredegar, sold up.

Industrial expansion in the nineteenth century brought new power and wealth to the Morgans. They leased land for ironworks and coalpits, promoted the cutting of canals, and at one time charged a penny a ton toll on loads carried along a tramway.

Sir Charles Morgan, whose statue can be seen in a park not far from St Woolo's, provided the land on which Commercial Street and Commercial Road were built to the Pill wharves and Tredegar docks, also owned by the family. His son was created a baron in 1859, and the Captain Godfrey who rode Sir Briggs succeeded him in 1875.

It was said of Godfrey: "He was president of nearly all Newport's Societies." He made many gifts to the town, but was probably most popular for the annual celebration of Balaclava Day in October, when his estate workers were served roast beef, plum pudding and beer.

His successors lived in the grand manner until the taxmen put a stop to it. The last to cut much of a dash was Godfrey's great-nephew, Evan, who dabbled in poetry and novel-writing, kept a suite of rooms at London's Cavendish Hotel in the 1920s, and married successively a film actress and a Russian princess.

Television

Nothing to hide

Television resounds with history and drama this week. On Monday ITV's *Brideshead* blast-off, tonight the BBC's long journey into the Borgia labyrinth; and, last night, Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard*, written within intellectual sighting of the eclipse of traditional Russian society. It is a generous play for actors in that it affords each of them significant opportunity; challenging in that action is so minimal that there is no concealment. In this excellent production none was necessary: all opportunities were taken.

Judi Dench, as Madame Ranevsky, the centrepiece of this embattled little group of the reckless and mainly feckless — the exception being Bill Paterson's admirable, acquisitive peasant, Lopakhin, about to inherit all — gave a well-modulated performance, slipping without pause from charm to brief querulousness, from gaiety to sorrow, acceptably maternal but quite believably a mistress. Not Russian in the grand manner, perhaps, but quite convincing.

Anton Lesser's Trofimov presented a student prophet, enthusiastic about the cataclysmic changes to come but not unsympathetic for the victims unable to see their immediate and less calamitous loss of home and orchard in his intellectual perspective. Epikhodov, the fumbling, stumbling clerk, could quite easily be made comic: Timothy Spall made him properly pathetic, touching the self-conscious hopelessness of one doomed to ineptitude. Paul Curran's Firs epitomized the selfless servant for whom service is all and life at the end is nothing.

This new version by Trevor Griffiths, from a translation by Helen Rappaport, was originally commissioned by Richard Eyre for the Nottingham Playhouse and it was he who *happily* got the *opportunity* to put it on film.

"Looked at rationally," says Lopakhin at one point in the play, "life is meaningless" — but rationality is not as common as we might think, nor compassion either, which Granada's three-part series, Rich World, Poor World, invites. Last night's *Business as Usual* focused on the trade ties between North and South, which benefit the former to an extent increasingly resented by the latter.

Next week 25 leaders from both will be meeting at a world summit which has stemmed from the Brandt Commission on International development and Granada have thoughtfully prepared the way for those at home who might find the word "summit" a deterrent.

One of the issues was stated quite simply: one quarter of the world's population enjoy four-fifths of the wealth. The commodities the poorer nations sell tend — with that well-felt exception, oil — to drop in price; and so, despite the trickle of aid, does their desperate standard of living. The attempt to grow and sell cash crops marginalizes their population and sacrifices land that should be supplying food. In short, they have not the stakes for the trade game. For them the reality is not loss of life-styles but loss of life.

Maybe at the Mexico summit something will be done about their survival. If so, it will be unique among international conferences tackling one aspect or another of this problem. Granada, however, in this excellent series, have done their bit.

Dennis Hackett

One of the most important of Braque's late paintings, *Atelier VIII*, has been lent to the Tate Gallery for a two-year period by Mr Douglas Cooper, joint organizer of the gallery's forthcoming exhibition *The Essential Cubism*. It will hang at the Tate throughout 1982, the centenary of the artist's birth.



Cinema

The tin-can epic

Germany's own view of the submarine war has been turned into a costly — and controversial — film. George Perry reports.

Germany's most costly film, the controversial *Das Boot* (*The Boat*), directed by Wolfgang Petersen, has just had its world première at the Mathäser Filmpalast in Munich. In spite of the ten-minute ovation that came at its end, and its obvious integrity, it is still the target of attacks from the left for not taking a clear anti-war line.

Its source is a 12-year-old best-selling novel by Lothar-Günther Buchheim, based on his experiences as a war correspondent on U-96. His account of the lives of submariners became a sort of German equivalent to Monsarrat's *The Cruel Sea*. It tells of the sub-chasing corvette sailors on the surface, and has sold to date some two million copies in 16 languages. Hollywood tried to film it, but deemed that some Nazi villains had to be injected into the script, as well as familiar American actors, to make it marketable in the United States.

When Günter Rohrbach became head of the Bavaria Film Studios, which were to co-produce the film, he was determined that it should be an all-German work. He engaged Wolfgang Petersen, a director who had forged his reputation making low-budget thrillers for television, to produce a script and to direct what would inevitably be an expensive production. By means of a television deal, which would inflate the cinema film to a six-hour version from its original 135 minutes, a record budget of DM25m was achieved. No German film had cost so much before, but it was a hard film to make.

Two new U-boats had to be built to full scale from drawings of a Type VII C disinterred from museums, including the Science and Industry Museum in Chicago. One was for filming at sea, the other for interiors in the studio. Petersen demanded that the actors should work within the same space as the original submariners; there were no walls to float out of the way to give the camera a better angle. Even U-boat lighting was used, with photofloods occasionally substituting for the normal tungsten bare bulbs. His cinematographer, Jost Vacano, invented a gyroscopic mount for a hand-held Arriflex enabling him even to run along the narrow gangway, following the crew to action stations, without camera shake. Some 90 per cent of the shipboard footage was shot hand-held. "It was a dream job for a cameraman", Petersen says — although Vacano often had to wear a crash helmet, and elbow, knee and shin pads like an ice hockey player.

The film follows a patrol of U-96 in 1941, the so-called "Happy Time" when convoys of war materials and food to Britain were easy prey. The crew is young, mostly still in late teens and early twenties, but the captain, "Der Alte", played by Jürgen Prochnow, is 30 and looks 10 years older. Those who have sailed before are cynical — an opening title has stated the chilling fact that, of 40,000 men in the U-boat service, 30,000 never returned — while the novices are filled with excitement and pride at being in an elite section of the German navy.

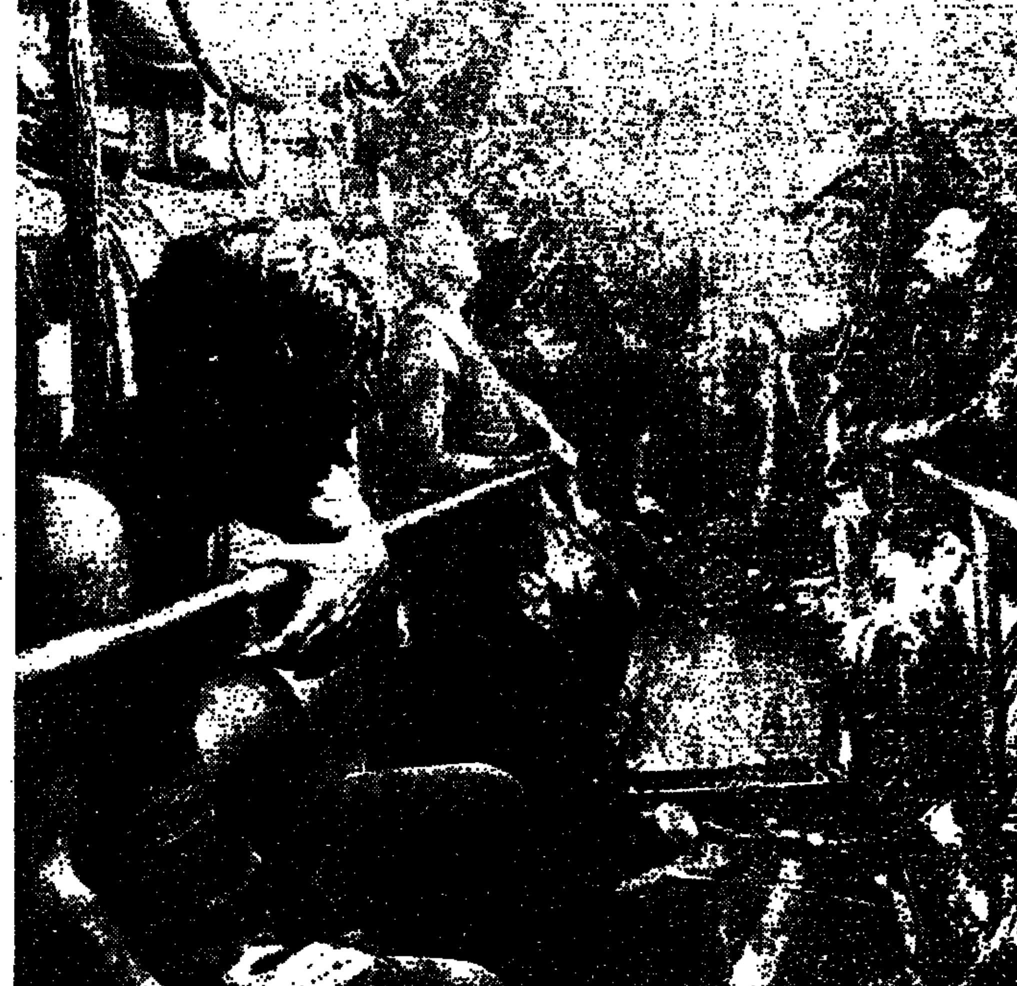
The discomforts of submarine life are hard to imagine. The boat is so narrow a tall man can touch both sides with outstretched arms. There is no privacy, and the captain's cabin is only a desk behind a curtain off the companionway. Bunks have to be shared on a shift basis. Supplies are stored anywhere there is room — even the torpedo compartment is festooned with hams and sausages, and black bread which so quickly goes mouldy at sea that only the inner part of a loaf can be eaten. There is only one "head" for 43 officers and men. No one can take a bath or shower and clothes never get changed. Men learn to sleep in the din and blazing lights.

Not surprisingly the camaraderie in such a claustrophobic existence is a weapon against *Blechkoller*, the submariner's "tin-can neurosis". The crew grow beards, wear the scruffiest of clothes and relish the songs of the enemy, such as "Tipperary" and "J'Attendrai".

The captain practises deep diving until the plates creak and rivets pop. The training proves important when a destroyer drops depth charges on them, shaking the craft so violently that the boat becomes a metal torture chamber. After 45 days at sea, enduring dreadful Atlantic storms that they welcome because they keep aircraft away, dodging enemy asdic and radar, they sight and attack a convoy. The captain orders a blazing tanker to be sunk. As the torpedoes are dispatched he realizes that there are still men on board, and regrets his action, which follows an order from Dönitz that no chance must be given for ships to be salvaged.

His boat is bombed by the RAF and sinks to the bottom, a depth far beyond its design capability, and with the air growing increasingly fetid the captain waits for hours while the engines are repaired. The U-boat then limps back to La Rochelle, its base, and a heroes' welcome. The joy comes to an abrupt end as an Allied air attack kills the crew and sinks U-96 in its dock.

Prochnow, like Petersen, was born in 1941. "I am not a militarist", he says. "My father was a Russian prisoner and would never talk of the war. When we made this film we found out why people fought, and what they were."



"The Boat": discomforts hard to imagine

Petersen has been attacked by the right as well as the left, and some elderly Germans have been distressed by his portrayal of the cynicism, indiscipline, scruffiness and irreverence for the High Command that occurred at sea. He went to enormous lengths to get the facts right, and the original captain of U-96, in his seventies, approved what he had done. Petersen is particularly proud that many of the black-and-white stills from the film are so like some of the 5,000 photographs Buchheim took on U-boats during the war that even the experts have been confused.

"We wanted to make a German war film with total honesty towards our past," said Petersen on the morning after the opening. "Not a film that was thinking all the time of the Nazi problem and German guilt. Can you make heroes of people wearing the swastika? There hasn't been a picture that did that in Germany since the war. The big thing is that this film is shot from the German point of view. It does not discuss Nazi ideology because that is not the subject. The story is of men — those who are killed, those who survive only as psychological cripples. It is a close-up of war."

The Americans are impressed with the film in spite of the fact that it does not star Clint Eastwood or Burt Reynolds as the submarine commander. During later stages of production Petersen was elated when Mark Damon, the president of Producers Sales Organization, saw footage and immediately bought the film. "We don't normally handle foreign-language films, but this one was so exceptional that I'm convinced it is the most important war film to come from anywhere in this generation," said Damon in the euphoria of the première party. "Yes, you can mention *All Quiet on the Western Front* and *Paths of Glory* and *Bridge on the River Kwai*. This one's up there!"

He has sold *The Boat* to Columbia and hopes that it will open in the United States in time for Academy Award nominations, with a British release in the spring or summer of next year.

Interview

Lynn Farleigh's little miracle

Unnerving statistics about the London theatre are seldom hard to come by, but it is still faintly chilling to discover that at present, of forty mainstream West End playhouses, only five are currently housing modern-dress British plays which are neither farces nor thrillers; the total ten years ago was double that, and twenty years ago it was double again. Some cause, therefore, to welcome Colin Brough's new Lupton management, which has a distinct commitment to latter-day drama in the commercial theatre; his first production, *Rose*, had a long and successful run at the Duke of York's last year before transferring with Glenda Jackson to Broadway, while his second, *Harvest*, opens at the Ambassadors this evening.

Though by different authors and with different casts, the two plays do have a certain amount in common: the same director, Alan Dossor, the same contemporary Midlands setting, and a cast-list again headed by a woman, in this case Lynn Farleigh making her commercial-theatre starring debut after a long and distinguished career with the subsidized companies and on the fringe. But *Harvest* is more of a company play than a solo star vehicle; it concerns the pressures that build up in a close-knit family when their beliefs and prejudices are challenged. It shifts in time and place from schooldays to adulthood, from a family funeral to harvest celebrations, from the home to the village chapel.

But it does of course represent a considerable investment risk: a new and unknown play by a new and unknown dramatist (Ellen Dryden started out as an actress in Shavian revivals at the Mermaid before turning to radio and television scripts), with a distinctly non-star cast and no subsidized backing, means flying without a safety net at a time when comparable risks (*Duet for One, Educating Rita*) have almost always been taken first by a pub theatre or a major permanent company.

Considering all of which, the cast remain remarkably cool, calm and collected: "We know that we've got a marvellous play to do, and precisely because there are so few like it around we think we've got a good chance," says Lynn Farleigh. "I in fact first read *Harvest* four years ago, when I was on an Arts Council panel judging a playwriting contest. This one came up, and although it didn't win (because the contest was specifically about dramatic innovation and new techniques) I was so impressed by it that I wanted to ring up the author and ask if I could play it somewhere. But my nerve *failed me and I never did*, and three years later by a sort of miracle it turned up in the post. I was determined not to do a play in the West End until I could find one that I actually wanted to live with for six months or more, supposing we were to have a success. I can't think of anything more awful than having a success with a play that bores you after the first few weeks of the run."

Now just about to turn forty, Lynn Farleigh has been in the business twenty years and has spent only three months of that time unintentionally out of work; her arrival at the Ambassadors will however mark only her fourth West End appearance, the other three being in the recent National Theatre transfer of *The Crucible* to the Comedy, *the Prospect season* at the Albery and before that her appearance as a Dalek in a Christmas play of mind-bending awfulness several years ago. The daughter of a West Country grocer, she grew up with an aunt who taught elocution at a school in Bideford, and graduated from there to weekend drama classes in Bristol from the age of seven. Her teacher there was the legendary Eileen Hartley-Hodder, who had previously trained both Barbara Jefford and Margaret Whiting as children:

"She kept sending me off to Eistedfodds at which I was always terrible and invariably came fourth. I was really very bad but I ploughed on, and at 15 I got the title role in a masque called *Comus* and suddenly it all seemed to come together and I began to feel good and think that maybe I could survive on the stage after all.

"But everyone at home kept telling me it was a terrible life, so in the end I got into the Guildhall on a drama-teacher-training course which was the one for which they gave out grants. But in those days at the Guildhall they only separated the would-be teachers from the would-be actors for about two classes a week, and the rest of the time we were all in there together".

It was at the Guildhall that she started working with Michael Jayston (whom she later and briefly married) in a partnership which was to take them from an end-of-term *Separate Tables* on into the Royal Shakespeare Company:

"Reggie Salberg saw that *Separate Tables* and gave me a year in the Salisbury Rep, working my way up from ASM to a production of *Under Milk Wood*. But I was an awful juvenile lead and at the end of the season they didn't ask me back, so I moved on to Canterbury where we did old Peggy Mount farces in the dying days of that sort of Rep. After I was Queen Cat in the pantomime to Richard Murdoch's Dame that job seemed to dry up to, and so I came back to London and wrote to every director I had ever heard of asking for work.

"The only one to reply was Ken Loach, who said I could have two days' work as a policewoman in *Z Cars* which he was then directing; although I didn't speak I did *get to hand tea to one of* the prisoners, and afterwards the producer asked me if I could talk at all because they were looking for a new girl to say 'Z Victor One' and sit with the earphones on the switchboard; so then I did a whole series like that.

"From that I went on to understudy Anna Neagle in a terrible thriller on tour; then I was the Dalek and then, thank God, the RSC auditioned me at a time when they were already taking Michael on and they liked husbands and wives to stay together. Michael was Exeter in the *Henrys* and I got into Theatregoround, touring schools with Mike Leigh's improvisations".

After three years with the RSC she had worked her way up to a main-stage *Revenger's Tragedy* when in 1967 it was decided to take *The Homecoming* to Broadway. As Both Ian Holm and Vivien Merchant were required at Stratford, their roles were taken over for New York by Jayston and Lynn Farleigh:

"Broadway didn't care for us at first, and I remember at the opening-night party all the Americans left after the reviews hit the streets. But Jules Feiffer loved us, and we knew how good the play was, so we stuck it out and gradually the word-of-mouth spread and audiences began to get better and better."

Then it was back to the RSC, to a *Hollow Crown* tour and to work with Terry Hands, who told her that she had a line of confidence and courage still to cross: "I was crippled by that awful English thing of not wanting to be noticed, not wanting to make an exhibition; I was always desperate to please the director and the writer and the rest of the cast, and it took me years to learn that you also have to act for yourself if you're going to be any good."

Sheridan Morley

Theatre

The Maids

Lyric Studio, Hammersmith

In English, productions of plays by Jean Genet are all too often the raw idea of a play; carefully enunciated statements of his intention as seen through the translations of Bernard Frechtman. One of his intentions was that men should take the roles of women in *The Maids*. A curious layer of his homosexuality demanded that his idea of two serving maids and their mistress should be presented with the added tension of men in frocks. Clare Davidson has done that in her production, but with Frechtman's translation as well the effect is of staging a concept.

Other concepts are also at play, although not as strenuously, and could offer an illuminated option if Miss Davidson had embraced the physicality of the setting. The design is "executed" by Mark Cruickshank "from an idea by Ultz" and it should dominate the production. The Lyric Studio is filled with an enormous bed, ample for eight people, twice that if they were close friends. It is covered by an equally massive canopy of lace and presents an opportunity for action, with the combat possibilities of a wrestling mat.

Instead Miss Davidson encourages comparatively timid performances from Raad Rawi and John Dicks as the maids, fostering a subdued naturalism as they exchange identities and pretend to be their mistress. They do not assume feminine manners to become women, but move and speak with masculine habits, only sometimes to intense effect. One effect that eludes them is the pretence of being the mistress, and even when Mr Rawi dredges up the picture of his mistress pouring disgust on the servants, he never steps into her character,

That becomes particularly obvious with the sassy, androgynous appearance of Mark Rylance as Madame. Neither does he act like a woman, but he could as well be Genet's image of one. Despite the intelligence of the other performances, and moments of rhetorical passion, there are too many layers of cold distance. Much of what Genet wanted to say about servitude, oppression and the specific relationship between murder and self-murder is clear, but it has no effect.

Ned Chaillet

Jazz

Hotel Amigo

Tricycle Theatre

The Mike Westbrook Brass Band begins its latest "jazz cabaret" behind a gauze screen, facing the dancers and drinkers at the imaginary Hotel Amigo, the musicians' backs turned to the real audience. The hotel's patrons are fed their diet of kitsch: "Volare", "Y Viva Espana" and "Copacabana"; from time to time, however, the musicians emerge from the far side of the gauze, descend to the cosier precincts of the dressing-room (in this case, the real stage), doff their jackets, loosen their ties and a present a typically Westbrookian musical kaleidoscope.

No explanation is offered, but perhaps we may take it that what we hear in the dressing-room is the private music of performers forced by circumstance into hack work, their collective subconscious represented by the disparate aggregation of "What a Wonderful World", a couple of Westbrook's treatments of Blake's poetry, a medley of bebop tunes, "Brother Can You Spare Dime?", several original pieces by Mike and Kate Westbrook, and Sullivan's setting of "The Lost Chord".

The likelihood of such an *intention is increased right at* the end of the show, when the band turns, for the first time, to face the audience head on and bursts into "Ain't We Got Fun". At that moment, we become the denizens of the Hotel Amigo, and our response to this loaded reversal must be ambiguous.

Westbrook's familiar combination of post-Coltrane jazz with two-beat cabaret music and various *offbeat* excursions into verse and Victoriana *is* perfectly suited to such an ironic context. Individual contributions stuck in the mind, such as the growing difficulty of separating Phil Minton's expressive trumpet-playing from his astonishing repertoire of vocal contortions, and a series of saxophone improvisations by Chris Biscoe of quite outstanding ferocity. Kate Westbrook is developing a range of vocal gesture to match Minton's, and Dave Barry affirmed his uniquely appropriate response to the problems of playing drums in this *unconventional sextet*.

Each asset was, as usual, enhanced by organizational touches: the restrained cross-fade from saxophones to piano at the interstice of "Raised Voices" and "Wonderful World", the multifaceted arrangement of "Heart Throb", a striking new song resembling a lullaby heard in a nightmare.

This last led into "Wasteground and Weeds", a disturbing evocation of a bleak, rain-sodden East End, brilliantly interpreted by the two singers and fully indicative of Westbrook's constantly expanding scope.

Richard Williams

London debuts

Versatile range of harp sounds

Three instrumentalists chosen for this year's South East Arts Young Musicians' Platform all look likely to benefit from their two years of free promotion within and around the area. Ruth Faber is a harpist of more than ordinary skill, able to draw a rich perspective of sounds from her instrument: there were *sharp, forceful tones as well* as the twinkling chimes, clearly shaped lines as well as hazes and glissandos.

She began with amusingly sturdy performances of three Spanish renaissance pieces, and then showed how her purposeful manner is coupled with a sure feeling for colour in a Parry sonata and William Mathias's *Three Improvisations*. And, lest one suppose that her inclusion of Tournier's *Au matin* was a mere token bow to the more conventionally angelic style of harp writing, she ended her recital with a breathtakingly colourful account of Carlos Salzedo's *Song in the Night*, where she revealed how many different kinds of glissando the harp can produce. She also took firmly in her stride the work's occasional leaps into percussion playing on the body of the instrument.

Karen Briscoe, an appealing, straightforward and serious-minded young pianist, was at her best in sonatas by Scarlatti and Haydn. Occasionally she was tempted to lean on plangent chords more than really works well in eighteenth-century music, but her performance of Scarlatti's "Cat's Fugue" was beautifully mobile, and in Haydn's early A flat sonata she discovered a wealth of inwardly turned imaginative daring. Her use of rather the same style in Prokofiev's second sonata brought certain rewards, but this was a work that properly needed more projection.

Helen Duffy, playing the flute, was in a sense a more extrovert musician, and certainly spared no efforts to secure variety of tone, but it sometimes seemed that her effects and her phrasing were too well premeditated. In Debussy's *Syrinx*, for instance, I admired the boldness of her changes of speed, pressure and timbre, even when the results were questionable, but there was little sense of the spontaneity so essential to this piece. A Handel sonata and Copland's Duo were more successful because more accommodating to preconception, and Miss Duffy finished with a marvellously flamboyant account of the waltz from Godard's *Suite de trois morceaux*.

The American violinist Stephanie Chase made a stimulating debut in her performance of Mozart's D major Concerto, K 218, with the English Baroque Orchestra under Leon Lovett. Her tone was appropriately slim and sinewy for this music, but her eloquence and her willingness to take risks brought an almost vocal expressiveness to everything she played. One was even prepared to forgive her outrageous cadenza to the first movement when all the virtuoso tricks were so ardently meaningful.

Paul Griffiths

Concerts

Frankfurt RSO/Inbal

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Although Eliahu Inbal is well known here as a conductor, this is the first time that he has visited us with his own orchestra from the Hessischer Rundfunk in Germany, during the seven years that he has been in charge of it. Some of their records together are available here, notably a fine set of Scriabin's symphonies.

On the South Bank on Monday their principal offering was Mahler's sixth symphony, which they preceded with the four Sea Interludes from Britten's *Peter Grimes*. The compliment to their host-country was well taken: we could appreciate the keen precision of the full orchestra, and the emotional engagement of the reading, in the Storm interlude, the close attention to detail in "Sunday Morning". The Dawn interlude sounded less chill and biting than those familiar with the North Sea coast expect it to be.

Mahler's sixth symphony is the one in which the hero is felled by three hammer-blows of fate, towards the end of a finale that is a masterpiece of extended, elaborate, *highly* inventive design. The music as a whole is grim and violent, though it has its contrasts in the passionate windswept second subject of the first movement — an idealized portrait of the composer's wife — or the scherzo's first trio section which represents the play of their two small daughters.

It is partly autobiographical, even prophetic, since the "hammer-blows" fell on Mahler after the symphony was completed. Inbal and his Frankfurters treated us to a performance of astonishing vividness and passion, clearly prepared with the utmost care, executed with triumphant exactitude of ensemble.

They plunged into the opening march at top speed, ablaze with determination and a fiendish gusto that was even surpassed when the gruesome scherzo (no jokes here!) arrived. The orchestra's tutti sound was immediate and weighty, with powerful brass to sustain the clean, handsome string tone, and the firmly balanced woodwind.

Musical detail was precisely judged, the offstage cowbells clearly audible, violin glissandi not too quick to make effect, the hammer the noisiest and most substantial that I have heard (only twice, as Mahler superstitiously decided). The finale's spacious structure was given room to expand.

William Mann

Luxon/Willison

St John's/Radio 3

As October winds blow, the BBC's lunchtime concerts are back again, offering an hour's retreat in the cosiness of one's home, or in the chandelier-lit elegance of St John's, Smith Square. And what cosier way to begin than with Vaughan Williams's *Songs of Travel*, the character of whose elevated parlour-settings, of Robert Louis Stevenson's *equally cosy verse*, was caught to a nicety on Monday by that consummate balladeer Benjamin Luxon and his deftly sensitive accompanist David Willison.

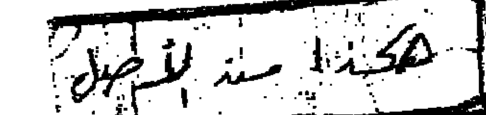
Mr Luxon, a faraway look in his eyes, would cajole here a sturdy, tightly-pointed energy, there a warm glow of recollection, a line of evenly-controlled stillness from his richly resonant baritone and from the songs themselves. From the cycle's trudge and tang of heather to the reflective interiors ("Faces in the Firelight", "Birds Twittering in the Chimney") each song was projected with warm affection and much detail of colour and mood.

Mr Willison's constantly imaginative and sensitively supportive piano-playing emphasized the darker world of distant longings and restlessness of spirit that underlies the journeyings and wanderings of a nicely complementary group of Schubert songs. His tensely economic accompaniment to the "Erlkönig" was not quite matched in its sense of chill suspense by a rather vocally spread, gothic rendering by Mr Luxon; though, in the sprightly rhythmic pointing and disarming simplicity of their "Der Wanderer an den Mond", they were more in accord.

This was very much a Wanderer and later a "Musensohn" with lederhosen; but the more sophisticated side of Mr Luxon's art was revealed in a mellifluously phrased "Ganymed" and an affectively still, dark-hued portrayal of lost happiness in "Erster Verlust".

Hilary Finch





Environmental briefing



Lime, oak, and alder: three of the victims of Britain's modern farming and forestry techniques. Oak was always the prime forest tree; though now being planted in some quantity, it has a long way to go before it retrieves its position as hero of the mixed woodland. Lime was the mainstay of coppice woodland, and has suffered a huge decline as labour-extensive woodland management has become virtually extinct: Alder was one of the commonest British trees, it was important in coppice woods, but also on the marginal land which has now often been "improved" by drainage.

Who will plant the oaks of the future?

Last week more than 5,000 acres of state-owned forest were put on sale as part of the Government's "privatization" plans. A further 14,000 acres, from Farelochead in west Scotland to part of Savernlake in Wiltshire, have been named for possible sale to cut Forestry Commission costs.

Not for several hundreds of years has there been so much woodland in Great Britain. And never has the state of our woodland been so parlous. We have more than twice the crude acreage of woodland than we inherited at the turn of the century. But we have lost nearly a quarter of a million hectares of traditional woodland, the sort of woodland people actually enjoy, in the same period.

That, simply, is the problem faced by conservationists in what is developing into a fine old controversy about the future of Britain's forest inheritance. It is an argument which has raged, off and on, since John Evelyn, diarist and forester, wrote *Silva: or, a Discourse of Forest-Trees* in 1662.

It is an argument in which class, finance, politics and temperament have all had their say, not least because though the love of trees comes to most people, it has usually required men of means to own them. It is an argument in which only the trees are silent.

According to forest historians, Britain was once almost wholly forest. Only extreme bogs and mountains were exempt from forest cover 5,000 years ago: and it was forest of a far more varied kind, than is often supposed. The shards of ancient wood which remain testify to distinctions and variations which tell a story of tree species and their liking of wet or dry, clay or limestone, hot or cod. What may be assumed to be the remnants of the Wildwood (as Oiver Rackham named the phenonenon) give the Chilterns their leechwoods. It also gave Scotland its oakwoods and birchwoods, and the remains of the Scots pine forest.

Our Stone Age ancestors, with their slash-and-burn agricultural techniques began a process which the industrial revolutions, especially of the sixteenth century and onwird, continued: they burned the Wildwood. In so doing, they made the heathland and the moors; the "natural" wilderness we now so prize.

What remained became increasingly populated. The interests of pasture for domestic animals (a great deal of it in forest glades and rides), of hunting, and of wood as a crop, all combined in various degrees.

More than 90 per cent of worked woodland was under a form of coppicing, the remains of which — in derelict form — characterize the kinds of scrappy woodlands we see from Epping Forest to any local copse. A coppice wood utilized the characteristic of deciduous trees to renew themselves

It was a systen which thrived on the indigenous variety of our woodland, and which effectively passed on to us small packets of the Wildwood extant, as against the plantation system (the grotesque descendant of Evelyn's injunction to plant trees) which encourages sterile monoculture.

From the thirteenth century on, the woodland came under increasing pressure from agriculture: peasant and landowner alike eroded the woodland stock. By Evelyn's day, there might have been about a million hectares of woodland left. "What woods there were by then was still the ancient, semi-natural woodland", says Dr George Peterken, the Nature Conservancy Council's forest authority. He is trying to formulate practical ideas about how to conserve the "natural" in the 300,000 hectare remnant of Wildwood we now have, and how to mitigate the "unnaturalness" of the monoculture plantations profit and shortsightedness now dictate.

Dr Peterken can drive from his house near Oundle in Northamptonshire and find woods of nearly every kind.

In Fermyn Woods, there is a newish plantation of oak: 40-year-old adolescent trees grow where coppicing would once have taken place. In Short Wood, the local Naturalists' Trust has bought a classic derelict coppice-turned-copse which will, with some management, become a more or less elegant compromise between a rural pre-industrial archaeological museum and a sort of arboretum.

A little farther away are Bedford Purlieus, a much abused remnant of the antique Rockingham Forest. Until 1930, they were coppiced and then the Forestry Commission clear-felled everything, and put in beech and oak.

For several years, Bedford Purlieus were threatened by open cast mining, so the woodland received no further "improvement": they were left more or less pure in their muddle. Now the Forestry Commission has agreed to leave the place for the growth of fair sized trees, without further regimentation.

That is the acceptable, compromising face of forestry. But the fate of much of the country's woodland is mostly in great doubt. Successive recent books with eloquent titles have come forward to document our modern intention to finally extinguish our ancient birthright: Richard Mabey's *The Common Ground*, Marion Shoard's *The Theft of the Countryside* and Graham Moss's *Britain's Wasted Acres* are all variously mathematical, financial, aesthetic or ecological in their calculations, but they add up to a shocking indictment of what we do with our portion of the earth's crust.

Our small woods are under threat from heavily subsidized agriculture (in a process which sees the great oak, beech and ash put aside in favour of a butter mountain). Meanwhile, the Forestry Commission is intent on massively increasing the forest estate of the country, and was cheered on its way by a report from the Centre for Agricultural Strategy which suggested a doubling of the acreage under trees. They point to our importing 92 per cent of our wood needs, at a cost of £2,300 million in 1978. However, the prospect of this scale of planting does not cheer conservationists, who despair of the Forestry Commission or the private forestry industry eschewing deadly monoculture. The anxiety is that yet more Sitka spruce and pine will march across the landscape in wearisome uniformity. About 85 per cent of the Forestry Commission plantations are of conifer.

Christopher Hall, who has campaigned for the Rambler's Association and the Council for the Protection of Rural England, and now reviews the rural scene from *The Countryman*'s editorial desk, is the staunchest of the industry's critics. "I see no great change in the Forestry Commission's policies", he says.

And Lady Sayer, for 20 years chairman of the Dartmoor Preservation Association, and now one of its patrons, would probably agree. She has just seen the DPA lose a fight to stop a Forestry Commission sponsored scheme to afforest three sites at Burrator. "We have to fight over every stretch of wild, open space that we have. And I speak as a grant planter of oaks: I love the oakwoods in the Dartmoor Valleys."

The difficulty is that agricultural land is now absurdly expensive and, what is worse, financiers are not Methuselah. Tree growing becomes a quick-kill business on marginal land much needed for its wild quality. "I'm absolutely certain that my grandson and his son would prefer that I had planted broadleaf", says George Holmes, director general of the Forestry Commission. "But the economic case is much more difficult". Oak, for instance, shows no return at all for 50 years, and its major return must wait 150 years.

Conifers show their first small return after 15 years, and their major return after 40 or 50. The forestry authorities have the public's love of broadleaf woods on one side, and the Treasury's passion for its three per cent, on the other.

There is an added peculiarity: no one seems able to put a cash price on something as far distant as a crop 150 years hence. Once, at least aristocrats had the confidence that their familial interests would be alive and kicking when even the mightiest oak had come to maturity, but modern economics have brought the dreaded conifer to within sight even of Longleat House, much to the sadness of the Marquess of Bath, a noted tree-lover. "I'm not in charge now, and it wasn't my decision, but I'm afraid that's what money does."

Between the price of land and of money, forestry has become a vulgar, quick business. As such, it attracts pension funds and investors who would otherwise have to pay a great deal of tax: private forestry firms have sprung up to help the rich take advantage of the tax concessions forestry attracts. Whilst ordinary people know that the only sensible economic decisions are taken as though grandchildren matter, governments and the market tend to have shorter horizons.

Economist Robert Miller, in an Institute of Economics Affairs paper, *State Forestry for the Axe* insists that if trees will matter 50 or 100 years from now — for instance because of a world timber shortage — then some entrepreneur will put a value on that, and do it now: he argues for the complete privatization of the Forestry Commission.

All this is ambrosia to a Government which enjoys the idea of the unseen hand, and which has insisted that some of the restraints on farmers grubbing up woodland be loosened and has required the Forestry Commission to sell off £40m of land and plantation in the next few years. It is unlikely those acres will fall to owners less profit conscious than the state forestry service.

These tendencies add up to the likelihood of more blanket conifer plantations, a greater emphasis on arable land over woodland and even less chance for broadleaf trees.

Meanwhile George Peterken and other colleagues are discussing the idea of classifying certain woods as more important for conservation than for timber.

The Countryside Commission, the official custodian of our landscape and of the population's right to desport itself therein, seems to be keeping a rather low profile on the subject. A paper on its view on forestry is expected soon: but there is a deal of internal debate on the proper strategy to adopt. The commission had steeled itself to suggest planning controls over foresters — as many would like to impose on our unfettered farmers.

There are glimmers of good news: Richard Mabey has just bought a local derelict coppice, which he hopes will one day become a community wood, and other once-coppiced woods do fall to conservationist hands. Perhaps the ecology movement will even spawn the new peasantry which will work them. But it will take positive decision-making to lay down the beech, ash, lime and oak our children's children will probably need for making things, and will certainly need for their spiritual nourishment.

Richard North

Civil rights

Still no sexual equality

British homosexuals are welcoming the recent decision by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe that the 21 member states should stop discriminating against homosexuals. The United Kingdom's law and practice are among the worst in western Europe. There is, however, a widespread belief that British homosexuals have no cause for complaint, as the 1967 Sexual Offences Act is thought to have ended the persecution of homosexual men in respect of their private lives. The continued campaigning of homosexuals is therefore considered unnecessary and offensive. Are those attitudes *justified*?

Many homosexuals would answer "no", for they experience the limitations of the present law and the inequitable treatment which homosexuals are liable to receive from members of the public, ranging from people in authority to murderous young thugs. British law and practice are out of line with the law and practice prevailing in western Europe and much of north America (whether one thinks of traditionalist Quebec or "twenty-first century" California).

It is in communist states that homosexuals are treated as they are here. For the state to interfere in people's private lives as much as it does here may be acceptable to totalitarians but should not be tolerable in a country which *affirms the freedom of the* individual.

The campaigners' basic arguments are that homosexuals are a minority of ordinary people who differ from the majority only by their emotional and physical orientation towards members of their own sex and that the present discrimination against them is unjust and unnecessary.

It is natural for most people to be heterosexual but homosexuality is as natural for members of the homosexual minority as *heterosexuality* is for members of the majority. It is normal for human societies to contain homosexual minorities, in many *societies homosexual relations* have been accepted and in some they have been esteemed.

In Britain, however, youths and girls who realize that they are homosexual know also that society gives hardly any recognition to the fact that their homosexuality is natural for them. Society promotes heterosexuality so overwhelmingly that often the parents, friends, colleagues and employers of people whose homosexuality becomes known reject them totally, with *the result that the fear of causing* such intense antagonism and losing one's job causes many homosexuals to conceal their true nature from *adolescence onwards*. The longer they live a lie the more they harm their personality and integrity.

The criminal law discriminates against homosexuals in four main ways. Homosexual relations are still illegal for men under 21 throughout the United Kingdom. As sexual orientation is fixed well before puberty, and as youths can be protected by law from assault and improper influence by teachers and other persons in authority just as girls can, the minimum age for homosexual relations between males should be 16 — which it already is for heterosexual and lesbian relations.

Second, homosexual relations are still illegal for men over 21 in Northern Ireland; a gross anomaly.

Third, the law still treats as criminals members of the armed forces — men or women — who have homosexual relations with *fellow members or civilians*, although it does not prohibit heterosexual relations. It still bans merchant seamen on a *British merchant* ship from homosexual relations with fellow seamen on board ship, prohibitions which are excessive because good discipline could be adequately protected without treating people as criminals.

Fourth, in the definition of privacy, and in other ways too detailed — for this space, the criminal law discriminates unnecessarily against *homosexuals*. If it treated homosexual and heterosexual relations alike, the police, the courts, and penal *institutions would have much less* to do in the delicate area of sexual behaviour yet there would still be adequate protection for those who *did not consent to sexual relations* or were too immature to give valid consent.

To change attitudes is a task related to the effort to change the law but distinguishable from it. At present many people have gross misconceptions about homosexuality. For example, it is often said that homosexuals are likely to molest children. In consequence, able homosexual men and women have been dismissed from a variety of jobs — such as teaching children, working on buses which convey children or doing manual work in holiday camps — merely because it became known that they were homosexual and despite the fact that there had been no complaints or cause for complaints about their behaviour.

In fact, the vast majority of *homosexuals are attracted to* people of roughly their own age just as the vast majority of heterosexuals are; moreover, most *child-molesters are heterosexual*. It would therefore be as sensible to dismiss heterosexuals from jobs in proximity to children and young people as to dismiss homosexuals from them.

The law should ensure that sexual orientation should not in itself be the ground for refusing to take on or keep an employee. Children and young people have the right to protection but this right does not necessitate discrimination against homosexuals as such, just as the right of girls to be protected from incest would not justify separating their fathers and brothers from them.

Every week cases are reported of youths and men violently attacking people who are believed to be homosexual; some attacks culminate in murder. Queer-bashing is a sport widely practised by young thugs, often tolerated by their parents and sometimes stimulated by emotional reports in newspapers. Indiscriminate hostility to homosexuals is sometimes expressed by people in authority, such as judges, police chiefs, and politicians, including the deputy mayor of a northern town who declared at a council meeting this year homosexuals were sick people whose sickness could be cured by a .303 bullet through the head.

The effort to get more humane attitudes is no easy task for the advocates of the right of homosexuals to be regarded as ordinary fellow human beings. That is why they welcome the support of the Parliamentary Assembly.

Peter Campbell

The author is membership secretary of the Conservative Group for Homosexual Equality.

Why the Third World ignores the homeless

Just over five years ago the United Nations conference on Human Settlements (Habitat) ended in Vancouver on a discordant note. Fifteen western nations felt obliged to vote against the Declaration of Principles because a majority of Third World countries refused to delete a clause equating Zionism with racism.

The political commotion tended to overshadow the remarkable fact that the 132 delegations had, despite their squabbling, unanimously endorsed recommendations, some fairly radical for improving the appalling housing conditions in which most of the world's population lives.

The most important of those *recommendations* were that in poor countries, Governments should cease bulldozing slums and squatter settlements and replacing *them with* housing that the slum dwellers could not begin to afford; and that, instead of importing expensive and frequently *inappropriate* building systems, they should direct their resources to supplying clean water and proper sanitation, and to encourage squatters to improve and convert their temporary dwellings into permanent homes.

The need for clean water was argued with considerable passion by the late Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward), who said that a commitment by the conference would be the greatest single step it could take towards increasing human health and happiness. But, as experience has shown, commitments and resolutions by international bodies, the United Nations in particular, *are usually* quickly ignored and forgotten.

Confirmation of this is supplied in a *report* by Earthscan, a London based environmental group. It surveys the progress made by 17 Asian, African and Latin American nations in implementing what it identifies as the six most important UN recommendations.

It concludes that only one, Tanzania, has begun to implement all six. Singapore and Tunisia have *partially adopted* four, and some other countries two or three. Bolivia, Nigeria and Jordan have shown little interest in any *of the recommendations, it says.*

The Earthscan report, which is largely based on a detailed study by the International Institute for Environment and Development*, rejects the idea that the deplorable housing record of so many Third World governments can be excused by poverty. Despite recession and the high price of oil imports, most Third World economies are far richer and stronger than they were in 1950.

The Gross Domestic Product of the so-called "middle income" countries, which include most Latin American nations and the richer ones in Asia and Africa, increased by six per cent a year during the 1960s and by only slightly less in the 1970s.

During the past 18 years in Nigeria, the Philippines, Egypt, Bolivia, Morocco, Colombia and Brazil, economic growth has easily outstripped the increase in population. But so far from housing conditions having improved, the evidence suggests that more people are badly housed now than 30 years ago.

*The report observes that hous*ing conditions provide one of the most visible indications of the success or failure of a government's development programme. The extent to which clean water, adequate sanitation and garbage removal, and other domestic services are provided is a sign of a government programme reaching, or failing to reach, the mass of *the people*.

Judged by these criteria, most governments have had little success in spreading the benefits of economic growth. In almost every large city in the Third World, that failure is graphically illustrated by the contrast between the overcrowded slums and shanty towns, and the low density "garden suburbs" with Western-*style houses*.

The report draws attention to the close link between poor or non-existent drinking water supplies and sanitation, and the incidence of killer diseases. According to the World Health Organization, the lack of basic facilities may account for four fifths of all sickness and disease.



The luxury of water: a ramshackle village near Delhi.

Bad drinking water causes diarrhoea, infective hepatitis, *typhoid, cholera and guinea* worm. Every year an estimated six million children die from diarrhoeal diseases.

Lack of water for washing is a prime cause of trachoma, scabies, yaws, leprosy and conjunctivitis. Worm infections are the result of bad sanitation; tuberculosis thrives in dark, ill-ventilated spaces; the absence of screens and *netting facilitates the spread of* insect-carried diseases like malaria and elephantiasis; garbage attracts rats which transmit bacterial food poisoning, typhus and plague.

All that is compounded by the *prospect of still worse overcrowd*ing. The accompanying table shows not only the formidable scale of population increase in the *world's largest cities, but also* how the pattern of urban expansion has shifted from Europe and America to the Third World.

Yet according to a 1979 World Bank report, in Cairo only the wealthiest 10 per cent could afford public housing. In Manila, even with extensive subsidies, such housing was beyond the means of half the population. In Karachi and Guayaquil, a third of *the inhabitants had no hope of* affording even the cheapest house or building plot.

"Cities and populations continue to grow; money and political will are lacking", the Earthscan report concludes. "Despite Habi*tat, most governments fall yearly* further behind on their pledge to help house the poorest."

**Shelter: Need and Response; housing, land and settlement policies in 17 Third World nations. Jorge Hardoy and David Satterthwaite. John Wiley & Sons.*

John Young

Planning Reporter

Population in millions	1950		2000
New York-NE New Jersey	12.3	Mexico City	31.0
London	10.4	Sao Paulo	25.8
Rhine-Ruhr	6 9	Shanghai	23.7
Tokyo-Yokohama	6.7	Tokyo-Yokohama	23.7
Shanghai	5.8	New York-NE New Jersey	22 4
Paris	5.5	Peking	20 9
Buenos Aires	5.3	Rio de Janeiro	19.0
Chicago-NW Indiana	4.9	Bombay	16 8
Moscow	4.8	Calcutta	16.4
Calcutta	4.6	Jakarta	15 7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4.0	Los Angeles-Long Beach	13.9
Osaka-Kobe	3.8	Seoul	13.7
Milan	3.6	Cairo	12.9
Bombay	3.0	Madras	12 7
Mexico City	3.0	Buenos Aires	12.1

NB: Both the 1950 and the 2000 population figures refer to the "urban agglomeration" (usually the same as the metropolitan area population). Projections for the year 2000 are based on past trends and the country's economy, population growth and population movement.
SOURCE: Table 8, urban, rural and city population 1950-2000, as assessed in 1978. United Nations (ESA/P/WP.66).

The perils in Britain's economic experiment

by James Tobin, yesterday's winner of the Nobel prize for economics

Yesterday Professor Tobin of Yale University was named as winner of the 1981 Nobel prize for economics. Today the Conservative Party conference debates economic policy. This singular connexion gives point to prophecies Professor Tobin made in July 1980 when he was asked to give his views on monetary policy to the Treasury and Civil Service select committee.

The United Kingdom has embarked on a very interesting and risky experiment in macroeconomic and monetary policy. In Germany it does not seem that they have carried out an experiment of this kind, getting back from quite a high rate of inflation to a lower one purely by monetary means . . . Professor Friedman said it does not take all that long, it only takes three years. Three years is quite a long time. This kind of experiment amounts to what is sometimes called a credible threat policy. That is to say to the private economy: "We are determined and resolute that monetary demand will be disinflated at a preannounced schedule, regardless of the transitional consequences".

The hope of the protagonists of that policy is that it will so melt the existing core of inflation in the economy that the response to it will be much quicker than one might have expected in the past.

If the policies do not do anything to the domestic sources of the inflation rate, or do very little to it, within a year or two, and, if during that period there is really no abatement in the decline of employment and the stagnation of production and investment then I would begin to wonder, if I were you, whether the experiment is going to work.

The theory that one might regard as underpinning the present policy says that when you have made the public threat about never giving in then the response will be quicker than past estimates of it would suggest, because the unions, managements, workers, private sector agents all over the economy, will feel that they are not going to be bailed out by compensatory or accommodative monetary and fiscal policies in the future and that will make them disinflate faster. I am quite sceptical. That kind of threat is a threat to everybody in general and nobody in particular.

If you do not rely on some strong expectations effect of that kind then one cannot be very optimistic about the speed of the response to a purely monetary disinflation. The problem about expecting that to have its impact in local markets, in the local levels of the shops and firms and unions and industries where prices and wages are actually made is that they are not playing a game just with the central bank.

Those people are playing a game with other workers, other firms, the rest of the private economy. They are going to be concerned about whether anybody else is going to respond to that threat. In that kind of game their main concern is about how they stand in wages and prices relative to other people whom they regard as important reference groups for themselves.

They will calculate, not knowing what the rest of the private economy is going to do, that the safest thing may be to let those other people do the disinflating if anybody is going to do it at all. If everybody calculates that way then nobody will disinflate.

It is like people who are watching some kind of spectacle in an arena and they are all standing up to see better. When everybody stands up they do not actually see better, but the question is who is going to sit down first. With a general threat, not everybody sits down. It does not work very well in school classrooms and it may not



work very well in a modern economy.

One could estimate the cost (of the policy) in terms of lost output and employment, in terms of the excess unemployment and excess capacity of industry that is idle because of the policy during the transition period, however long it may be.

Then the main issue becomes whether that cost is worth paying in terms of the outcome in inflation abatement which occurs during that time, especially whether there is light at the end of the tunnel, whether you can see the way toward a recovery in which the losses of output, employment and investment — which is a long run loss, not just a short run loss — are reversed.

Damage to the formation of capital in the economy is a permanent loss of a policy which is damaging to the long run prospects of the economy.

Those costs can be measured and the ultimate judgment that parliamentarians and the electorate must make is whether the gains in terms of inflation reduction are worth it. But to do it without any prospect that there would be a recovery, a revival, that investment will turn up again, that would be paying costs with very little hope of future reward.

When you disinflate the total amount of monetary demand in the economy a larger part goes into output reduction and the reduction in the rate of inflation is a small fraction.

So for America the evidence of the past is that an extra point of unemployment for a year would reduce the ongoing domestic rate of wage and price inflation by maybe a third of a point or at most a half of a point. That means you need a lot of unemployment to get rid of five points or six points of an ongoing inflation rate.

I have seen conflicting estimates of what the corresponding coefficient for that is in the United Kingdom. Some are about the same as for the United States, others saying that the response is quicker in the United Kingdom than the United States.

The idea of what is a safe level of unemployment that can be aimed at by policy makers drifts upwards all the time after each bout of monetary restriction. In the next business cycle what is regarded as a safe level of unemployment is higher than it was in the previous occurence. I would not be surprised if that happened here.

There may be a kind of self-fulfilling prophecy involved in this business that if you experience higher rates of unemployment for long periods of time then the general notion of what is a normal rate of unemployment rises and you will never get back to the lower rates that were experienced previously.

The public, at least the American public, never believes that unemployment is a solution to inflation and they are right not to believe that. It is crazy to have to go through that kind of process in order to get the rate of inflation down.

When it comes to recovery, I can imagine that you eventually return to a state of normal growth of real output, but at a lower level at which there is less capital and more unemployment, so that you never make up fully for the period of lower than normal growth that is occurring now.

So you must distinguish between whether you are going to get back to a track which restores the losses due to this transition or whether you just get back to a track which has the same slope, the same kind of upward growth, but is at a lower level than it would have been otherwise.

I do not, moreover, think that recovery happens automatically, that just having a lower rate of inflation increases demand or starts making it grow. I have heard it said that just having a lower price level relative to the amount of monetary wealth in the economy makes people wealthier because they have sterling assets and when the purchasing power of the sterling assets is greater, that will lead them to do a lot of spending that they would not have done at higher levels of prices.

That occurs in macroeconomic textbooks, but I would not rely on that as a practical matter for solving aggregate demand problems in an economy. It is not that sure and it is not that much.

The idea that you leave money supply to determine employment and everything we want is burying your head in the sand.

In general, it is not possible for a government in a democracy to say: "Our

'The public never believes that unemployment is a solution to inflation, and they are right . . . It is crazy'.

only business in economics is to give money and then you can decide both short run and long run by the workings of the market how much employment results from that, how much growth results from that, how much output results from that, how much industry results from that."

In the end the country holds statesmen responsible for economic results and not economic results purely in terms of prices and money supplies but in terms of employment, jobs, output, investment, growth.

You may not be able to get full employment, stable prices, everything else we want in terms of Government policy all at once. But that does not mean that we should not have some objectives in regard to employment and in regard to growth of output.

Henry Fairlie

How American kindness can be dangerous

Washington

It has sometimes been difficult in the past week to remember that Anwar Sadat was not an American, and even that he was not a good Republican who could be trusted to vote the right way about abortion. In the press, on television and in the talk of policy makers, one has kept hearing a strange complaint: that Egypt was not mourning him adequately.

As one watched and read and listened, it seemed not to occur to anyone that Sadat may have been shot, however irrationally, for the same reason that the Shah was deposed: that he seemed to have become an American. If the Americans do not have many good allies around the world, one began to think, perhaps it is because they will not recognize allies until they have turned them into Americans.

The phenomenon of anti-Americanism may not be a protest against American power, wealth or policies so much as a stubborn resistance to the American way of appearing to take over all other nationalities, cultures and races and creeds, and especially their leaders.

After the fall of the Shah, the coming of the Ayatollah, and the seizing of the American hostages in Tehran, one could not help observing that everyone in Washington was speed reading the Koran. The only difference in the past week has been that the Koran is now assumed to be American, like the Bill of Rights, even *Moby Dick*, and just written in the wrong language.

Take the business of assassinations. There is nothing that Americans like more than a good, brisk assassination somewhere else in the world, so that they may say "et tu. . ."

Americans are very ecumenical about assassinations. They like to believe they can embrace them all. Let one foreign leader be shot at 9am Eastern Standard Time and one knows that by 6pm Central and Mountain State Time there will be a documentary about the shootng of Abraham Lincoln and Martin Luther King Jr.

But Americans like to do the funerals for other people. They are very generous that way. They really do not mind the expense and want to be sure that the Egyptians, or whoever it is, will really do it in style.

So they pack Air Force One with jelly beans, three former Presidents and one former President's wife, to say nothing of one former Secretary of State and of course the present Secretary of State; and then throw in the Secretary of Defence, three senators and three members of the House of Representatives, and who else but Stevie Wonder, identified as "the singer-composer" in the list of mourning dignitaries compiled by Associated Press and printed in *The New York Times*.

That is not even the complete list of the Americans who travelled to pay their last respects.

Oh, and Britain sent along Prince Charles. That was rather jolly of it, especially as it also threw in a former Prime Minister, whom Associated Press might have taken the trouble to identify as the father-in-law of Peter Jay, whom it also could then have taken the trouble to identify as the former ambassador to — why, of course, America. And the Netherlands sent along a Prince Claus. But the Americans also threw in Jeane Kirkpatrick, ambassador of the moral majority to the United Nations.

By Sunday it was clear that the funeral of Anwar Sadat took place on Air Force One. It was rather decent of the Egyptians to go to all the bother of getting out their troops as a guard of honour for the three former Presidents. Foreigners can be very nice, when they behave like Americans.

By Monday the funeral was over. But the Americans — one really cannot beat them in their generosity — then staged the resurrection. Former President Ford and former President Carter had agreed that America should talk to the PLO. Former President Nixon is meanwhile wandering around somewhere in the Middle East imitating former Henry Kissinger in shuttle diplomacy. Former first lady Rosalynn is meanwhile on a secret mission to present first lady Nancy, who of course organized the wedding of Prince Charles, who was allowed to attend Sadat's funeral because the Americans do not really mind that he once wrote a revisionist defence of George III.

Americans are so big. They have such huge hearts. The Shah fell because he became American. Sadat was shot because he became American. And now they will do it all over again, not minding the expense, for the leader of the PLO. If one were the leader of



Yasser Arafat next for an American take-over?

the PLO, one would run for cover. Americans do not seem to realize why their kiss is the kiss of death.

It is this that makes one shudder. The next great American takeover has already been put into motion — in mid-air — while they are burying the victim of their last takeover. There is only one thing to do — isn't there? — now: make Americans out of the PLO. America does not kill with bombs, America kills with its kindness.

The world would like to trust America, but it does not, because America does not trust itself. Politically, America is sound. Judicially, America is sound. Economically, America is sound. Even morally or socially, America is sound.

Culturally, America is a disaster. Its poets, novelists, artists, intellectuals, thinkers, its dreamers: none of them in the end believes in America. Somewhere else in the Old World which they left — in Europe or Vietnam or Islam or one or other of the two Chinas — lies a truth which it is for them to discover, because they do not believe that their own truth lies here in America.

Why do Europeans not understand that Americans understand Europe better than they themselves have yet managed to do? That is the same question that Americans appear to put wherever they go in the world. Then they wonder why a quarter of a million Germans held an anti-American demonstration at the same time as they were burying Sadat.

An Arab lesson Sadat chose to ignore

Hosni Mubarak, yesterday elected President of Egypt, is expected to follow the policies of Anwar Sadat. But Sadat, for all his strengths, argues Robert Fisk, had weaknesses as an Arab leader.

Anwar Sadat would not have wanted to compare his life with that of Mustafa El-Nahas, but the two men fit with appropriate and deadly symmetry into the pattern of Egypt's violent nationalist history. El-Nahas was the Wafdist leader who refused to accept British sovereignty over Egypt and became the idol of Egyptian youth in the late 1920s. Sadat was the man who refused to accept Egypt's *constant defeat at* the hands of the Israelis and who achieved, for a few incredible years, the stature of a great Arab warrior.

But the two men share another, more disturbing parallel. In 1942, as Rommel's armies threatened Egypt, the British forced a pro-allied Wafdist government upon the supine King Farouk and prevailed upon El-Nahas to take the post of prime minister. The leader of one burgeoning Egyptian terrorist gang immediately denounced him as a traitor to Egypt and the Arab cause. El-Nahas's enemies planned his assassination and managed to murder his finance minister in a well-planned ambush in Cairo. There was a lesson here for Anwar Sadat if he had cared to take it. In the Arab world, El-Nahas's name still provokes gestures of opprobrium almost identical to those which were heaped upon Sadat's memory by his enemies as the white gravestones sealed the murdered Egyptian president into the earth on Saturday afternoon.

Like El-Nahas, however, Sadat was also regarded as an essentially parochial leader by neighbouring Arab nations. While the American television networks and Western newspapers projected him as one of the twentieth century's most courageous leaders, his fellow Arabs never saw him in so visionary a light, even before his trip to Jerusalem *when his military achieve*ments were still lauded in Damascus and Baghdad. Thus on Saturday, as the ex-Presidents of America and the premiers of the Western world paid their homage to his memory at Nasser City, the funeral was the third item on Syrian radio's afternoon news bulletin.

Of course, there was much spite in all this. If Sadat's assassination was of so little importance to his Arab enemies, they would not have engineered such noisy demonstrations of joy at the news of his murder. Nor would Libya have broadcast such ferocious anti-semitic sentiments on Saturday although this tells us something about the state of Colonel Gaddafi's mind. But it is important to realize that within the Arab world, the man whom the West revered as a hero of peace was never held in any kind of international esteem even by those who admired him. For this reason, his death is unlikely to provoke the sudden, dangerous shifts in Arab policy that both superpowers fear. Perhaps the Arabs did not want to believe that Nasser's successor could be anything but a parochial man: *and perhaps they also knew* him too well.

In one way, his misdeeds were not political. It was bad enough for Nasser's descendant to make peace with Israel. But Sadat did something more serious than this: He turned away from the consensus of opinion, the *Ijmah* in Arabic which is so important in a Muslim community. By breaking ranks with his Arab brothers, he became for many of them a *Harajite*, a seceder from the ranks of the faithful. That Sadat declared himself a true Muslim did not alter this fact in the eyes of his opponents. His misdemeanour was thus theological as much as it was political, which was why so many mutually antagonistic Arab states were able to gather in Baghdad after Camp David to condemn the Egyptian president.

The Baghdad summit was a clumsy, awkward and tense affair — no-one felt this more than Saudi Arabia — but the meeting was essential for reasons that many people did not appreciate at the time. After that summit there was talk among the more aggressive delegations of assassinating Sadat: it was for the most part the product of anger, but *it was significant, since* it showed that the Egyptian president was already considered a possible sacrifice.

The West largely misunderstood this deep sense of betrayal in the Arab world, choosing to believe that Arab fury had been provoked by Sadat's political courage. In fact, the contrary was true. In the eyes of his Arab neighbours, Sadat's political isolation was a curiously impressive phenomenon. Publicly despised though he may have been, he was a faithful and silent ally against the Ayatollah Khomeini and the forces of Islamic revolution that seemed to threaten Iraq and the Gulf. Sadat's loneliness allowed him to say things which many Arab leaders were too weak or too frightened to acknowledge. The Gulf could rely on Sadat's Egypt to keep Libya in check: just as it could count on Egypt to oppose Soviet expansion in the Horn of Africa. Even the Palestinians, though they would never admit this, believed that Sadat was at least consistent in his demand for Palestinian autonomy even if he was not successful.

This may sound ungenerous, since the criticisms have come from men like Saddam Hussein of Iraq, whose savage dictatorship made Sadat's Egypt look like a Swedish-style democracy. But there was a peculiarly obsessive streak of self-publicity about Sadat that his fellow Arabs never forgave. He seemed to be playing to an audience rather than governing a country, to be preparing his lines for Barbara Walters or for a *Time* magazine interview rather than disentangling the chaotic economy of his over-populated and desperately poor country.

Sadat's presidency had become a form of theatre, played out for the benefit of Western admirers. There was an illustration of this as far back as 1976 when the Press were summoned to his Ismaelia rest-house to watch him greet President Sarkis of Lebanon whose country was being torn apart in a civil war. Shortly before Sarkis's arrival, the pipe-smoking and avuncular figure of Sadat emerged from his villa to sit in the dusk on a wicker armchair waiting for his visitor. The cameras recorded this almost pastoral scene, and when Sarkis arrived Sadat led him gently by the arm into his villa. It was a gentle, strangely moving moment. But the second the two men disappeared inside the house, Sadat's security men turned on the Press, beating the American camera crews with their fists and assaulting taxi-drivers with batons. The show was over. Sadat's *Mohabarrat* made a habit of doing this. These were the same toughs who last Tuesday pointed their guns towards the Press rather than the assassins and screamed: "No pictures!" while their president was being slaughtered.

Sadat's regime was not a typically Arab police state. He closed down Nasser's prison camps in the desert; he put a stop to *Mohabarrat* tortures in Cairo's Citadel Prison. But many millions of his people found themselves in a different kind of jail, imprisoned by poverty and destitution. The supreme irony of Sadat's rule was that his great achievement will not be recognised by the Arabs for many months, perhaps years: for he gave the Arabs credibility in the West. He showed the Americans that Arabs could be as honourable and visionary as the Israelis, that integrity was not something exclusive to the Jewish state. Sadat's motives were not as clear-cut as his friends would like to believe, and his vanity created a certain *hubris* in the man. For Sadat was not a great Arab leader. He was only a great Western leader.

THE TIMES DIARY

Winchester College lands Ionesco

Something of a coup for Winchester College and King Alfred's College, Winchester, who have managed to entice Eugene Ionesco, the Rumanian-born French playwright, to attend the English premiere of one of his more recent plays. Ionesco, aged 68, will make his rare visit next week when a small Parisian-based theatre group, Art and Progress, give three performances of *Parlons Française* at the theatre in King Alfred's College.

Yesterday, Mr Alan Conn, deputy head of modern languages at Winchester College, who will entertain Ionesco during his three-day stay, told me that the visit had come about in a "completely fortuitous" manner. "It was simply that a colleague's wife knew somebody connected with this theatre group. I think they gave the director my name. They wanted to come to England. We jumped at the opportunity."

Ionesco, he explained, prefers his work to be performed in the more intimate atmosphere of small theatres. The play, which was well received in Paris and has since toured the United States, looks at the hazards of teaching French to Americans through an encounter between a language school principal and a variety of students.

Dismembership

When Groucho Marx made that celebrated remark about not wanting to be a member of a club that would admit him, he could not have had in mind The Dungeon Club, because it did not then exist. But I am sure he wouldn't have wanted to be a member anyway.

Mary, Queen of Scots: a victim

The club was formed last January after a party at the London Dungeon held in honour, if that is the right word, of descendants of some of our great torture victims — Mary Queen of Scots, Watt Tyler, Guy Fawkes, Sir Everard Digby, William Wallace plus more "ordinary" martyrs like horse thief Isaac Illingworth, who was gibbeted alive in Halifax in 1641. These descendants got on so well that they formed themsleves into a club and have been meeting regularly ever since.

Now I hear that the club wants to extend its membership to descendants of the torturers.

Dirty George

Who is behind the Tory dirty tricks department seeking to discredit Edward Heath? The answer appears to be George Gardiner, the right-wing MP for Reigate. My observer spotted him at Blackpool yesterday: pinned to his breast, beside a Monday Club badge announcing support for Mrs Thatcher, was another confessing membership of the DTD.

His secretary Christine Brown designed it and had it cast by staff on the Young Conservatives Stand, where badges are made to order. By last night, the DTD legend was selling well amid rumours that a rival product is about to be marketed by Tory Central Office.

Gardiner, the former journalist and an early biographer of the Prime Minister (*Margaret Thatcher: from Childhood to Leadership*) denies that he has become a Heath-baiter. "We are taking the mickey out of these ludicrous allegations that there is a campaign to discredit him. What is he up to by making them? I don't think he has ever dropped or forgotten the idea of a government of national unity which he floated on the eve of the October election in 1974. Would he now be averse to a situation in which the SDP holds the balance? One wonders".

Time, not tempo

I had thought that stop-watches were only used by athletics statisticians, but now I hear that music critics are falling back on them as well. In the course of a particularly savage review of Claudio Abbado's recent recording of Mahler's fifth Symphony, Richard Osborne, in the record trade's monthly, *Gramaphone*, times the conductor's rendering of the well-known *adagietto* ("the theme from the *Death in Venice* movie.") Abbado takes 11 minutes 53 seconds, well outside the seven and half minutes set by Bruno Walter in a famous 1947 recording.

If, like me, you adored *Death in Venice* and its accompanying music, you may relish the thought of the *adagietto* being spun out that long — but not Mr Osborne. Abbado's version, he says, "is withdrawn to the point of etiolation; it is . . . very, very slow. . . . To spend 18 seconds getting from a C to a B flat is excessive even in a symphony by Mahler." (Come to think of it, this bit is more like cricket than athletics.)

The criticism is especially surprising since Abbado's recent proms reading of Mahler's fifth was widely acclaimed, as were his previous Mahler records. But Osborne's review is the first to appear, and I understand that it may therefore have a sharp effect on sales.

For those whose taste runs to collecting the apparently uncollectable, some particularly untouchable items are up for auction at Sotheby's next month; nine supposedly "classic" examples of "disinfected mail."

The letters, from the Rev. Justin Perkins, an American missionary in Persia in the nineteenth century and others, were officially disinfected to guard against the possibility of transmitting cholera and other dangerous fevers which were widespread in Europe and the Middle East at the time.

I understand that such letters were either opened, cut or pierced with special tweezers and exposed to sulphur fumes, or disinfected with vinegar or similar substances.

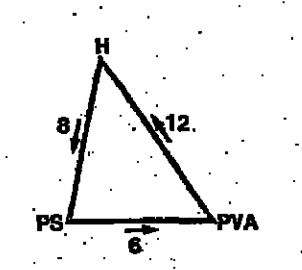
According to Otto Hornung, my source and the author of The Illustrated Encyclopaedia of Stamp Collecting, "such mail items were marked with special cachets stating for instance that the letter was disinfected only from the outside or on the outside and the inside as well."

He adds that it is practically impossible for a young philatelist to form a specialised collection of disinfected mail because it is scarce and expensive (the nine letters are expected to fetch in the region of £3,000). Given the mail's disease-ridden pedigree I'm surprised they're not giving the stuff away.

A to B, by DOE

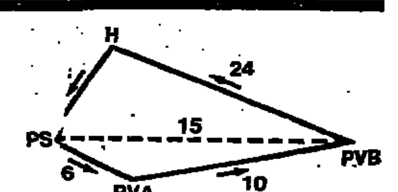
I warn you to begin with that I do not have an A level in geometry, and for this piece it would definitely help. The Department of the Environment and the Department of Transport have just issued a joint bulletin, under the imprimatur of Mr K. F. Ennals, Director General of Organisation & Establishments, "in clarification of those rules pertaining to the payment of motor mileage allowances for official travelling . . ." Oh yes? Stick with me, if you can. The bulletin, nine pages of it, becomes gradually overwhelmed with even more amazing diagrams, like instructions for how to do Rubic's cube.

It starts simply enough.



What this means is that the poor soul started his journey at home (H), travelled to his Permanent Station (PS), visited place A (PVA) and then went home direct: 26 units were travelled but only 12 may be claimed, the distance from PS to PVA and back. Fair enough.

Now a second example. Suppose the officer travels from Home to Permanent Station, then to place visited, A, then place visited B, then returns directly home, as in this diagram.



He has actually travelled 48 units but can only be paid for PS to PVA to PVB and back to PS 6+10+15=31. OK? Well, this is where it gets really fun.

All this only applies if the civil servant takes his own car on a journey *that could be done by public transport*. When the journey can't be done by public transport, a different calculation applies.

In the last diagram, for example, when there is no public transport, the calculations would be as follows:

Home to PS to PVA = 14 units actually travelled but people may only claim for PS to PVA plus ⅓, in this case 6 + 2 = 8.

PVA to PVB = 10 units, actually travelled so 10 can be claimed. PVB to home, 24 units actually travelled but limited to PS to PVB + ⅓ = 15 + 5 = 20.

So for the total journey of 48 units this time, 38 may be claimed, not 31.

You will believe me, I know, when I say that this only takes us half way through the clarification memo: it gets even more complicated, especially when the poor, lost civil servant is unfortunate enough to go straight to PVA from home without checking in at his PS first.

Mr Ennals says that the memo will lapse in 18 months.

Peter Watson



THE TIMES

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THE LEGACY OF PEACE

The concern felt by both Egypt and Sudan over possible Libyan moves in the aftermath of the Sadat assassination is understandable. Few Arab leaders were more vociferous in their opposition to President Sadat and all he stood for than Colonel Gaddafi. The Libyan leader is not the omnipresent bogeyman some members of the Reagan Administration imagine him to be, although it suits both Egypt and Sudan to represent him in that light. None the less, he is capable of causing instability in North Africa and the Middle East, and of going some way toward undermining America's allies in the region.

The United States should try to prevent this. But it is not enough for Washington merely to identify Colonel Gaddafi as the enemy of Western interests in the Middle East. It must also take a hard and careful look at what those interests are, and whether they need to be reassessed. The notion that President Sadat was a man of straw, and that America was wrong to invest so much in him, is attractive to those who have opposed the peace process all along. They are now able to claim that the man who dared to betray the Arab cause by making peace with Israel was doomed to die at the hands of his own people, and be buried unmourned. But this is a self-justifying argument. The absence of public grief in the streets of Cairo does not necessarily show that the Muslim fanatics who wished President Sadat dead reflected the will of the majority.

A more plausible explanation is that President Sadat's failure to tackle the extremes of Egyptian poverty, or even to improve significantly the lot of the average citizen, detracted from his achievement in bringing Egypt military self-confidence in 1973 and the advantages of peace thereafter. That achievement remains. Most Egyptians — while still waiting for the promised economic benefits of peace — are tired of taking the brunt of conflict with Israel on behalf of the Arab peoples, most of whom have not suffered a fraction of the human cost borne by Egypt.

For this reason alone the Egyptian-Israeli relationship remains well-founded. There is uncertainty over the transfer of the remaining portion of Sinai by Israel to Egypt in April of next year. But Mr Begin and President-elect Mubarak used the occasion of President Sadat's funeral to make each other's acquaintance, with a view to embarking on practical negotiations, both on Sinai and on the thorny question of Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank within the framework of Camp David. Provided the United States now puts pressure on Israel to make concessions at a time when the new Cairo leadership is weighing its options, the peace process could be given a new lease of life rather than put into cold storage or even abandoned.

There remains the danger that the Reagan Administration will miss this opportunity. It has until now tended to see the Middle East in terms of military arrangements designed to counter Soviet influence. One of Washington's first responses to the murder of President Sadat was to announce the holding of military exercises in Egypt and the Gulf next month, coupled with deliveries of quantities of arms to Egypt and the Sudan. While this is a welcome demonstration of American resolve at a time of crisis, it appears to many in the Arab world as proof of America's desire to dominate the region.

The United States must therefore combine its show of strength with a reexamination of its tendency to analyse the Middle East in terms of "friends" and "enemies". In particular it needs to address itself to the problem of taking the peace process farther by involving the Palestinians. This means, as former Presidents Carter and Ford have acknowledged, involving the Palestine Liberation Organization — which must, however, come round to recognizing Israel's right to exist within secure boundaries.

It also means involving those Arab states which have in the past derided President Sadat's peace efforts in public, but whose interests do not necessarily lie with the radical Arab cause, let alone with the Soviet Union. Mr Mubarak has in the past shown himself to be the kind of leader who might well want to end Egypt's isolation in the Arab world by reopening links with fellow Arab states. But, as Mr Haig has pointed out, a partial Egyptian return to the Arab fold need not spell the end of Egypt's commitment to peace with Israel.

On the contrary, if Egypt can preserve its treaty relationship with Israel while re-establishing brotherly ties with Saudi Arabia or Jordan, the result would be to strengthen Western policy rather than weaken it. There are Arab leaders — Colonel Gaddafi of Libya is one — who do not appear to be open to persuasion. But if Washington is able to ensure continuation of the peace process by obliging Israel to make concessions and show flexibility, it will at the same time make it easier for the Mubarak Government at least to put out feelers to fellow pro-Western Arab states, and demonstrate to them that peace brings results. That would not be to undermine the legacy of President Sadat, but rather to make it more durable.

ONCE MORE UNTO THE IRISH BREACH

The new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland gave his fellow Conservatives yesterday a first sight of his priorities. Like Mr Roy Mason, who would probably win a poll in Northern Ireland for the best of the proconsuls so far, Mr James Prior emphasizes the need to support the Ulster economy and the need to pursue terrorists relentlessly in all quarters, and he is aware of the interaction of those two fields of policy. Unlike Mr Mason, who found the province suffering from a surfeit of politicians and paid them relative neglect while courting businessmen, trade union leaders and other solid citizens, Mr Prior, confronted with the same excess of politicians, is determined to find them something to do.

He believes they will have less opportunity for mischief if given employment. He also has larger reasons for imparting some political momentum: it would assist revival of confidence in the economy, especially inward investment; it would help to stretch the patience of the rest of the United Kingdom, which expects the component representatives of Northern Ireland to be capable of some mutual conciliation; and he might have added, it would take some of the pressure off British embassies abroad.

It adds up to a good case for having another fling at the reconstitution of devolved government. But Mr Prior should not be in too much of a hurry. The present prospect for the necessary minimum of agreement or acquiescence is as bad as it has been for a long time. The Social Democratic and Labour Party when last heard of was taking the Haughey line that Northern Ireland is a failed political entity and that proposals for self-governing institutions in that context are a waste of breath. Unionists, having twice watched the nationalist vote in Fermanagh and South Tyrone go to the Provisionals or their front man, are reinforced in their standing objection to cooperating in government with nationalists (still presumably a sine qua non of devolution) their objection being that they cannot trust in government politicians whose avowed ambition is to undermine the constitutional status quo. At the same time the two communities represented by these parties have been temporarily driven further apart than ever by emotions surrounding the Maze hunger strike.

The hunger strike is now over, on terms in which the IRA can take no satisfaction. But the prison protest is not yet over. Mr Prior has offered a generous settlement. Republican prisoners, needless to say, are looking his gift horse in the mouth. They are demanding "clarification" before making up their minds and no doubt hope to draw Lord Gowrie, who has immediate ministerial responsibility for prisons, into something like negotiation. That must not be allowed to happen. Mr Prior was justified yesterday in asserting that (with the exception of the amount of restored remission) he is offering no more than was on offer since midsummer. The offer is on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. It is therefore a pity that when he made it he was not ready to come out with a cut-and-dried list of changes in prison regulation leaving no room for "clarification".

If it was simply a matter of deserts the protesting prisoners would have been offered no concessions at all in return for good behaviour. But Mr Prior and his predecessor rightly wished to make of the collapse of the hunger strike an oportunity to return to constructive and conciliatory politics in Northern Ireland. But that speculative advantage is not worth buying at the price of enlarging the concessions already tabled. If the IRA wishes to reject the offer and continue its prison defiance by remaining "on the blanket" or by other means, so be it.

There was one nuance in Mr Prior's speech that will be fallen upon by analysts both in unionist committee rooms and in Iveagh House. The famous Ulster guarantee, which both parties to the partition issue set such store by, came out as the British people standing by "the desire of the majority in Northern Ireland to retain their United Kingdom connexions". It does not sound quite the same as no change in the constitutional status of Norther Ireland . . . "Connexions" is a funny word to use of people whose territory has formed part of the United Kingdom for 180 years. It is just Mr Prior's way of talking, or is it his way of thinking?

Inflation tax

From Professor Richard Layard

Sir, In your leader of October 10 you ask in relation to the inflation tax proposal, "What is there to stop firms passing it on in the form of price increases?". The answer is this. The full proceeds of the tax will be handed back to industry by cutting the rate of National Insurance Surcharge. In this way the tax burden will be shifted from low-inflation firms to high-inflation firms. But the total tax burden will be unchanged and there will thus be no net increase in tax that could be passed on. (If the National Insurance Surcharge did not exist, the tax proceeds could of course be handed back in a payroll subsidy administered jointly with the tax).

Since passing on is no problem, the key issue is how the tax will affect wages. Suppose that at worst an individual firm or employers' association assumes that the tax will have no effect on wages and prices in the rest of the economy. It has however itself a new incentive to hold down its own wages, since a wage increase of say £1 will now cost it not £1 but £1.50 or £2, depending on the tax rate. The firm will therefore end up paying less — and so will all other firms.

In your same issue, Julian Haviland and Geoffrey Smith both argue that the tax will discourage expanding firms by taxing them if they raise their relative wages in order to attract labour. But this ignores the major benefits to expanding firms (and others) from the fact that the economy could now be run at a permanently higher level of activity. These benefits would far outweigh any "microeconomic" costs.

No one has suggested any other feasible policy that could substantially lower long-run unemployment without increasing inflation. An old-style incomes policy, which suspended free collective bargaining, could never be permanently in force in a free society. And without some other stick to beat inflation we shall have to endure permanently high unemployment.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD LAYARD,
Centre for Labour Economics,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.

Constituency vote

From Mrs Jean Northam

Sir, I refer to today's article (September 25) on the Constituency vote in the Labour Party's Deputy Leadership election. It was highly misleading to cite the vote taken at the Tiverton constituency meeting in support of the argument that the more widely opinion was canvassed the more the decision would favour Denis Healey.

It would not be possible to have canvassed more widely than we did. Every single member was offered the option of voting by post if attendance at the meeting were impossible. About one third of the votes were cast in this way. Benn received nearly 50 per cent of the first choice votes, and when the Silkin votes were distributed according to second choice, Benn emerged with 75 per cent of the total.

It is true that about 55 per cent of our membership neither attended the meeting nor asked for a postal vote, though everyone was notified by post. One must at the very least question whether most of these people supported any of the candidates with any conviction. If that is the kind of support Healey has, it is scarcely enthusiastic. As a constituency party, we deserve credit for making every attempt to gain a representative vote.

Yours faithfully,
JEAN NORTHAM,
Chairman,
Tiverton Constituency Labour Party,
Lilyvale,
Huxham,
Exeter. September 25.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Engineering places in universities

From Dr Edward Parkes

Sir, I do not, in general, regard it as part of my job as chairman of the University Grants Committee to respond to erroneous statements in the press about the committee or its actions. I write, not in that capacity, but as an engineer much concerned about the future of his own profession.

When the UGC considered how the university system might best adapt to the reductions in funding announced by Government earlier this year, it concluded that, in spite of the cuts, the number of engineering places should be increased. The committee also proposed a small redistribution of this increased number of places between the 42 universities which offer engineering courses. The increase and the redistribution were clearly stated in the July letter of guidance, which was made available to the press.

In detail, 15 universities were specifically asked to increase their engineering numbers, and a further nine were expected to do so. One university was asked to hold numbers constant, and a further 15 were expected to do so. Two universities were asked to reduce their numbers: no other reductions were anticipated.

Press comment has been confined very largely to these last two institutions, and some commentators have been misled into speaking of an attack on technology when precisely the opposite is the case.

I am concerned lest the repetition of this untruth may discourage young men and women from applying for engineering courses. It would be a tragedy if the additional places, purchased at such a very heavy cost to other areas of study, were to remain unfilled.

I am therefore writing, at a time of year when many young people will be considering university entrance, to assure them, their parents and teachers, that the number of engineering places is being increased both relatively and absolutely.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD PARKES,
14 Park Crescent, W1.
October 12.

Contracts for dons

From Mr Rowland Eustace

Sir, There are some important prior questions to be answered about the tenure of academic appointments. For instance, about its length or level. Does it have to last seven years longer than a civil servant's: could it be limited to the starting grade, or be subject to break clauses as an Oxbridge Fellow's was?

Still more important is to know what are the effects of granting any form of tenure. It has been believed both that Oxbridge was improved by the curtailment of tenure, and that Redbrick was improved by its extension. It is not self-evident that slower selection would improve later productivity, or certain that more has been discovered by those with tenure than by those without.

Though there has always been plenty of rhetoric, there is little knowledge about such things (which are relevant also to the formation of the whole of the professional classes). There are many ways of seeking evidence; there is now, for instance, much experience. Is there not a strong case for some research into this aspect of higher education?

Yours,
ROWLAND EUSTACE,
Administrator,
Society for Research into Higher Education,
Guildford, Surrey.
October 7.

Profit or conservation

From Mr Guy B. Charter

Sir, If the Wildlife and Countryside Bill passes the House of Lords in its present form, a farmer will become eligible for compensation for profits which he might have made if, but for the objection of conservation groups, he had been permitted to "improve" his land by drainage, tree-feeling, scrub-clearance or similar activities.

If I apply for planning permission to build a multi-storey hotel or office-block on the site of my house it will certainly be refused. Why should I be deprived of the profits I might have made from such a development?

Surely it would be only fair if the Government were to introduce a bill making all house-owners eligible for compensation if they cannot maximise the profit from their property because of environmental considerations.

Yours sincerely,
GUY B. CHARTER,
10 Wheatlock Mead,
Redbourn, St. Albans,
Herts.
October 6.

High-speed train

From Professor N. Kurti, FRS

Sir, It has been pointed out to me that I was being unfair to the French Railways when, in my letter (October 2) I referred to the "specially built track" for the Paris-Lyon train Grande Vitesse, when in fact about one third of the run between Paris and St Florentin is still done on the existing track. I have no doubt that, as mentioned in your article of September 23, when the whole track is completed the average speed of the train will be not much below 150 miles an hour, i.e. about 50 per cent higher than British Rail's best present average speed — on an existing track.

Yours faithfully,
N. KURTI,
Department of Engineering Science,
University of Oxford,
Parks Road,
Oxford.

Tory debate on economic strategy

From Sir Ronald Bell, QC, MP for Beaconsfield (Conservative)

Sir, The letter from four of my parliamentary colleagues which you printed today (Octber 13) was adept only in saying that a *Times* leader was cogently argued. Did they seriously believe that but for their letter the faithful assembled at Blackpool would not feel able to debate our future strategy without fear or inhibition?

What the signatories are saying is, "Stop, it's hurting too much", and that message is not concealed by the clatter of phrases. What in practical terms is meant by "a pragmatic Conservative economic policy benevolent to private industry", by "shortening the longest corner in the world", by challenging the talents and meeting the aspirations of couples struggling with their mortgages and large and small businessmen"?

And those who condemn platitudes should not be caught calling for "a more sensitve appreciation of the economic facts of life as known to millions of individual voters", which beats all for ornamental vacuity. We suffer, and for twenty-five years have suffered, from gross overmanning throughout the nation. We are paying a high price for that, rather than for the remedy.

The question is simply, "Dare we postpone the correction till easier times?" Three times before this, in easer times, the nation turned away from the unfinished task. What would a fourth retreat mean for national morale, British industry and the future of the Conservative Party?

It is bad luck that a resolute government coincides with a world depression, but nations which evade issues must expect bad luck. Now squeezing out overmanning inflates unemployment — but dare we defer it? "If not us, who? If not now, when?

In my estimation few in the Conservative Party have changed their attitudes, but as the scene darkens some grow bolder and others more worried. My four colleagues could have written their letter two years ago: and I might have written this one two years ago: but I have never pretended otherwise.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
RONALD M. BELL,
House of Commons.

From Mr C. G. H. Allen

Speakers at the Conservative conference will inevitably call for a relaxation of the Government's economic policies based on the argument that reducing unemployment has now become a more pressing problem than reducing inflation. The great falacy of this argument seems to be that it is based on the premise that somehow the two are not closely linked.

What we are witnessing in industry today is a very belated recognition of the fact that we are one of the most overmanned industrial countries in the Western world and one of the least productive. If one adds to that the fact that since the last war our level of inflation has in most years been running ahead of our competitors, it is no surprise that we are being forced to reduce our overheads in every way we can.

High unemployment is in every sense of the word a very undesirable state of affairs but I think it would be wrong to look for a quick answer. Of course old-style reflation can provide a temporary respite, but one of the reasons why we are in our present situation is that we have tried that remedy too often in the past and it has always contributed to more inflation and more unemployment.

It is extremely unfortunate that the Government attempts to reduce inflation have coincided with a recession which has served to increase the level of unemployment. People are being asked to make sacrifices to achieve a lower level of inflation, but the problem is that many of them can't remember the overall prosperity which low inflation produced in the 1950s. So they complain when unemployment reaches a certain level and they ask for what? — more doses of the same palliative which in the past has only produced more inflation.

People ask for consensus politics — what does this term mean? — inevitably policies which have been tried and failed in the past. After all, if any person or party had some new ideas wouldn't we all be prepared to give them a try?

Endemic problems require painful remedies. Unfortunately most of us seem to have lost the appetite for unpleasant medicine and cannot or will not accept that it offers the chance of success.

Pursuing consensus policies offers the chance of re-election for politicians. Thank goodness we have at least one politician who is honest enough to be pursuing policies which she knows are hard to accept but she believes will bring long term prosperity if adhered to for a while longer.

Yours faithfully
C. G. H. ALLEN,
31 Campden Hill Road, W.8

From Sir Kenneth Corley

Sir, I have never had to run the country but I have had considerable experience in running a sizeable industrial company. As a result I know that a profit can turn into loss with frightening speed especially if orders disappear.

Conversly, it takes a dreadfully long time to turn a loss into a profit, simply because changes in policy, factory closures, redundancies, streamlining all take a very long time to become effective. A decision taken by a board of directors one day may take a couple of years to show its effect in the company balance sheet. It must take very considerably longer to turn around the economy of the nation from loss-making to profitability.

This raises the question of whether any government has sufficient time to produce results before it is dismissed and the next lot take over and put the whole process into reverse. Perhaps this is the most serious of our maladies because it is incurable. But I feel quite sure that those who clamour and demand change of direction because results have not been achieved after only two years, or even less, either do not understand what is involved or else are deliberately rocking the boat.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH CORLEY,
Yewtree,
Wasdale, Seascale, Cumbria,

Labour alternative

From Sir Leslie Smith

Sir, I believe there is now a growing need for a more public debate on a subject which I know to be under consideration in many British boardrooms. It is the subject of political contributions.

BOC International, like many major companies, has never contributed to a political party. We have taken the view that so long as the major parties accepted, either in principle or in practice, that a growing private sector was essential to the health of the national economy, we gained nothing by spending shareholders' money in this fashion. In addition, we have been concerned not to add to the polarization of opinion by appearing to favour one political party over another.

It is now my strong conviction that we can no longer afford the comfort of this detached view.

The move of the labour party towards economic policies of the extreme left has been made plain. These policies are the reverse of what we have learned of the processes by which the wealth of the country is increased. They substitute state direction and state monopoly for an open market economy. They seal Britain off from the wider, international markets from which we draw so much benefit by way of investment, income and technology. They impose a sterile uniformity in place of individual motivation.

The immediate consequences include the flight of foreign capital, the shrinking of our exports and the emigration of our most skilled — all of which will lead inexorably to an acceleration of our economic decline. The funds required to support the needs of education, social services and defence will be greatly diminished and increased unemployment, no doubt masked temporarily by additional state employees, is bound to follow. The damage is incalculable.

I do not think I exaggerate. History and the world around us provide examples in plenty of the economic consequences of the policies to which Labour is now devoted. If the threat was not political, it is clear that we would be failing in our duty to our shareholders and to our fellow employees if we did not do everything possible within the law to prevent such damage to our company.

But the threat is political and we live in a democracy in which the government, presumed to be acting in the national interest, holds sovereign power. Does this affect the performance of our duty, as we see it? Should our response include support for those political parties who would preserve the private sector?

I write in my personal capacity and, in due course, my Board will make up its collective mind.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE SMITH, Chairman,
BOC International, Ltd,
Hammersmith House. W6.

Closed churches

From the Reverend Hugh Wilcox

Sir, Mr Peter Brooke (October 5) complains that in churches he has recently visited "there was no indication of where the key could be found". This is to assume that it is perfectly safe to leave a key for anyone who cares to, to collect it.

We may presume that Mr Brooke is a trustworthy person, from the fact that he is a *Times* reader! But how is a keyholder to know whether the person calling for the church door key is genuine like Mr Brooke, an eager church visitor with the best of motives, or someone who has a van round the corner into which he will load everything of value?

Even if the visitor is trustworthy what does he do if he is followed into the church by a gang of hooligans, determined to play football, or a dog lover who allows his dog to foul the church, or a tobacco addict determined to combine disrespect with fire risk?

All these things and many more have happened in this church, and in many others; and because of them it is no longer practicable to leave the church open, or to allow all comers to collect a key.

In this church, much as we wish it could be open, not only for visitors attracted by history and beauty, but for prayer and meditation, we have had to take the decision only to open the church when volunteer stewards can be on duty. We try to indicate when the church is to be open: but even there the vandals have the upper hand; such notices, like the No Cycles, No Dogs notices frequently put up by the Town Council in the churchyard, are rarely permitted to stay in place for more than a couple of days.

Naturally if we know in advance that a visitor or a group of visitors are hoping to see the church, we do our best to make them welcome.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH WILCOX,
St Mary's Vicarage,
31 Thundercourt,
Ware,
Hertfordshire.
October 7.

IRA bomb in Chelsea

From Dr Brian Harrison

Sir, In its statement issued through the Irish Republican publicity bureau in Dublin, the IRA takes responsibility for the bomb which killed one woman and injured 40 people in Chelsea on Saturday, and attributes this attack "to the state of war which exists between the British Government who occupy Ireland and the oppressed Irish people who strike out through the IRA."

I suppose those who direct IRA policy are now so insulated and out of touch with reality that there is no hope of persuading them how futile is any campaign of indiscriminate violence on the British mainland as a way of coercing the British people into neglecting the wishes (however misguided) which have been repeatedly expressed by the majority in Northern Ireland through elections referenda and even strike action.

But, just for the record, and in case there is anyone to hear, perhaps it is worth pointing out that such campaigns have been politically counter-productive and eventually abandoned several times in the past — in the 1880s, in 1939 and throughout the 1970s; that no British government could conduct such a "war" unless strongly backed by members of the British public drawn from every political persuasion; and that, like the aptly-named "dirty protest" before it, such a squalid strategy lowers the dignity of the cause that is being promoted and denies all credibility to the IRA's claim that it represents decent Irish people.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN HARRISON,
Corpus Christi College,
Oxford.
October 11.

From the Leader of the Greater London Council

Sir, Your report of my views on IRA violence (October 13) requires a detailed response to indicate the arguments that were omitted.

I abhor all violence. Murder on London's streets is shocking, and it is unacceptable. The bomb attack on Saturday emphasises that a permanent solution to the troubles of Ireland is essential, not just for Ireland itself, but for all parts of Britain.

The point that I was trying to make is that to seek to crush the IRA as if they were simply criminals or lunatics will not work. It is the policy that has been tried for generations and still the killing persists. The IRA bombers and their supporters believe that they have strong political motives. For this reason, if one is caught others come forward to take his place. This is not the case with individually motivated psychopaths; once arrested, the crimes cease.

Government intransigence over the H-Block hunger strike intensified tension and sadly acted as a recruiting sergeant for the IRA. The Government tells us that financial support from North America increased when the deaths began. It is this support which enables the IRA to operate.

It must be obvious to all but the most stubborn that a political solution is the only way to bring about lasting peace. That solution will be hard to achieve, but we will not even start to find it if military action is our sole response to Ireland's troubles.

Yours sincerely,
KEN LIVINGSTONE,
Member's Lobby,
The County Hall,
London SE1.
October, 13

Maritime policy

From the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Trade

Sir, I was surprised to see in Mrs Young's letter (October 5) that it was thought that I would "make policy" on maritime affairs but that Mr Eyre would be "the spokesman".

Mr Eyre was indeed the spokesman in the House of Commons, when Lord Trefgarne was the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State with responsibility for these matters. However, following my appointment to the Department, the Secretary of State has given me special responsibility for maritime affairs, both as a "policy maker" and as a "spokesman".

Yours faithfully,
IAIN SPROAT,
Department of Trade,
1 Victoria Street, SW1.
October 6.

Different date

From Mr K. J. Whinney

Sir, Please may I trespass briefly on your columns to correct two inaccuracies in Philip Howard's article of October 5?

He stated that 1879 was the year in which "Mary Baker Eddy invented Christian Science". First, Mary Baker Eddy did not "invent" Christian Science; she discovered it. Second, the year of her discovery was 1866, not 1879; 1879 was the year in which she founded The Church of Christ Scientist.

Yours faithfully,
K. J. WHINNEY,
34 Southwood Avenue, N6.
October 5.

Plum in the mouth

From Mr Bernard Levin

Sir, Mr Nigel a Brassard's letter today, (October 13) inquiring as to the correct pronunciation of Bertie's surname, overlooks the fact that Bertie himself settles the question in *Carry on Jeeves*, where he tells of a cove hight Kegworthy who, on being introduced to him, asks whether the name is spelt W-o-r-c-e-s-t-e-r.

Pepys, now. . .

I was, Sir, your obedient servant,
BERNARD LEVIN,
10 Devonshire Place, W1.
October 13.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 13: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, was represented by Major John Winter at the funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Thomson which was held at St Peter's Church, Farnborough, Hampshire, this afternoon.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was installed as Chancellor of the University of London this morning.

The Countess of Lichfield was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 13: The Duchess of Gloucester this morning visited Bristlington School on the occasion of the School's Silver Jubilee. This afternoon as President of The Civil Service Sports Council Her Royal Highness opened the Sports Club, Bristol, and later visited the University Settlement, Bristol Community Association to mark its seventieth anniversary. The Duchess of Gloucester travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Duchess of Gloucester as Patron of the Asthma Research Council was present this evening at a Concert in aid of Asthma Research, Goldsmiths' Hall, London.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 13: The Duke of Kent today presented the Civil Engineering Innovation Competition Awards at the Institution of Civil Engineers, London.

Captain Mark Bullough was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 13: Princess Alexandra, Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, was present this morning at a Meeting of the Council at 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London.

Lady Nicholas Gordon Lennox was in attendance.

In the evening, Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a Charity Gala Performance of Noel Coward's *Cavalcade* by the Farnham Repertory Company, given in aid of the Farnham Rotary Club Charities, at the Redgrave Theatre, Surrey.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sergeant Victor Martin, head linkman at the Royal Opera House between 1949 and 1981, will be held at St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, at noon on Friday, October 23.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. M. Argyle and Miss M. L. K. Wicks
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Mr and Mrs M. Argyle, of Wootton, Kent, and Madeline, daughter of Commander and Mrs J. K. Wicks, of Walberton, West Sussex.

Count K. Khuen-Lützow and Miss G. H. D. Robinson
The engagement is announced between Konradin, only son of Count and Countess Khuen-Lützow, of Schloss Gandegg, Appiano, Italy, and Georgina, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick W. Robinson, of Lovington Mill, Castle Cary, Somerset, and New York City.

Mr M. C. B. Ward and Miss S. Marsham
The engagement is announced between Maxwell, only son of Major B. M. Ward, of Rockalls Hall, Polstead, Colchester, Essex, and of the late Mrs Ward, and Sarah, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Marsham, and of Mrs Marsham, of Waterloo Cottage, Gayton, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr P. C. P. Hunt and Miss C. Ward
The engagement is announced between Peter, second son of Mr and Mrs Wallis Hunt, of Belmont, Surrey, and Claire, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Bernard Ward, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Mr I. C. N. Shannon and Miss S. E. Pennell
The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Shannon, of Bracknell, Berkshire, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Bruce Pennell, of Dorking, Surrey.

Mr N. R. Gilbert and Miss K. E. Scott
The engagement is announced between Nigel Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Gilbert, of Sanderstead, Surrey, and Kirsty Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr Nicholas Scott, MP, of Battersea, London, and Lady Walston of Thriplow, Cambridgeshire.

Mr J. A. Harris and Miss F. J. Rutherford-Jones
The engagement is announced between John Antony, son of Mr and Mrs I. A. Harris, of Forest Hill, London, and Jane, daughter of Wing Commander and Mrs A. D. Rutherford-Jones, of Stockton, Devon.

Savoy Hotel

The Savoy Hotel, of London, has pleasure in announcing a two-week season of cabaret on the restaurant's rising floor.

From Monday, November 23, 1981, to Saturday, November 28, Roy Castle and the Savoy Dancers will entertain at 11.30 pm. There will be dancing to two bands from 9.00 pm and a special dinner will be served. From Monday, November 30, until Saturday, December 5, also at 11.30 pm, the Wall Street Crash will appear in their star singing and dancing act.

Reservations can be made at the Savoy Hotel from Mr Antonio, the restaurant manager, or by telephoning 01-836 4343, extension 2302.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr David William Tudor Price to be Common Serjeant in the City of London, in succession to Mr Justice Leonard.

Mr Clive Jones-Davies, aged 43, deputy secretary of the National Society (Church of England) and schools secretary of the Church of England Board of Education, to be principal of Trinity College of Higher Education, Carmarthen.

Mr A. P. D. Westhead to be a member of the General Optical Council, in succession to Mr R. W. Butler.

Birthdays today



Miss Lillian Gish, the actress, who is 82.

Mr Joel Barnett, MP, 58; the Most Rev Igino Cardinale, 65; Rear-Admiral Royer Dick, 54; Mr Justice French, 56; Mr Joe Hyman, 60; Sir Norman Longley, 81; Mr Roger Moore, 54; Sir Roland Penrose, 81; Mr Cliff Richard, 41; Mr Roger Taylor, 40.

Latest wills

Conservative MP leaves £211,048

Mr Robert George Taylor, of Effingham, Surrey, Conservative MP for Croydon, North-west, from 1970 until his death in June this year, left estate valued at £211,048 net.

Miss Kathleen Elliott, of Gotham, Nottingham, left £113,741 net. After bequests of £2,700 she left the residue equally between the National Children's Home, Methodist Homes for the Aged, Royal Midland Institute for the Blind, and the Muscular Dystrophy Group.

Mr Douglas Gordon Emslie Benzie, of Sunningdale, chartered accountant, left £571,011 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

McDonald, Mrs Gwenyth Ethel, of Wandsworth Common, London .. £276,327

Odlum, Mr Kenneth Wellesley, of Portlaoise, co Leix, miller, estate in England, Wales and the Republic of Ireland £491,651

Wright, Mrs Sybil Mary, of Marnhull, Dorset £210,192

Morris, Mrs Bettina Florence, of Chelsea, London .. £290,433

The Princess of Wales alighting at Heathrow airport yesterday after a British Airways flight from Aberdeen.

Hard-hit Mermaid cancels musicals

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

Only three months after the rebuilt Mermaid Theatre reopened in the City of London it has run into financial difficulties and has been forced to cancel two big musicals.

It has dropped its plan to revive *Lock Up Your Daughters*, and as a result the theatre will be dark from November 21 to December 15. It has also had to postpone the British premiere of Stephen Sondheim's *Pacific Overtures*, which was due to open next February.

The difficulties stem partly from the opening production of *Eastward Ho!*, an adaptation of a Jacobean comedy which lost £80,000 when it found favour with neither critics nor audiences.

Much of the trouble has been caused by the unfinished building: the catering facilities are only partially in operation, and after two months of trying to run the main restaurant, the Fo'c'sle, in a partly built section of the building, the Mermaid has closed it until there is sufficient money to complete the work; the Galley wine bar has also not opened yet.

The theatre has been appealing for £1m, of which half was to be used for fitting out the building and the remainder as an endowment fund to finance new productions. But the appeal has only brought in about £400,000 and the costs of the equipment and work remaining have risen considerably. Until more money is found, the fitting out cannot be completed.

Miss Anne Rawthorne, the general manager of the theatre, said yesterday: "It would be quite improper for us to launch into huge musicals now, without having finished off the building and getting ourselves into some sort of financial order."

The Mermaid will thus have to go through a period of retrenchment. The management is discussing staging, in place of *Pacific Overtures*, a work commissioned from Christopher Hampton based on George Steiner's recent novel, *The Portage of San Christobal*.

The Mermaid is particularly sad at having to put off its plans to stage Sondheim's trail-blazing *Pacific Overtures*, about the impact of the West on nineteenth-century Japan. Hal Prince, who produced the work on Broadway, was ready to direct it at the Mermaid but Miss Rawthorne said the musical could not be staged without very large sponsorship.

FOREST SCULPTURE

Northern Arts is to sponsor a summer sculpture residency next year in Grizedale Forest in the Lake District. The £3,500 commission involves creating open-air sculpture from natural materials.

Farm visit for the Queen

From W. P. Reeves
Wellington, Oct 13

All of Ashburton, a small agricultural centre about 50 miles south-west of Christchurch, seemed to turn out in bright sunshine this afternoon to greet the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on the first full day of their New Zealand visit.

They first spent two hours at a sheep and deer farm on the outskirts of the town, where they lunched in a marquee on pheasant and venison after watching sheep-dog trials. The Queen was presented with a woollen suit knitted from fleece of the farm's Corriedale flock.

Later, the Queen and the Duke moved among the crowds for nearly an hour chatting informally.

Earlier in the day, several hundred people gathered in Cathedral Square, Christchurch, to welcome the royal couple as they arrived to attend a centenary service at the cathedral.

Tonight the Queen will hold a reception on board the Royal Yacht Britannia which is berthed at Lyttleton, to 200 civic dignitaries.

A self-styled Irish H-Block committee in Wellington said today protests would be made to the Queen when she arrives in the capital tomorrow evening.

RAS lecture

The annual Harold Jeffreys Lecture was given at the Royal Astronomical Society's meeting in London last Friday by Professor Raymond Hide, FRS, who spoke on "rotating fluids in geophysics and planetary physics".

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Admiralty House on the occasion of the meeting of European Foreign Ministers in Political Cooperation.

HM Government
The Hon Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given in honour of the Tunisian Ambassador at Grosvenor House.

Dinners

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a dinner given at Trinity House for delegates to the meeting of foreign ministers of the European Community and the Association of South-east Asian Nations.

Royal Caledonian Schools
The Chairman of the Royal Caledonian Schools, Bushey, Mr James M. Coltart, gave a dinner last night. The other speaker was General Sir Michael Gow. Those present included:

Air Chief Marshal Sir Alasdair Steedman, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Peter Bairsto, Air Marshal Sir Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Leask and Air Vice-Marshal D C A Lloyd.

London Metal Exchange
The London Metal Exchange held a dinner at Grosvenor House yesterday. Mr P. G. Smith, chairman, presided and the toast of the guests was proposed by Mr I. E. J. Foster. Señor José Piñera, Minister of Mining, Chile, was the guest of honour.

Chartered Secretaries' and Administrators' Company
The Chartered Secretaries' and Administrators' Company held its annual ladies' dinner at Carpenters' Hall last night. Mr D. C. L. Marwood, Master, Mr K. Jacques, Senior Warden, and Miss Sylvia Tutt, Junior Warden, received the guests. The speakers were the Master, the Senior Warden, Sir Derek Ezra and the Bishop of Edmonton.

Chartered Surveyors' Company
The Chartered Surveyors' Company held its installation dinner at Fishmongers' Hall last night. Mr R. A. S. Brock, Master, presided and received the guests, assisted by Mr R. B. Caws, Senior Warden, and Mr P. W. Grafton, Junior Warden. The Master, the Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company and Mr R. H. Bernstein, QC, were the speakers. Other guests included:

The Marquess of Tavistock, the Master of the Mercers' Company, the Master of the Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company, Judge Miskin, QC, Mr R C G Strick and Major I K Russell.

Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff Lady Donaldson and Mr Sheriff and Mrs Eskenzi, were present at a ladies' dinner held by the Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders at the Mansion House last night. The Master, Mr R. F. Ostick, presided and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Lord Netherthorpe, Mr Michael Seth-Smith and Mr N. V. Rashleigh.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, October 15, 1956

In his speech to 5,000 enthusiastic Conservatives after the party's annual conference had ended at Llandudno the Prime Minister firmly reiterated that no arrangement for the future of the Suez Canal which would leave this international waterway in the unfettered control of a single power could be acceptable to Britain. "We have always said that with us force is the last resort—but it cannot be excluded."

Through all the negotiations, Sir Anthony Eden said, peace had been our aim—but not peace at any price. "In dealing with a dictatorship", he said, "peace at any price means to increase, step by step, the danger of universal war."

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR ROBERT McKENZIE
Scholar and political commentator

Professor Robert McKenzie who died on October 12 at the age of 64 was a remarkable man with far-reaching impact as a scholar, as a broadcaster and as a loyal member of the London School of Economics, where he was Professor of Sociology with special reference to Politics.

Bob McKenzie was born and educated in Vancouver. In the late 1930s, as a student and then as a junior lecturer at the University of British Columbia, he learnt about left wing factionalism when, as a member of the CCF, Canada's Labour party, he found himself fending off Marxists. He also learnt the arts of radio journalism in the small stations of western Canada.

He came to London in 1944 as an Army captain, seconded from the artillery to current affairs education. He had introductions from the CCF to leading figures in the Labour Party and he fell promptly and permanently in love with British politics. Encouraged by Harold Laski he stayed on at the end of the war to work for a doctorate at LSE; in 1949 he was given a lectureship in the Sociology department where he continued for the rest of is life; he was promoted to a chair in 1964.

His doctoral thesis was submitted as the page-proofs of a book, *British Political Parties; The Distribution of Power within the Conservative and Labour Parties.* It was surely the most influential academic work on British politics to appear since the war; he contended that the Conservative party was far less elitist and the Labour party far less democratic than was generally supposed, It is difficult in 1981 to appreciate how original and how offensive, his argument appeared to many readers in the mid-1950s. Although the parties have now changed in character and fault can be found with parts of McKenzie's historical analysis, nothing substantial has been written on British parties since that date that is not coloured by the debate that *British political Parties* provoked. Although it made less impact, his other substantial academic work, *Angels in Marble*, a study of the Conservative working man, published in 1968 remains an important contribution to British political sociology.

However, McKenzie won far more fame through the BBC than as an academic. Starting with occasional talks on the Overseas Service, he moved, as the BBC became more adventurous, into domestic political commentary on radio and then on television.

Every election night from 1955 onwards saw him commenting eloquently on the constitutional implications of the results. There was a memorable moment at 1 am on October 9, 1959, when he drew attention to the precedent that Mr Gaitskell was setting by, in transatlantic style, conceding defeat on television. And from 1964 onwards he became irrevocably, if at times absurdly, associated with the swingometer as he enthusiastically clutched at its pointer to educate the British public in the relationship between seats and votes. Yet his supreme broadcasting gift was as a penetrating and authoritative interviewer, more than holding his own against a combative Lord Hailsham during the Profumo crisis or, more recently, unobtrusively drawing out a reminiscent Harold Macmillan.

But, for all his exuberant delight in the media, he remained a conscientious academic, engaged in teaching and administration in his adopted home, the LSE. He did two stints as Chairman of the Sociology Department being assiduous and emollient during the troubled times. He had an old fashioned care for those he taught. As he wrote in 1977 in his moving contribution to the collection, *My LSE*, "Whenever I have felt inclined to cut corners in dealing with some particularly tedious student, I recall the memory of Harold Laski and it puts me to shame".

Despite 37 years in London, he remained a Canadian, following his country's politics and returning constantly to lecture and to broadcast. He derived especial delight from the honorary degree which Simon Fraser University in Vancouver awarded him in 1969. His great talent was to understand and to enjoy the process of politics in Canada, in Britain and in other lands and to communicate his enjoyment to a host of friends across the world, as well as to his students and to a mass public.

Mr Harold Macmillan writes:
Robert McKenzie's death will be a great blow to millions of television viewers who had got to know him well over many years. His wisdom, common sense and courtesy were much appreciated by all who heard the many interviews and discussions in which he took a prominent part.

To those who knew him personally his loss is a very severe one. Apart from his great charm he had a quite remarkable knowledge of political history over the last hundred years or more. The depth of his learning he concealed under a light touch. But the more I came to know him the more I appreciated it. In the interviews which I had with him nobody could have been more helpful. He was a real friend.

MARGERY VOSPER

David Bolt writes:
Margery Vosper, who died in a London hospital on October 7 at the age of 69 was a well-known figure in theatrical and literary circles who was head of the agency that bears her name from 1940 until her recent retirement.

Next to her family the theatre was Margery's life: a dedication largely attributable to her devotion to her famous actor brother Frank, twelve years her senior, whose tragic death at sea in 1937, when Margery was 25, ended prematurely a brilliant career on stage and screen.

Though the Vospers had been West Country farmers, Margery and her brothers Frank and Edgar (also an actor) were the children of a doctor, born in london, which Margery apart from a brief spell in Paris with the Edward Sterling Players in her late teens, seldom left. Returning to England, she joined the Sheffield Rep and went on to Leamington, where she took one of the leading roles in the first public performance of *Love From A Stranger*, written by Frank, based on an Agatha Christie story.

In the late 1930s she became friendly with Dorothy Allen, and left the stage to manage the Dorothy Allen Agency. So impressed was Dorothy Allen with her ability that on her retirement she transferred the agency to Margery by deed of gift, on condition that she changed the name — to Margery Vosper Ltd. where she was to be joined by an old schoolfriend, Vera Handford, Pamela Hunt, who had been with the Boulting brothers, and later Joy Westendarp, who together became like a second family.

One of Margery's first clients was another close friend, Dorothy L. Sayers, whose plays, including *Busman's Holiday* and *The Man Born To Be King*, Margery handled with conspicuous success. She was instrumental in launching the then unknown R. F. Delderfield with his *Worm's Eye View*, followed by Frank Harvey's *Saloon Bar*, and worked closely with Hugh ("Tam") and Margaret Williams — close friends again, as were so many of her clients — with such successes as *The Grass Is Greener*. Other distinguished playwrights included John Osborne, Emlyn Williams, Peter Blackmore, Noel Langley, Robert Ardrey, Howard Spring, D. H. Lawrence and H. E. Bates.

In 1957 Dr Suzanne Czech, head of the International Copyright Bureau, asked Margery to take over that agency; which brought into her hands the works of Bertolt Brecht, Frederic Molnar, Pirandello, Brendan Behan, Norman Ginsburg, Robin Chapman and many others; but it will perhaps be for her untiring encouragement of the lesser and unknown playwrights that Margery will be most affectionately remembered; for the many many hours of unrewarded and perhaps unbusinesslike effort she put into the scripts of unknowns, whose work she personally admired.

Margery had few outside interests. Her family, which was overriding; an alarmingly erudite skill at crosswords (she was a prizewinner in a Cutty Sark competition), cookery and gardening. But her true hobby, and her greatest love was — people.

She leaves a widower, the actor Ewan Roberts, and two children, John and Helen, and will be sorely missed by them and by many more.

DR FRANK DAVIES

Dr Frank Davies, who has died in Ottawa at the age of 77, was a member of Byrd's First Antarctic Expedition, 1928-30, and Leader of the Canadian International Polar Year Expedition to Chesterfield Inlet, NWT, 1932-33.

Born in Merthyr Tydfil, the son of a schoolmaster, he graduated from the University College of Aberystwyth and then took up an appointment as lecturer in physics at the University of Saskatchewan. He later moved to McGill University from where he joined the Byrd expedition as physicist, and the only British member of the winter party.

On the voyage south "Taffy" Davies worked his way as an ordinary seaman in the bark-rigged expedition ship City of New York. Ashore at "Little America" his specialized work in the field of geomagnetism kept him at the base where his genial personality, keen sense of humour and great physical strength were valuable assets. Cape Davies on Thurston Island, Eights Coast, was later named after him.

On his return from the Antarctic Davies joined the Carnegie Institute, Washington, DC, as a geomagnetician, and from there he took leave to join the Canadian expedition to Chesterfield Inlet. Subsequently, he headed the institute's high-altitude geophysical laboratory in Peru, until the outbreak of war brought him back to Canada to serve in naval intelligence.

After the war he joined the Defence Research Board in Ottawa and, in a series of senior appointments, played an important part in fostering Arctic research and in engineering the highly successful Alouette satellite, launched in 1962. His genuine interest in people, bluff manner and complete lack of pomposity endeared him to members of his staff at all levels. He retired as Director-General of the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment in 1969.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

DR B. L. JOSEPH

R.T. writes:
Dr Bertram Leon Joseph, who died last month after a heart attack at his home in Glen Cove, Long Island, was a Cardiff man who since 1970 had been chairman of the Drama and Theatre Department he himself founded at Queen's College, New York; he was 66 years.

Dr Joseph was educated at Howard Gardens High School, Cardiff, and at University College, Cardiff. After war service in the Royal Army Intelligence Corps a Fellowship of the University of Wales took him to Magdalen College, Oxford. His doctoral thesis was published as *Elizabethan Acting* in 1951. A lectureship in English at Bristol University led to a Readership and then, after a year in Canada, to his appointment as Professor of Drama at the University of Washington, in Seattle. His move to Queen's reflected his widening reputation as a teacher and a scholar.

Among his published works are *The Tragic Actor*, 1959; the revised edition of *Elizabethan Acting*, 1964; *Acting Shakespeare*, 1969; and *Shakespeare: An Actor's Workbook*, 1980. He had taught at the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art and the Bristol Old Vic School, and had been an associate director of the Mermaid Theatre. Throughout his working life he strove to maintain the connexion between his scholarly and theatrical interests, to the benefit of both.

He leaves a widow, Ada, a son and a daughter. He will be remembered widely as a scholar, of enterprise and integrity, a teacher of boundless energy and enthusiasm, an engaging companion and a generous friend.

VISCOUNT HOOD

Viscount Hood, GCMG, who had a successful career in the Diplomatic Service and since 1971 had been a Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, died on October 13 at the age of 70.

He came of a famous naval family. His father, Rear-Admiral the Hon Sir Horace Hood, was a younger son of the fourth Viscount Hood and was killed at the Battle of Jutland.

Samuel Hood was born on October 15, 1910 and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered the old India Office and from 1936 to 1939 was assistant private secretary to the Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India. Seconded to the Ministry of Information on the outbreak of the Second World War he was private secretary to three Ministers of Information, Lord Macmillan, Sir John Reith and Alfred Duff Cooper. He transferred to the Foreign Office in 1942. He took part in important international meetings and was a member of the United Kingdom delegations to meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, Paris, New York and Moscow between 1945 and 1947. He was at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1946.

In 1947 he was appointed by the Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin to be his deputy for the talks leading up to the signing of the Austrian Peace Treaty. In 1951 he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office and became head of the Western Organizations Department. He was Minister in Washington from 1957 to 1962 succeeding Sir John Coulson and from 1962 to 1969 was Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, late the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He was created CMG in 1953 advanced to KCMG in 1960 and to GCMG in 1969.

From 1975 to 1978 he was chairman of the advisory council of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AWARDS

The following awards and elections have been made by the Cambridge colleges:

PEMBROKE COLLEGE

Kilby Prizes.—Electrical sciences: R D Clemow; Medical sciences: M I McCarthy; Natural sciences: M C Payne; Oriental studies: T J Winter; Collins prize for English: S C Galloway; Hadley prize for history: A J L Morris; Ronald Wynn prizes for engineering: R D Clemow, M K Jackson; Anne Ellen Prince prize for modern languages: S A Nardecchia; E G Browne prize for oriental studies: T J Winter; Sir William Hodge prize for mathematics: B J Quinn; Legg prizes for mathematics: B J Quinn, F R McInnes; Dr Stevens' prize for natural sciences: M C Payne; Foundress prize for psychology: M I McCarthy; Dr Stoneley's prize for geology and geophysics: P J Townsend.

College Prizes.—First Year—Engineering: J C Cant, N G Rabbetts, J D Ryall; Mathematics: M P Knight; Natural sciences: V K Aggarwal, J D Kilburn, D J Newson, M Rowley, S A Tan. Second Year—Medical Sciences: M D Bower, S R Dodds; Natural Sciences: P O Cartwright, T J Coleman, T A Morris, S M Ward, C K I Williams; Engineering: P R Hobbron; Mathematics: C Mackenzie. Third Year—Physics: R W Godby, K J Nash; Botany: T W Ilott; Chemistry: T J Issalas; Anatomy: D C Mansfield; Engineering: D B Savage; Archaeology and Anthropology: P J Tollow. Foundation Scholars: M D Bower, P O Cartwright, T J Coleman, S R Dodds, S C Galloway, C Mackenzie, D C Mansfield, T A Morris, S A Nardecchia, B J Quinn, P J Tollow, P J Townsend, S M Ward, C K I Williams, T J Winter. Foundation Exhibitioners: J C Cant, F R McInnes, J C Ryall, S A Tan.

PETERHOUSE

Senior scholarships tenable to Michaelmas 1982.—John Blythe scholar in mathematics: J S Baker. John Worthington scholar in mathematics: W J Ingram. Frances Gisborne scholar in mathematics: J Stark. Robert Slade scholar in mathematics (re-elected): P C Macey. Edward, Lord North scholar in law: A L Millmore. Matthew Wren scholar in history: S J C Taylor. William Heron scholar in engineering: S E Allwright. Thomas Parke scholar in engineering: M A Stone. Samuel Matthew scholar in engineering: P G Whittaker. Robert Slade scholar in architecture: D C Deeks. Andrew Perne scholar in English: J T O'Leary.

Title of Scholar for 1980-81.—History: N R Plevy, N B Stout; Electrical Sciences: R David; Social Anthropology: M C Rosselli; Computer science: N J L Brown.

Senior scholarships tenable to Michaelmas 1981.—Mathematics: B W Westbury; Natural sciences: G P A Vigers.

Senior scholarships tenable to Michaelmas 1983.—Mathematics: W P Sweetenham; Natural sciences: J H S Rennie; Law: S F Doakin; Engineering: G W Jamieson.

Exhibitions tenable to Michaelmas 1982.—Philosophy: T L M Pink; Natural sciences: J R L Moxon, T H Tan; Medical sciences: J P Grey, J B Eng; Law: D Anderson; History: B S Jordan, M S Smith, J R B Stone, D J Fillingham, A S Todd; Engineering: T T Beazley, N D Butler; Archaeology and anthropology: I M E Shaw; English: R J Gowar; Geography: J M Cryan. Exhibition tenable to Michaelmas 1983.—Natural sciences: G S. Payne. Examination Prizes.—Mathematics: W P Sweetenham, J S Baker, W J Ingrams, J Stark, I F Corder, G P Everness, M H D Kemp, P C Macey, J Roe; Classics: D S Hole; Natural sciences: J H S Rennie, N G Robinson; Law: S F Doakin, A L Millmore; History: S J C Taylor, N R Plevy, N B Stout; Engineering: G W Jamieson, S E Allwright, M A Stone, P G Whittaker; Electrical sciences: R David; Architecture: C D Deeks; Archaeology and anthropology: M C Rosselli; English: J T O'Leary; Computer Science: N J L Brown; Education: D B Prior; Charles Clommow prize for mathematics: G P Everness; Routh prize for mathematics: W J Ingram; Wilson Butler prize for law: A L Millmore; Sir Herbert Butterfield prize for history: N B Stout; Routh prize for engineering: R David; A R Graham prize for medicine: Not awarded.

Research studentships (Internal).—William, Baron Kelvin student in natural sciences (Hon, re-elected): D A Findlay; John Worthington student in mathematics (Hon, re-elected): T R Auton; John Cosin student in classics (Hon, re-elected): N Hopkinson; Andrew Perne student in natural sciences (Hon, re-elected): K D Bennett; Francis Gisborne student in mathematics (Hon, re-elected): J G M Gatheral; William Heron student in mathematics (Hon, re-elected): P A Symonds; Alistair Berington student in natural sciences (Hon, re-elected); William Stone student in natural sciences (Hon, re-elected): C J Urch; Robert Slade student in history of art (Hon, re-elected): M W Camillo; Lady Mary Ramsay student in classics (Hon): D S Hole; John Whitgift student in history (Hon): N B Stout. Research Studentships (External).—Geography: R C Watson (re-elected); History: M G R O'Brien (re-elected); Molecular Biology: B F Luisi (Caltech); History: E G O'Flaherty (University College, Dublin).

QUEENS' COLLEGE

First year: college exhibitions.—Economics: G N Goodhead; Engineering: A J Claxton; Law: J Bone, P Webb; Mathematics: D M Halsey, N D North; Medical sciences: J R Glynn; Natural sciences: S J Maddox, J C Sargent, G F T Watts, D J Weir.

Second year: foundation scholarships.—Architecture: D N J Bass, P C G Beard; Engineering: J M Duck, K P Fullbrook, P R Smith, N G Walker; English: W J Sibree, R G Yarlott; Law: S R Weatherill; Mathematics: D J T Sun, J L Taylor; Medical sciences: N H Brown; Medical sciences (veterinary): A G Torrance; Natural sciences: R H Lord, N J Macnaughton, T R Marsh, I H Willats.

Third year: foundation scholarships.—Economics: A M Brandenburger, A P Curry, R J Whitehead; Law: C D St J Penney; Natural sciences: P Popat, P A G Sabin, A P-C Yim. Bachelor scholarships.—Chemical engineering: D P Peterzan; History: A J Bailey; Mathematics: N F J Inglis; Natural sciences: G P Aylott, N C Beck, P Popat.

Fourth year: foundation scholarship.—Mathematics: A M Alves. Bachelor scholarships.—Mathematics: A M Alves; Theology and religious studies: J M G Barclay. Prizes on results of university examinations.—Architecture: D N J Bass, P C G Beard; Chemical engineering: D P Peterzan; Economics: A M Brandenburger, A P Curry, R J Whitehead, G N Goodhead, K A Jeyaretnam; Education: A E Stefanowski; Electrical sciences: T C Carden; Engineering: D M Apthorp, J M Duck, P K Fullbrook, P R Smith, N G Walker, A-J Claxton, S A Harris, M L Howell, I R Patient, L B Waldron; English: W J Sibree, R G Yarlott; History: A J Bailey; Law: J W Hickman, G R Newey, D M Dreyfuss, C D St J Penney, S R Weatherill, J Bono, P Webb; Mathematics: A M Alves, N F J Inglis, M J Thompson, D J T Sun, J L Taylor, D M Halsey, R F Holmes, A J Kelly, A S Lewis, N D North, P Lo M Sinclair; Medical sciences: N H Brown, R T Arnold, J R Glynn, J R C Seale, J R Sneyd; Medical sciences (veterinary): A G Torrance; Modern and medieval languages: R A Baker, P T Fletcher, S C Penney, C M Kennedy; Natural sciences: G P Aylott, N C Beck, J Kimberlin, P Popat, P A G Sabin, A P-C Yim, R H Lord, N J Macnaughton, T R Marsh, I H Willats, D C Knott, S J Maddox, J C Sargent, E D Smith, G F T Watts, D K Waymont, D J Weir; Oriental studies: L C North; Theology and religious studies: J M G Barclay.

Special prizes.—Joshua King: A J Bailey; Hughes: D N J Bass, N G Walker, R G Yarlott; Venn: J R Glynn, G N Goodhead, L C North, L B Waldron; Penny White: M J Thompson; Chalmers: T R Marsh; Chase: J M G Barclay; Melsome Memorial: A P-C Yim; Lucas Smith: aequi—J Bone, C R Newey and proxime accessit—J W Hickman; Clayton: J M G Barclay; Mosseri: J R Glynn; Openshaw: N G Walker; Northam Memorial: aequi—A P Curry, R J Whitehead.

ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE

Title of senior scholar. Law: R A Hantusch; Geography: P R A Hinde. Scholarships ("retrospective awards) Archaeology and anthropology: A M Allen*; Architecture: A T Barnett*, E J Camiffe*; Mathematics: M G Brooks; Medical sciences: S C Chakraverty, D A Rouse, A G Zaman; Engineering: R N Danbury, P A Smith*; Natural sciences: S J R Davies, M E Jenkin*, Miss J Rix; Natural sciences (veterinary): D J Wells*; Law: Miss E V Ferran; Geography: P Horton, Miss E A Williams; Modern languages: Miss E D Symonds.

Re-elected to scholarships.—Geography: T Adams, T J C Kelly; Mathematics: A M Briski; Engineering: G J Bull, W Powrie; Natural sciences: A M Chadwick, M J Field, D W Harding, R A L Jones, T R Morris; Chemical engineering: J R E Christy; Medical sciences (veterinary): J Elliott, M A Rigby; Modern languages: Miss L Li; History: J S Lloyd; Medical sciences: S C Wotherall.

Moreover... Miles Kington

At a time when Karpov and Korchnoi are locked in mortal combat on a Swiss hilltop, like two unbalanced characters in a Thomas Mann novel, our thoughts turn naturally to clearing the leaves from the lawn, getting the house double-glazed or indeed anything not connected with chess.

Let me turn your thoughts back against your will to this greatest of all games, back to the days when players did not require personal psychiatrists or yoghurt kits, and revisit with you one of the finest chess matches ever played. It was first published in 1880 and has often been played since, but never so brilliantly as when Droschke, the German past-master, met the flying Hungarian Gobenko in the 1936 Bergen-op-Zoom Tournament.

It is hard to think of two more contrasting players: Gobenko, the excitable Slav with the uncontrollable profile, and Droschke, an incredibly dapper little man—seldom has the chess world seen anyone dapper. They were never to meet again; Droschke rose in the war to become Untergruppenpawnspringer in the Chess Korps, while Grobenko vanished, only to re-emerge in 1947 as a gypsy bandleader with no recollection of his chess career.

The game itself is a perfect example of how cleverly timed sacrifices can lead to crushing victory or, as in this case, utter deadlock.

White, Droschke; Black, Gobenko. Opening—Fool's Stalemate.

1 P-Q4, Resigns!! (An impulsive move by Grobenko, but one which pays off in the ensuing battle for the right flank.)
2 P-Q5, P-Q6. (The more conventional approach is to move one's own pieces, but Black knows what he is up to.)
3 P x P, P x P.
4 P x P, P x P.
5 P x P, P x P.
6 P x P. (Each player is desperately hoping that the other will run out of pawns first.)
6 .... P x P. (If B x Q = 4, then BQ + 64 = (AB + AC)2, with Black's bishop under pressure.)
7 B7 B-Kt2, 0-0.
8 Q-Kt4, 0-0. (Black has second thoughts about castling.)
9 Q x Q, Q x Q. (For most purposes, both queens are now out of the game.)
10 R-Q1. (Yes, but...)
10 .... Kt-B3. (Yes, but ..)
11 P-Kt3. (Oh, well, if you insist. White has now won control of the centre, so much so that he is now in danger of taking his own men. Black now must attempt to find a winning combination.)
11 ...... X112X1X2 (with Wrexham v Chelsea as a reserve no-score draw.)
12 Kt-B5 mate!! (A last desperate attempt by the German to save his knight. Gobenko, goaded into fury, resigned and the game dragged on for another five days, though by now the position was hopeless for both sides.)

Answer to last week's problem: Black is awarded the game, because White had placed his king on the wrong square at the beginning.

Steel imports— a nightmare for US, page 21

Business News

THE TIMES Wednesday October 14 1981

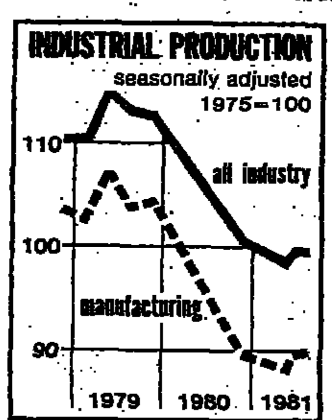
Battle of the DIY giants, page 21

Treasury sees upturn in manufacturing

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Industrial production fell slightly in August because of a drop in North Sea oil and gas production. Manufacturing output rose for the third successive month, suggesting that it touched bottom round about May of this year. The Treasury yesterday claimed that the latest figures showed signs of an upturn in manufacturing and that this conclusion was consistent with other information, such as that contained in Confederation of British Industry surveys. The CBI however, denied that they saw any signs of upturn.

The figures, all of which relate to the period just before the latest rise in interest rates, suggest that the industrial sector of the economy probably touched bottom round about mid-summer. Total industrial output was up by 0.7 per cent in the three months to August, while manufacturing output went up by 1.9 per cent in the same period.



The best performance in August was recorded by the food and textile industries. The output of food, drink and tobacco went up by 4 per cent in the month, and textile, footwear and clothing output rose by 5 per cent.

Both industries had been relatively depressed in the previous two months, and the recovery may have been a belated "catching-up" with output in other sectors of the economy.

Over the three months to the end of August, the star performers were chemicals (up 5.4 per cent) and metal manufacturing (up 2.8 per cent). Both of these industries did particularly well in June, which may make the three-monthly figures slightly distorted.

The increase in manufacturing output to date from the low levels recorded in the spring has been concentrated in the consumer goods and intermediate sectors. They benefited particularly from an end to destocking, while investment goods showed no sign at all of moving off the bottom.

Total manufacturing output has been spectacularly bad during the current recession, falling by nearly a fifth from its level in the spring of 1979. Much of the drop has been caused by a rundown of stocks depressing demand, even though sales in the High Street have held up well.

As destocking comes to an end, manufacturing can be expected to do better than the economy as a whole next year. Chemicals are likely to perform well and many commentators also expect a recovery in the engineering industry.

But the gain in output is not generally expected to top about 3 per cent next year, which would leave total production far below the 1979 level. Many economists expect total output to start showing renewed signs of weakness during 1982.

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Lever plan to end currency 'casino'

By Frances Williams

The West faces a grim period of crisis unless rapid moves are made to reform the world monetary system and stabilize its currencies, a former Labour Cabinet minister said yesterday.

The warning came from Lord Lever of Manchester in a lecture at the London School of Economics, attended by a distinguished audience from the academic world, the City, and the Civil Service. Professor Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's special economic adviser, was among them.

Lord Lever claimed that the floating rate system of currencies after the disintegration of the Bretton Woods agreement in 1971 had turned the world currency markets into a "casino".

Advocates of floating rates had offered a false prospectus of reasonably stable exchange rates based on fundamental economic factors, an end to balance-of-payments problems, greater economic autonomy for individual nations and an end to the dollar's pre-eminence.

Instead, the world had seen a huge increase in speculative currency movements: "Every businessman with cash in the bank now asks himself what currency to hold it in", Lord Levera said. The foreign exchange markets were dragging in all the currency traders and governments, as well as professional syndicates who could stampede the markets.

Every day $7,500 was traded on the spot markets, 50 to 100 times world trade requirements. Flows in and out of currencies could have a devastating impact on individual economies, as recent British experience demonstrated.

Lord Lever also castigated the world banking system for lending huge sums to developing countries to finance their balance-of-payments deficits after the oil price rises of 1973 and 1974.

Developing countries could repay their debts only by further borrowing, which in turn could be serviced only by even more borrowing, leading to a snowballing of debts.

Lord Lever claimed that a stable currency system was a precondition for the return of world prosperity. Nations must devise a means for greater international co-operation.

He outlined a three-point programme. First, the institution of mechanisms to ensure an orderly and efficient functioning of the world financial system to stabilize currencies and to support them at agreed levels. This would involve target exchange rates for major trading nations with appropriate arrangements for adjustment.

Second, a coherent strategy for helping developing countries to finance balance-of-payments deficits and avoid snowballing debt. Third, an end to the currency rat race and high interest rate competition.

But Lord Lever, who said he was a passionate supporter of the principle of the European Monetary System, was shocked to the core by Mr Edward Heath's call for a ring fence round Europe. This was a total misunderstanding of what the European Community and the EMS stood for and Lord Lever said this allied Mr Heath with the Bennite wing of the Labour Party.

Hoveringham group bought for £40m

Tarmac catches its quarry

By Our Financial Staff

Tarmac, one of the United Kingdom's largest roadstone and construction companies, has emerged as the £40m purchaser for Hoveringham, the quarrying group, which put itself up for sale in August.

The group had been a takeover favourite for some time before the sale announcement and the cash deal will give the controlling and founding Needler family almost £21m for its stake, which represents 75 per cent of the voting shares.

Mr Christopher Needler, who took over as chairman six years ago from his father Harold, will be joining the Tarmac board. At the time Hoveringham announced the sale it said that the family trustees had decided to diversify their investment.

Tarmac is acquiring Hoveringham's strong reserves in the South-east and Midlands, where it is weaker. The group, which last year made £2.3m pre-tax profit, owns 900 acres of land in the Trent Valley with high quality sand and gravel.

The Needler family has extensive interests in Canada and Mr Needler also has a stake in Hull City Football Club. In recent years the group has diversified into insurance broking, waste disposal and leisure but its main business remains sand and gravel quarrying and its ready-mixed cement business.

The offer, being made by Tarmac's subsidiary Roadstone, is for 226p cash for every Hoveringham ordinary share and 196p for every restricted voting share. The shares were suspended on August 18, when the family put the group up for auction, at 89p for the ordinary and 77p for the restricted, giving it £15.6m price on the company.

But with net assets at 175p per share—valuing the group conservatively at £29.3m—a higher offer was expected. Even so, the City was surprised at the doubled price offered by Tarmac and Hoveringham's shares returned at 219p and 189p respectively. Tarmac, which is financing the deal partly by cash and partly by the placing of 6.3m shares, saw its own shares down 14p to 344p on the news.

Tarmac took part in negotiations from the start but does not know what other parties showed interest, although Redland, English China Clays and Ready-Mixed Concrete are believed to have done so.

Mr Needler: joining the Tarmac board.

British Gas ordered to sell Wytch Farm stake

By Edward Townsend

British Gas yesterday received the long-expected direction from the Government to sell its stake in the Wytch Farm oil field in Dorset.

The direction, signed by Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, is the latest move in the Government's controversial plan for part-denationalization of Britain's gas industry, which has been fiercely opposed by Sir Denis Rooke, the British Gas chairman.

The Wytch Farm order, laid before Parliament on June 26, has now been served on British Gas after the expiry, under the terms of the Gas Act 1972, of 40 Commons sitting days. Sir Denis has described the sale order as "a heavy blow" to the corporation.

British Gas and BP each hold a 50 per cent interest in the production licence covering the Dorset field. With much exploration work still to be undertaken, the gas corporation has also declined to put a value on its share.

BP is among a number of potential buyers for the British Gas share. The Department of Energy has already stressed that it will be a commercial sale and there is no obligation to sell to a British buyer. Candecca, the British onshore oil exploration company, said in July it was considering arranging a consortium of oil interests on financial institutions to purchase the stock.

The Wytch Farm field began oil production in 1979

BL unions fear plan to axe engines

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

BL Cars' decision to close its Coventry Engines plant has raised fears among union leaders that at worst it is planning to pull out of engine production altogether and at best to reduce production to what they regard as totally unacceptable levels.

Their concern comes after reports that BL is negotiating a deal on engines with Volkswagen in addition to the engines already being imported from Japan for the Honda-designed Triumph Acclaim.

The unions say the plan to move engine work from Coventry to Longbridge indicates that it has considerable spare capacity there. This would not now be taken up by a new generation of engines when the present A, E and O series power units end their useful life.

In March, BL announced that it had signed a contract with Volkswagen to buy Golf gearboxes for the LM 20 and LM 11, the first and second models in the LC 10 range of light-medium family cars. Deliveries will start towards the end of next year when the LM 10 goes into production, ready for launching in February, 1983.

It also confirmed that it was involved in talks about collaboration with other foreign motor manufacturers.

Mr Harold Musgrove, head of BL's light-medium car operations, told union leaders on Monday that the company had no intention of pulling out of engine production. He said the 1000 and 1300 cc A and the 1750 cc O series engines, used in the Mini Metro, Princess and Ital, would be refined further to extend their life.

The E series was being withdrawn for a short time, because of the ending of Maxi production and next year's phasing out of the Allegro, but it would reappear in a much-restructured form for the LM 10.

Professor Ernest Fiala, the Volkswagen board member in charge of engineering, research and development, revealed recently that the company had developed a new three-cylinder engine for the Polo. This led to speculation that BL wants to buy it for later versions of the Mini Metro.

But the professor also hinted that if the present study led to concrete proposals for a new family of jointly developed engines there was a possibility that BL could supplement Volkswagen's restricted engine capacity.

A spokesman for BL said last night: "We have had exploratory talks with Volkswagen on undertaking a feasibility study for a joint programme to develop a new engine family. Those talks have only just started and are at a very early stage. They could go either way.

"We have not discussed buying engines from them, or importing anything other than gearboxes."

Cavwain buys assets of Ronson Products

By Philip Robinson

Former auctioneer Mr Jeffrey Port has bought the assets and name of the collapsed Ronson Products group through his private company Cavwain for an undisclosed sum. But it will mean all but 77 of 419 remaining jobs will be lost.

Mr Brian Larkins, the joint receiver, of accountants Price Waterhouse said that redundancy notices were issued yesterday. The group employed 1,250 workers at the time Barclays Bank appointed receivers. Mr Port has already put Ronson's 230,000 sq ft factory in Leatherhead, Surrey, up for sale for between £3.5m and £5m.

Yesterday Mr Port said: "I'm happy to disclose the price of the Ronson Products deal, I'm proud of it, but I have given an undertaking not to do so."

Mr Larkins said: "That was not what he said on Monday night when the deal was signed. We agreed not to disclose the figure. I have not seen him this morning."

But though Mr Port has handed over the cheque, Mr Larkins says it will not satisfy the preferential and secured creditors, the largest of which, Barclays Bank, is owed an estimated £9m.

That loan was guaranteed for Ronson Products by its American parent, Ronson Corporation. But the corporation itself has also borrowed money from Ronson Products and is one of a number of debtors on which the secured and preferential creditors rely if they are to be paid in full.

Mr Larkins said: "If Ronson Corporation do pay up as debtors then it will reduce their liability on the guarantee of the loan because it will all go into one pot." He added that the price of the whole deal will be revealed at some point, but could not say when.

Redundancy notices were issued yesterday to 103 people at West Chirton, Tynemouth (all but six of the workforce), 220 of a total 291 people at Leatherhead and the entire 19 staff at Ronson's London offices in The Strand.

Training tax hint for employers

By Mark Jackson

A remissable tax on employers to pay for training similar to the system operated in France is being considered by Mr Norman Tebbitt, Secretary of State for Employment. It would mean that all but the smallest companies would have to spend the same percentage of their wage bill on training or pay the money to the Government.

Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of the Manpower Services Commission, told the British Association of Commercial and Industrial Education conference at Wembley yesterday that he believed the Employment Secretary appeared to be interested in the idea.

The French pattern could offer the Government a way out of its present dilemma. It wants to ensure that training survives the recession without retaining the statutory training boards.

The training boards get their money by imposing a levy which is superficially like the French system where employers have to pay unless they can show they are turning out enough trainees for their own requirements.

All French employers, apart from the very smallest, have to spend the same percentage of their wage bill on training to escape the tax. The amount is fixed annually by the Government and companies have to file returns showing how they have spent the money.

Unigate buys US restaurants

By Our Financial Staff

Unigate, one of Britain's leading milk and dairy products groups, has bought an American restaurant and fast food chain called Casa Bonita for $32.5m (£17m).

Casa Bonita is a privately-owned group formed in 1967 and has 59 restaurants. The company's growth and financial performance has been swift, with sales in 1981 totalling $50m with pretax profits at $5m.

Mr John Clement, Unigate's chairman, said: "Casa Bonita is a highly successful, well-managed enterprise with strong growth potential. Unigate will be able to encourage and stimulate that growth, while logically extending our existing United States food manufacturing interests."

The move represents the first of its kind into the United States by Unigate. Its current interests there embrace a number of cheese companies.

In the Casa Bonita chain there are three distinct types of restaurant. Those using the Casa Bonita name are four "family entertainment centres" designed as a complete Mexican village.

There are also 47 Taco Bueno establishments serving the same Mexican menu as the Casa Bonita restaurants. The group's newest venture, Crystal's, brings the family entertainment centre concept of Casa Bonita to a pizza and spaghetti menu.

Japan plays for time over key trade talks

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 13

Negotiations for a meeting between Japan and its two largest trading partners—the United States and the European Community—on export restraint have slowed down but are continuing. A suggested meeting in New York sometime next week will now not take place, but Japanese officials here today insisted that any reasonable proposal for the meeting would be favourably considered.

Behind the Japanese reluctance to fix an early meeting is a dispute inside the Government. The Trade Department is keen to have the meeting, whereas the Foreign Department would prefer to delay possibly until after a new round of Gatt negotiations early next year.

Members of a Japanese trade delegation touring Europe were given a less than friendly reception at the European Commission last week when Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, the commissioner responsible for external affairs, told them that the prospect of $15,000m (£8,000m) EEC trade deficit with Japan "is close to the limits of what is economically and politically tolerable".

Japanese trade officials, worried about possible protectionist measures, continue to stress that Japan is an open market to Europe and are anxious to make this point again in meetings. The Foreign Department, aware that the subject is worsening Japan's international relations, are less keen.

A Japanese Cabinet reshuffle is expected next month and it could be that it would be counterproductive at this stage for the EEC and America to hold such a trilateral meeting. Growing pressure within Europe for some kind of protectionist measures against Japanese products such as cars, electronic equipment and machine tools means however, that the meeting cannot be put off for too long.

☐ Japan will work out emergency import measures within the next two months to counter its booming exports and avoid trade friction with Western Europe and the United States, Reuter reports. An International Trade and Industry Ministry spokesman said a special committee would be formed today to discuss how to increase imports of natural resources and manufactured and agricultural products in line with the official Japanese policy adopted on October 2.

Specific topics will include easing tariff restrictions on imports of whisky, chocolate, biscuits and other goods.

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Index 484.6 down 6.4
FT Gilts 61.97 down 0.35

■ **Sterling**
$1.8575 down 145 pts
Index 88.2 down 0.3
New York: $1.8570

■ **Dollar**
Index 107.1 up 0.9
DM 2.2137 up 287 pts

■ **Gold**
$443.25 down $5.25
New York: $448

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 15¾-15⅝
3 mth Euro $ 15⅞-15¾
6 mth Euro $ 16-15⅞

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Atlantic Res	25p to 270p
Amal Metal	5p to 400p
Bk of Ireland	5p to 283p
Haynes	5p to 145p
McLeod Russel	5p to 325p
Mercury Secs	5p to 230p
Mount Lyall	5p to 315p
Peko Wallsend	5p to 405p
Portlas Holds	5p to 405p
Steel Bros	10p to 225p

Falls

Broken Hill	12p to 703p
Electrocomps	10p to 130p
Eng Assoc Grp	10p to 140p
Kinross	18p to 767p
Inchcape	10p to 283p
Pilkington Bros	10p to 268p
Sainsbury J	10p to 440p
Tarmac	14p to 344p
Thorn EMI	10p to 435p
Utd Scientific	15p to 468p

Boost from pipeline

Orders worth £104m for equipment for the gas pipeline *to run from Siberia to Western Europe* have been won by John Brown Engineering of Clydebank.

A contract to supply 21 gas turbines for the 3,500 mile pipeline has been backed up by orders for spare parts and further equipment, making John Brown easily the biggest British contributor to the project.

Mr Graham Strachan, group *managing director, said the* orders would help to secure employment for the workforce for the next two years.

800 jobs lost

Workers at the American-owned Caterpillar tractor factory at Uddingston, near Glasgow, were told yesterday that 800 of the 2,300 jobs would *have to go through* voluntary redundancy or early retirement by the end of next February.

Palace payout

A cheque for £18.4m, covering fire damage last year to Alexandra Palace, will be handed over next Monday to the London Borough of Haringey by the Municipal Mutual Insurance Company. *It will be* the largest payment made on an insured building.

TODAY

Average earnings and basic wage rates.

Company results: Rockware, Steel Brothers Holdings, Empire Stores, Honda Motor, Marshalls Universal (all half-year).

BUSINESS BRIEFING

British Telecom's rival is given the go-ahead

The Government has given the consortium headed by Cable & Wireless permission to operate a telecommunications network in competition with British Telecom (Bill Johnstone writes).

A letter of intent was issued by the Department of Industry last week and received by the state owned company on Monday.

Later this month the Government is to place about 49 per cent of Cable & Wireless shares on sale for about £200m.

Cable & Wireless, in partnership with BP and Barclays Merchant Bank, intends to lay about 1,300 kilometres of fibre optic cable in the first stage of a network expected to be operational by 1983.

The consortium is still negotiating with British Rail over the possibility of laying the telecommunication cables beside the railway tracks. The cable will carry the signals, expected to be voice and data, between main business centres within the United Kingdom.

Microwave radio links will be used to transmit signals within cities.

Estimates to be made clearer

Details of government spending plans are to be presented to Parliament in an improved form by the Treasury next year. The object is to make the estimates clearer and more informative.

MPs will be given more explanation of the raw figures and additional information on spending outturns.

Drive for profits

Huntley & Palmer Foods is fighting to raise profits without selling more biscuits. The company, which has around 22 per cent of the United Kingdom biscuit market, has not raised its prices for 15 months. In the 36 weeks to September 13 total sales rose from £239.4m to £252.1m while pretax profits jumped from £1.25m to £2.05m.

Financial Editor, page 21

CHANNEL OIL SEARCH

Applications have been submitted to the French Government for permission to drill for oil in two new areas of the English Channel.

Total and Elf have jointly applied for a five-year permit for 2,180 square kilometres near the Channel Islands, while the French exploration subsidiary of British Petroleum has applied for a five-year permit for 1,135 square kilometres off the Côtes du Nord.

Tin nations want more

Tin producing countries are likely to press for an increase of up to 15 per cent in the *metal's price at the meeting of* the International Tin Council in London tomorrow.

Australia, Bolivia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Thailand and Zaire are reported to have agreed not to settle for an increase of less than 10 per cent.

Limit on granny bonds raised

More evidence of the Government's determination to increase its share of the savings market came yesterday with the announcement that the maximum holding of index-linked National Savings Certificates is to be raised from £3,000 to £5,000, from October 19.

The certificates, previously known as granny bonds and restricted to individuals at or approaching retirement age, were made available to everyone last month.

☐ In a vast company reorganization Société Générale de Belgique is to offer five of its own shares for every nine Union Minière shares and two of its shares plus shares in a new company for every three shares in Finoutremer, the holding company.

EEC stock exchange favoured

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the EEC budget commissioner, told the European Parliament in Strasbourg that he favours the creation of a European stock market. Speaking during a debate on stock exchanges in the Community, he said this could be achieved by creating close links between national stock exchanges. He said the European Commission was working on a system which would permit stock orders to be *transmitted to the EEC market* where prices were most advantageous to the investor, regardless of whether a sale or an order was involved.

Football: as Scots, Irish and Welsh strut the World Cup stage English eyes peep edgily behind the curtain

The perfect result for Britain may not be ideal for Bingham

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Almost 18 months after the start of the World Cup tournament, a place in the finals is at last within the reach of a home country. Scotland will become the eighth qualifier for Spain next summer if they gain a point in Belfast tonight. If that is all they take away from Northern Ireland, Britain may still send both representatives from group six.

Sweden make their parting bow in Portugal tonight. Should they triumph, as they did convincingly at home in June, then the Irish would be left with the relatively simple task of beating Israel in Belfast next month to go through. Ideal as a draw may be, however, Northern Ireland have reason to search for more.

Last March they almost stole away from Hampden Park with both points until Wark's late equalizer. In the last decade they have lost only five of the 11 meetings; although all were held in Scotland, except last year's, when Hamilton's goal was decisive. More significantly, Northern Ireland have lost to only England and the Netherlands at Windsor Park in the last six years.

Jock Stein, as expected, has chosen a Scottish side wrapped in experience. With McGrain already out with a broken ankle, Stewart is brought in at right back. At the centre of the defence Hansen is given preference over Burns, still involved in the unsettling process of moving from Nottingham Forest to Leeds United, in place of McLeish, who dropped out.

Jordan is also missing from the side that beat Sweden last month and he is replaced by Archibald, who scored his first goal of the season for Tottenham Hotspur recently. Hartford, who rejoined Manchester City last week, is captain, but the burden of responsibility falls on Dalglish. Mr Stein was impressed by him in practice, even though he has not scored a league goal for 11 months.

The only doubt for Billy Bingham, who sees his role as more of a tranquilliser than a motivator, is whether his captain, McIlroy, will be fit to partner O'Neill in midfield.

His attack is likely to be a combination from three divisions —Cochrane from the first, Armstrong from the second and Hamilton from the third. Yet Mr Bingham has a settled side and with only three defeats in the last 13 matches he is currently enjoying the most successful run as manager since Peter Doherty was in charge in 1958—the last time, incidentally, that Northern Ireland reached the final stages.

Wales, currently second in group three, have an entirely different problem. There is no thought for caution in Mike England's mind and he has thrown open the doors of adventure for their tie against Iceland. They must not only win but score enough goals to fill a Welsh valley to improve their goal difference. Failing to do so could be their downfall.

Mr England, for a start, has decided that three defenders will suffice and one of those, Charles, can play up front as well. In picking six Swansea City representatives, not only will he please the crowd at the Vetch Field but, if he brings on Giles, he will also equal Arsenal's record of contributing seven members to England's side against Italy in 1934. Strangely enough, they also played at home at Highbury.

Thomas failed a fitness test and so Mahoney, who started his international career 13 years ago alongside his present manager, is called up for the first time by Mr England, at the age of 36.

Iceland have beaten only Turkey so far, but it was their draw at home against Czechoslovakia that gave Wales a chance as unexpected as that handed to England. An early breakthrough is clearly crucial and Wales have been waiting long enough for a goal. The last time they scored was more than four and a half hours ago.

NORTHERN IRELAND (probable): P Jennings (Arsenal); J Nicholl (Manchester United), C Nicholl (Southampton), J O'Neill (Leicester), M Donaghy (Luton), M O'Neill (Manchester City), C McIlroy (Manchester United), D McCreery (Tulsa Roughnecks), N Brotherston (Blackburn), W Hamilton (Burnley), G Armstrong (Watford).

SCOTLAND: A Rough (Partick Thistle); R Stewart (West Ham), W Miller (Aberdeen), A Hansen (Liverpool), F Gray (Leeds), G Strachan (Aberdeen), G Souness (Liverpool), A Hartford (Manchester City), J Robertson (Nottingham Forest), S Archibald (Tottenham), K Dalglish (Liverpool). Substitutes: J Thomson (St Mirren), S Kennedy (Aberdeen), K Burns (Leeds), J Wark (Ipswich), A Gray (Wolves).

WALES: D Davies (Swansea); J Jones (Wrexham), J Charles (Swansea), K Ratcliffe (Everton), C Harris (Leeds), P. Nicholas (Arsenal), R James, J Mahoney, L James (Swansea), I Walsh (Crystal Palace), A Curtis (Swansea). Substitutes: D Felgate (Lincoln), L Phillips (Charlton), T Yorath (Vancouver Whitecaps), D Giles (Swansea), I Rush (Liverpool).


One man with a load of goals on his mind. Mike England bears the worry of his Wales not scoring enough. Another England—Greenwood's—would be happy to live with it.

Swiss poised to twist the crazy group again

Budapest, Oct 13.—England, their chances of qualifying for the World Cup finals greatly enhanced by Switzerland's victory in Romania on Saturday, will be hoping that the Swiss do them another favour by beating Hungary here in tomorrow's European group four match. The Swiss will go top if they win.

The Hungarians must start favourites but in an unpredictable group nothing can be taken for granted. The Hungarian manager, Kalman Meszoly, is confident that victories over Switzerland and Norway, also at home, will not only earn his side a trip to Spain but leave them without any pressure for their final qualifying match at Wembley, which England will almost certainly have to win.

Mr Meszoly who knows the Swiss will be no easy touch as they have not been beaten since Paul Wolfisberg took over as coach, will be instructing his defence to keep a particularly close watch on Sulser. He scored both Swiss goals in the 2—2 draw with Hungary last April. Hungary have selection problems however because two defenders Martos and Balint are suspended and Rab, a midfielder, is injured.

Szanto and Kerekes are likely to be brought into the defence and Csapo will probably replace Rab. Switzerland will be without the injured Schweiwiler and there is a doubt over Zwicker, who has back trouble.

Two of Scotland's group six rivals, Portugal and Sweden, meet in Lisbon on the same night. Though Sweden have only a mathematical chance of going to Spain, their manager, Lars Arnesson, said: "We are not going to make it easy for the Portuguese." The importance the Swedes attach to the game can be gauged from the fact that they have been in Portugal for a week—at the seaside resort of Troia—training for the game.

Elsewhere on the continent tomorrow there are three other matches that should go some way to determining more of next summer's representatives in Spain. The largest crowd will almost certainly be in Vienna although the two contestants, Austria and West Germany will both go through if their match ends in a draw and Albania beat Bulgaria in the other group one match being played.

Three Germans, Briegel, Magath and Foerster have recovered from injuries but Stielicke, the sweeper is doubtful and may be replaced by Hannes. Austria have dropped Welzl, their forward, who plays for Valencia, and recalled another foreigner, Schachner, of Italy's Cesena.

In Tirana, Bulgaria, desperately needing a victory over Albania, will field, at the most, only seven players who appeared in their last qualifying match, against Austria. The party flew to Tirana, unaccompanied by Bulgarian journalists. "No journalist of ours was allowed to accompany the players", the Bulgarian state news agency, BTA revealed.

Bulgaria will be without the sharp-shooting Tsvetkov, who still travelled with his leg in plaster to the Bulgarians' training camp to advise his colleagues on the Albanians, having faced many of them, playing for his club Austria Wien against Partizani Tirana in last month's European Cup match. It was in the return leg in Tirana that he was injured.

In Salonica Greece must beat Denmark in their group five match to retain a realistic chance of qualifying because their final games are against Italy and Yugoslavia, who both have two points more.—Reuter.

Romania dismiss Kovacs

Bucharest, Oct 13.—The entire coaching staff of Romania's national team, led by Stefan Kovacs, has been fired following "performances beneath any criticism" in recent World Cup games. The draw against Hungary and defeat by Switzerland have left Romania with only faint hopes of qualifying for the finals.

The team's qualification was regarded as a matter of national prestige by Romanian sports officials, and the recent results angered sports fans and reporters who had requested publicly the replacement of the coaching staff.

"The team played loosely and lacked any tactical ideas, a far cry from modern, competitive soccer", the sports daily Sportul said after the match against Switzerland at the weekend.

Mr Kovacs, 61, coached Ajax to two of their three European Cup triumphs during the early 1970s. A former coach of the French national team, he took over the Romanian squad in 1975 but his ideas were sometimes questioned by supporters.

Problems in defence for Greenwood to ponder

By a Special Correspondent

London FA XI 3 England XI 4

Ron Greenwood fielded a team of just a couple of players short of full England strength at Highbury last night in a match to celebrate the London FA's centenary.

But although his team won and scored four goals into the bargain, it would be wrong to view the victory as anything more significant than a work-out. For although the London team, selected by the Arsenal manager, Terry Neill, included several fine players, the match lacked the commitment of normal first team football.

It did, however, present Mr Greenwood with the opportunity of playing the nucleus of his team in a valuable exercise with England's vital World Cup qualifying match against Hungary at Wembley looming on November 18. Mr Greenwood, though, could not have been satisfied with his team's defence, especially towards the end, when they allowed the London forwards too much time and space.

London went ahead after five minutes when Pike's cross from the right was met by Roeder, who rose unchallenged and headed powerfully into the corner of the net. Roeder, in fact, was the outstanding player on either side before being substituted midway through the second half.

In the twenty-third minute Corrigan prevented London going two goals ahead by saving Talbot's penalty after the Manchester City goalkeeper had tripped Sansom.

England then asserted their authority with four goals in 32 minutes and some flowing play. The scorers were Goddard, Morley, Keegan and McDermott. Keegan's goal was the pick.

Davies and Bonds scored for London in the final ten minutes, taking advantage of England's hesitant back four.

LONDON: G Wood (Arsenal); F Lampard (West Ham), K Sansom (Arsenal), W Bonds (West Ham), G Roeder (QPR), J Cannon (C Palace), J Neighbour (West Ham), B Talbot (Arsenal), D Cross (West Ham), G Pike (West Ham), G Crooks (Tottenham). Substitutes: P Walsh (Charlton), G Davies (Fulham), C Walker (Chelsea), P Barron (C Palace).

ENGLAND: J Corrigan (Man City), P Neal (Liverpool), T Butcher (Ipswich), P Thompson (Liverpool), D Watson (Southampton), R Wilkins (Man Utd), K Keegan (Southampton), S Coppell (Man Utd), P Goddard (West Ham), T McDermott (Liverpool), A Morley (Aston Villa). Substitutes: S Hunt (Coventry City).

Referee: C White (Harrow).

Motor racing

Lees: formula two champion.

England in Europe's driving seat

By John Blunsden

Although the formula one world championship will be fought out at Las Vegas on October 17, between an Argentine (Carlos Reutemann), a Brazilian (Nelson Piquet) and a Frenchman (Jacques Laffite), both the formula two and the major formula three titles have already fallen this year to English drivers.

Geoff Lees, the 30 year-old Warwickshire driver, is the new European Formula two champion, and the British formula three championship, which is sponsored by Marlboro and open to foreign drivers, has gone to the 24-year-old Dr Jonathan Palmer, who gave up a medical career last year to become a professional racing driver. Both drivers can take considerable pride in the fact that they have emerged on top in arguably the two closest fought of all the big racing classes, and against fields which have had a predominantly overseas entry.

Lees is the 15th winner of the European formula two title and all his 14 predecessors have subsequently found Formula One drives (last year's winner, Brian Henton, from Donington, remained with the Toleman team this year for their graduation into Formula One).

If Lees is to maintain the pattern, it will be something of a return journey, because he has already had occasional drives with the Tyrrell, Ensign and now-defunct Shadow formula one teams. His return to formula two this year was a calculated gamble, for he realized that only by winning the European championship could he hope to gain the recognition which might lead to a place with a fully competitive Formula One team next year.

After a troubled start to the season, mainly because of a change of tyre supplier and the subsequent difficulty in tuning his car to the different rubber, his Ralt-Honda served him well and he came through strongly in the latter part of the year, to clinch the title in the penultimate race at Misano, in Italy.

In a way, the championship is a mixed blessing to Lees, because it means that it is now imperative for him to obtain a regular place in a major Grand Prix team if he is to progress in his career further, and unfortunately talent alone rarely suffices these days to become a member of such an exclusive club. The surest way of gaining admission is to bring with you such a large pot of sponsorship gold that you become financially irresistable. Recent experience has shown that it is mainly the overseas drivers who have been able to attract the level of personal backing at such a crucial stage in their career.

For Palmer, there is a little more time on his side, for it is unusual, though not unknown, for a driver to leap straight from formula three into formula one, although Nelson Piquet is an outstanding example of a driver who has done so in recent years, with spectacular success. Palmer has been so short of funds that he has only been able to race his West Surrey Engineering-entered Ralt-Toyota through to the end of the season as a result of additional backing from the "Racing For Britain" sponsorship fund.

Why Dublin is shouting Vive la république

By Norman Fox

On the assumption that their luck must change for the good and that a team including O'Leary, Lawrenson, Brady and Stapleton demands respect, the Republic of Ireland should beat France in Dublin this afternoon (4.0). Victory would revive their chances of qualifying for the World Cup finals, but the damage may have been done.

During their away defeats by Belgium and France, the Irish were denied goals that appeared legitimate. Before that they had beaten The Netherlands, who are now in danger of being eliminated. Today the Dutch play the Belgians, who have qualified but would not dreaam of showing compassion to their old rivals.

If the Irish reach Spain it will be a meritorious achievement, as group two of the qualifying competition is exceptionally powerful. The Republic have a talented group of players into which has been drafted a 20-year-old Liverpool product, Ronnie Whelan, whose progress at Anfield has brought great satisfaction to the coaching staff.

Whelan wins his first full cap because two other midfield players, Daly and Grealish, are injured. As yet he does not know who will line up alongside him. Should Moran fail a fitness test on a damaged calf, Lawrenson will move back into the defence and the highly promising Waddock will take a midfield place.

France, beaten 2—0 in Belgium last month, have not been in good form and their manager, Michel Hidalgo, has dropped Didier Six in order to bring in Bruno Bellone, uncapped but said to be the most promising young player in France. Bellone plays for Monaco, so Mr Hidalgo also includes another member of that club in Couriol. The other forward is Platini, the captain and outstanding member of the side.

The two Dutchmen in the Ipswich Town team, Thijssen and Muhren, will be among six foreign-based players in the Netherlands side playing Belgium in Rotterdam. Neeskens, now 30, has been recalled from the United States to help in midfield. After being runners-up in the last two World Cup finals, the Dutch are now showing signs of desperation.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND: J McDonagh (Bolton); D Langan (Birmingham), D O'Leary (Arsenal), K Moran (Manchester United) or G Waddock (QPR), C Hughton (Tottenham), R Whelan (Liverpool), M Martin (Newcastle), M Lawrenson (Liverpool), L Brady (Juventus), F Stapleton (Manchester United), M Robinson (Brighton).

FRANCE: Castaneda; Janvion, Bossis, Mahut, Christophe, Lopez, Girard, Larios, Platini, Couriol, Bellone.

Group Two

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Belgium	7	5	1	1	12	6	11
Rep. of Ireland	7	3	2	2	14	9	8
Netherlands	6	3	1	2	8	5	7
France	5	3	0	2	12	5	6
Cyprus	7	0	0	7	4	25	0

To play: Today: Republic of Ireland v France: Netherlands v Belgium. November 18: France v Netherlands. December 5: France v Cyprus.

Group Three

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Soviet Union	5	4	1	0	11	1	9
Czechoslovakia	6	4	1	1	11	[illegible]	9
Wales	6	4	1	1	10	2	9
Iceland	7	2	1	4	8	19	5
Turkey	8	0	0	8	1	22	0

To play: October 28: Soviet Union v Czechoslovakia: November 18: Soviet Union v Wales: November 30: Czechoslovakia v Soviet Union.

Group Six

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	6	4	2	0	8	2	10
Northern Ireland	6	2	2	2	5	3	6
Sweden	7	2	2	3	5	7	6
Portugal	5	2	1	2	4	4	5
Israel	6	0	3	3	2	8	3

To play: Tonight: Northern Ireland v Scotland: Portugal v Sweden: October 28: Israel v Portugal: November 18: Northern Ireland v Israel: Portugal v Scotland.

☐ Scotland qualified for the quarter-final round of the European under-21 championship last night when they held Denmark to a 1—1 draw in Aarhus. Blair, the Aston Villa midfield player, scored the Scotland goal.

Orient appoint new manager

Orient appointed Ken Knighton as manager yesterday in place of Paul Went, whose stay was terminated after 21 days with the club now at the bottom of the second division.

Mr Knighton, aged 37, a Yorkshireman who was sacked as manager of Sunderland last April —less than a year after taking them into the first division—comes to Brisbane Road on a four-year contract.

Today's fixtures

WORLD CUP: Qualifying round: Group 2: Netherlands v Belgium (8.0); Republic of Ireland v France (4.0). Group 3: Wales v Iceland (7.30). Group 4: Hungary v Switzerland. Group 6: Northern Ireland v Scotland (7.30); Portugal v Sweden (10.0).

EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Luxembourg v Spain.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE (7.30): Bath v Gravesend, Boston United v Scarborough, Yeovil v Trowbridge, Telford United v Kettering.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division (7.30): Bedford v Bedworth. Southern division (7.30): Folkestone v Waterlooville.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION (7.30): Hereford v Norwich, Reading v Arsenal, Watford v Ipswich.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE (7.30): First division: Feltham v Wokingham. Second division: Barton Rovers v Southall, Molesey v Dorking.

FA VASE (7.0): Preliminary round (replay): Eton Manor v Beckenham Town (at Leytonstone and Ilford FC).

OTHER MATCH: Surrey University v RMA Sandhurst.

FA YOUTH CUP (7.30): Second qualifying round: Loughton v Tring, Horley v Windsor and Eton. Replays: Maidstone v Bromley, Gosport Borough v Woking.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: South west Counties v FA XI (at Swindon FC).

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Bedford v Rugby (7.15), Bristol v Metropolitan Police (7.0), Gloucester v Ebbw Vale (7.0), Llanelli v Cross Keys (7.0), Newport v Newbridge (7.15), Orrell v Halifax (7.15), Pontypool v Cardiff (7.15), Plymouth Albion v Exeter University (7.15), Swansea v Bridgend (7.0), South Wales Police v Pontypridd.

COUNTY MATCH: Middlesex Clubs v Surrey Clubs (at Centaurs RFC, Osterley).

Hockey

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES (2.45): Cambridge University v Essex (at Fenners), United Banks HA v Kent A (at Lloyds Bank HC, Lower Sydenham).

SQUASH RACKETS: Welsh masters' grand prix (at Meadow Court, Swansea).

Western fairy-tale unfolds

From Gerry Harrison
Sydney, Oct 13

England will be playing more than just the tiny oil state of Qatar tomorrow night in their World Youth Cup semi-final match. They will also be facing expensively acquired Brazilian expertise which has lifted this Persian Gulf patch of desert out of the football wilderness.

There are so many stories here about the huge bonuses to be paid to the Qataris if they beat England that it is difficult to know how many noughts to knock off the figures. The highest quote so far is $50,000 a man to win this Coca-Cola Cup.

Twenty months ago, the ruler's son, Sheik Abdullah Bin Khalifa-al-Thani, invested generously in a team of Brazilian coaches. They were led by the former Brazilian international, Evaristo, who also played for Barcelona and Real Madrid. The terms of his three-year contract, with payment of £12,000 a month, are quite clear —to prepare three national sides and the army team in whatever way he wishes.

The state of Qatar, which is approximately 100 miles long and 80 miles wide, has a population of 250,000 of which less than half are Qataris. Having selected 90 players, Evaristo then took them back to Brazil for two months, a pattern repeated every year, travelling of course by private jet aircraft.

As the standard began to improve, more Brazilian coaches came to the country at club level. Qualifying for this under-20 youth championship was a distinction in itself. After two more months in Brazil the party of 35 players and officials left for Australia, in a 747 jumbo jet, at an outlay of £100,000.

They surprised even themselves by qualifying for the quarter-finals round here when, ironically they met Brazil and wrote another chapter in this fairy tale, winning 3—2. As a result of the incidents after the match, the head of the Brazilian delegation was suspended for two years for assaulting the Mexican referee. One Brazilian player was banned for a year and two more of the team received sentences of six months each.

The Brazilians were fined 5,000 Swiss francs ($2,700).

England are happy to be out of the spotlight as they prepare quietly for a game they should win. Despite the absence of the suspended Neil Banfield (Crystal Palace), this young, fast developing side should have enough experience and organization to edge into the final on Sunday. Paul Allen, of West Ham, will return to midfield with Andy Peake (Leicester) likely to drop back into the centre of defence. Neil Webb, of Reading, whose three goals against Egypt helped England to a convincing victory, will start the game at full back if Phil Crosby (Grimsby) is unfit.

Last night's results

Fourth division

Northampton (0) 0 Blackpool (1) 1
2,776 Morris

UNDER 21 INTERNATIONALS: Wales 2 (Micallef 2), France 0. Att: 1,505 (at Newport). Denmark 1, Scotland 1 (Blair). Att 2,000 (at Aarhus). Hungary 3, Switzerland 1; Austria 0, West Germany 1.

CENTENARY MATCH: London FA 3 (Roeder, Davies, Bonds), England XI 4 (Goddard, Morley, Keegan, McDermott). Att: 5,007 (at Highbury).

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barnet 1, Dagenham 2; Dartford 2, AP Leamington 2; Enfield 3, Weymouth 0; Stafford Rangers 0, Trickley 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Bromsgrove 1, Bridgend 0; Milton Keynes 0, Taunton 1; Minehead 1, Barry 1; Stourbridge 1, Corby 3. Southern division: Aylesbury 1, Dorchester 1; Canterbury 3, Tonbridge 1; Dunstable 0, Basingstoke 1; Hastings 2, Dover 0; Hillingdon 1, Welling United 1; Thanet United 1, Addlestone and Weybridge 3.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harlow 1, Leytonstone and Ilford 1; Hendon 1, Walthamstow Avenue 1; Slough 3, Boreham Wood 2; Woking 5, Harrow Borough 2. First division: Aveley 2, Ware 1; Chesham 0, Kingstonian 1; Hertford 4, Clapton 2; Hornchurch 1, Tilbury 1; Lewes 1, Walton and Hersham 1; Metropolitan Police 2, Epsom and Ewell 1; Oxford City 3, Wembley 2; St Albans 3, Maidenhead 0. Second division: Camberley 0, Windsor and Eton 3; Eastbourne 1, Corinthian Casuals 3; Epping 0, Basildon 1; Hemel Hempstead 2, Letchworth 3; Hungerford 3, Egham 0; Worthing 6, Horsham 2.

HITACHI CUP: Second Round: Cheshunt 1, Wycombe Wanderers 4. Replay: Sutton 2, Leatherhead 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead 3, Redhill 1; Haringey Borough 0, Burnham 2; Leyton Wingate 3, Grays 1; Marlow 2, Harefield 1; Uxbridge 0, Ruislip Manor 1; Whyteleaf 0, Horley 4.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham 0, Plymouth Argyle 3; Chelsea 2, West Ham United 2; Southampton 7, Crystal Palace 1. Postponed: Birmingham City v Tottenham Hotspur.

RUGBY UNION: Hertford Floodlit Cup, first round: Welwyn 10, Brentwood 3. Schools: Sevenoaks 6, King's Canterbury 12; Sherbourne 12, Christ Brecon 7.

Rugby Union

Hipwell misses first tour game

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

After a fill of social engagements in the capital—and much hard preparation at the Lensbury club—the Wallabies left London for Leicester yesterday afternoon. They will announce their side for the first match of the tour, against the England Midland division, before further training this morning.

They may have to make do at Welford Road without the doyen of the party, John Hipwell, a scrum half now on his third major tour of the British Isles and a player who won his first cap as long ago as 1968. He has some muscular soreness around a shin and took no part in yesterday's training. His absence at Leicester would mean a game at the earliest opportunity for Tony Parker, a strapping 20-year-old (5ft 11in and [illegible] st), who is spoken of as a player of exciting potential.

When the party trained at Lensbury in perfect, sunny conditions, their manager, Sir Nicholas Shehadie, stressed that the side had much flexibility amongst the backs and that the selection of the forwards would pose special problems, there being [illegible] to choose between a number of candidates. However, it will be a surprise if their first side does not approximate to the one that beat France in Sydney last July to achieve victory in the international series by 2—0.

On that occasion the Australian front row was ony D'Arcy (loose head), Chris Carberry (hooker) and Declan Curran, a 29-year-old Sydney barrister who arrived late on the international scene to win a cap against New Zealand in the third home international of 1980 and then two more against France this year. Carberry will be remembered here as a member of Hipwell's team in 1975-76. D'Arcy toured here with the brilliant Australian schools side in 1978. He is still only 22, but weighs 17st, stands 6ft 1in tall and has thighs as thick as tree trunks.

The locks against France were Duncan Hall, who had previously played against New Zealand in that position as well as on a flank, and Steve Williams, the tallest member of the party at 6ft 6in.

I list these front five forwards because the extent to which Wallaby ambitions are fulfilled on this tour could depend on their ball-winning capacity at the set pieces. Certainly there appears to be no lack of strength or pace at loose forward, where their latest international combination comprised Tony Shaw (captain), Mark Loane, a world class No 8, and Simon Poidevin, a 22-year-old from New South Wales

Australia's back division for the second French international consisted of Paul McLean at full back, Brendan Moon (aged 22), Richard Hawker (21), Michael O'Connor (20) and Mick Martin as three-quarters, with Mark Ella (22) and John Hipwell at half back.

At least the Wallabies have gone to base camp number two with all their playing kit, their presentation placques, badges and the like. When these items arrived, properly declared and documented, in advance of the team at Heathrow, Customs officials declared them, "not being personal effects", liable to duty and VAT and demanded payment of more than £600.

Representations from the Australian High Commission having failed, our new Minister for Sport, Mr Neil McFarlane, could not get the payment waived altogether—which one would have thought was a sensible and hospitable solution—but negotiated a reduction to £103. The four home unions' committee, with understandable reluctance, picked up the bill forthwith to save further embarrassment for their guests.

Northern team: Bill Beaumont, the England captain, will lead the Northern division against the Australians at Gosforth on Saturday, October 24.

TEAM: A N Other; P Squires (Harrogate), A Wright (Sale), A Bond (Sale), M A C Slemen (Liverpool); P N Williams (Orrell), S J Smith (Sale); C White (Gosforth), A Simpson (Sale), A N Other, W B Beaumont (Fylde, capt), J Syddall (Waterloo), P Moss (Orrell), T Morris (Liverpool). K Moss (Liverpool). Replacements: N Snaven (Sale), N McDowell (Gosforth), N Melville (Wasps), D Tabern (Fylde), N Hitchene (Orrell), S Bainbridge (Gosforth).

Cycling

Fiery baptism awaits Roche in richest race

From John Wilcockson
Paris, Oct 13

A classic route for the 1982 Tour de France was announced here today by the joint organizers, the French daily newspapers L'Equipe and Le Parisien Libéré. It will begin a week later than usual (July 2) and end of July 25 to avoid a clash with the World Cup football finals in Spain. This move has renewed the interest of top Italians, who will have finished their national stage race three weeks earlier.

After detailing the 2,250-mile route the race director, Felix Levitan, said that more than 20 teams from eight countries wished to enter the race, including the first ever American sponsored team.

The leader of the United States team, who have yet to sign the main sponsor, will be Jonathan Boyer, who this year was the first American to start and finish the tour. He will be backed by a team of American and European professionals. It will be a hard baptism for the new team, as it will be for the 21-year-old Irishman, Stephen Roche.

After opening with nine laps of a hilly, 15-mile circuit at Basle in Switzerland, the tour will follow an anticlockwise route through France, Luxembourg and Belgium. Two rest days, during which the riders will be transported by aircraft to distant destinations, will split the race into three sections.

The first will culminate at Lille in northern France after six stages, including only one team time trial of 45 miles. The toughest of these early stages is expected to be a 125-mile circuit through the Pas de Calais area, with many cobbled routes to negotiate.

A return to Brittany, after several years of absence, marks the second week, with the riders having to complete 12 laps of the renowned circuit at Chateaulin at the end of stage eight.

Prizes have been increased to £250,000, making it the richest bicycle race in the world.

ROUTE: July 2, Prologue at Basle; 3, circuit race at Basle; 4, Basle to Nancy; 5, Nancy to Longwy; 6, Beauraing to Mouscron; 7, Orchies to Fontaine (team time trial); 8, Lille circuit race; 9, rest day; 10, Cancale to Concarneau; 11, Concarneau to Chateaulin; 12, Lorient to Nantes; 13, Saintes to Bordeaux; 14, Valence d'Agen (time trial); 15, Fleurance to Pau; 16, Pau to Le Portet; 17, rest day; 18, Martigues (time trial) and Martigues to Aix-en-Provence; 19, Aix to Orcières-Merlette; 20, Orcières to l'Alpe d'Huez; 21, l'Alpe d'Huez to Morzine; 22, Morzine to St Priest; 23, St Priest (time trial); 24, Sens to Aulnay-sous-Bois; 25, Aulnay to Paris.

Boxing

Little Monkey knocks Sparrow off tree

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Charlie Magri's chances of meeting the world flyweight champion, Antonio Avelar, of Mexico, let alone beating him, went out of the window when he was knocked out in two minutes 53 seconds of the sixth round by Juan Monito (which means Little Monkey) Diaz at the Albert Hall.

Magri had boxed beautifully until then, having lost not a round, but the signs of the knockout were always there in momentary snatches. What makes it all the more depressing for Magri's camp is that if this Mexican, who had few ideas about boxing and a little bit more about scrapping, and is ranked fifteenth in the world, could do this to their man, what future is there for him?

The Mexican took every punch that Magri could throw at him and for the six rounds was severely punished by the Stepney sparrow. The first signs of trouble came in the first seconds of the bout when Diaz floored his man with a short little left jab. Magri was quickly up and, shrugging off the mishap, proceeded to give the Mexican a boxing lesson.

Magri was momentarily in trouble in the fourth round even though most of his supporters in the gods may not have noticed. A short little right in a wild exchange between the two boxers made Magri lean for support on the Mexican. And from then on, however much Magri dominated the rounds, he was always a hair's breadth away from wild swings that might upset him.

One such caught him in the sixth as he tried to extricate himself from a clinch. He went down but to the exhortations of Terry Lawless, his manager, managed to pull himself up at the county of six. The Mexican needed no further encouragement and tore into him mercilessly with both fists.

The little man went down again, lifted his head trying to regain his senses and then shook it, saying "No, I can't make it". It was the final, cruellest blow for Mr Lawless, for in the bout before that his other star fighter, Jimmy Flint, had been knocked out in a featherweight title eliminator with Steve Sims, from Newport, in the fourth round.

Clinton McKenzie at last found a place in the hearts of the public when he beat Antonio Guinaldo, of Spain, on points to become the third British European champion with Magri and Tony Sibson. All three judges were in his favour but whether the crowd, who came mainly to see Magri will dig into their pockets to accord McKenzie the same packed house that they gave to the Stepney man and Sibson is something else.

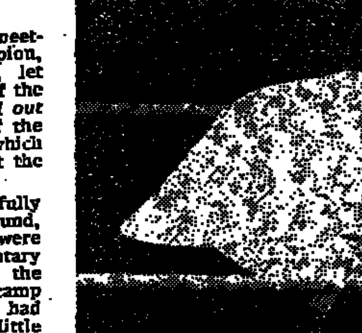
It could be a long time before McKenzie tops the bill here on his own but George Francis, his manager, is thankful for modest gains. "At least McKenzie might get a regular booking at the Albert Hall from now on" he said.

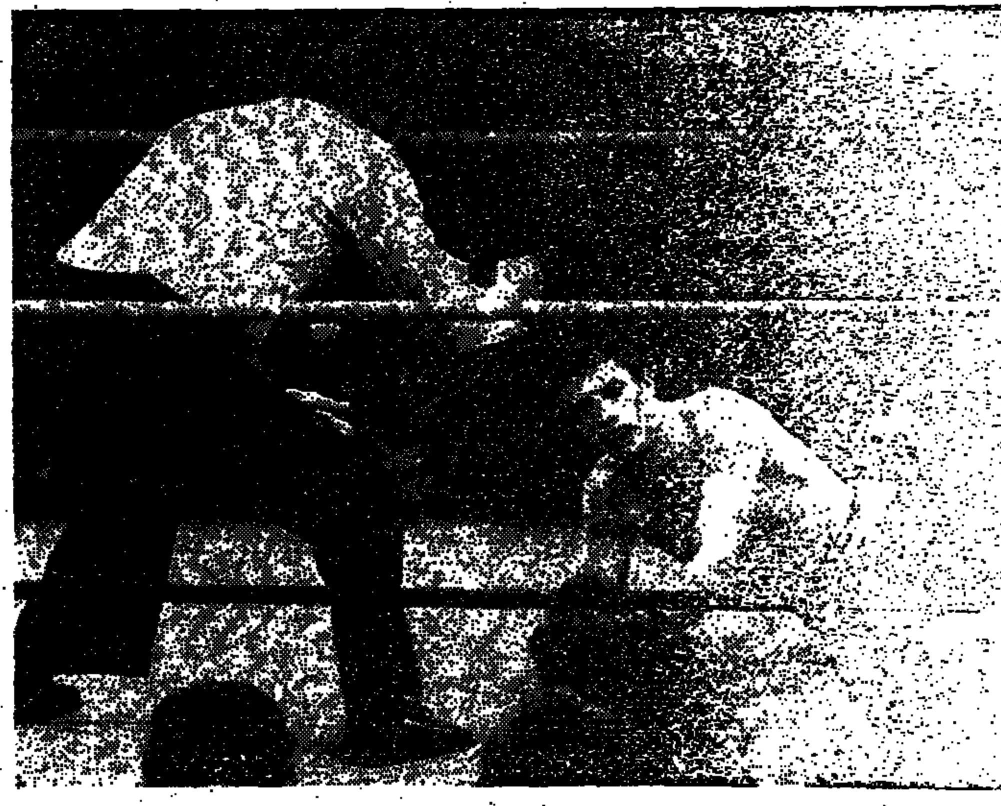
McKenzie boxed with the greatest authority and, like all his championship bouts, fought all the way with great heart, specially against that Spaniard who, though in trouble several times throughout the bout, possessed a deadly right hand to finish McKenzie's good work.

McKenzie lost only one round on my card, the tenth. He shared the first two and did not lose any of the others. He was clever to keep his left hand close to his chin to minimize the force of the Spaniard's right hand and in several of the middle rounds he boxed cutely on the retreat, peppering the Spaniard's face and yet staying out of range.

The Spaniard, who had come here with something of a reputation for lacking heart, soon proved everybody wrong. He never flinched from his task and, staggered badly though he was from the eighth round, he came back strongly, often on splayed and wobbly feet, to push McKenzie to the limit.

There was a danger in the eleventh round, when McKenzie was tiring, that the Spaniard could finish it with a right. In fact he wobbled McKenzie once. McKenzie, not to be outdone, came back in the twelfth for a grandstand finish that had the hall on their feet.




Magri, lifting his head, trying to regain his senses, says: "No, I can't make it."

Tennis

Cox to coach Miss Austin

By Rex Bellamy

Tracy Austin, the United States champion, will probably be coached by Mark Cox during next week's Daihatsu tournament at Brighton. Miss Austin's usual coach, Marty Riessen, is not coming to Europe with her and Cox is expected to accept a request for help. His shrewd analysis of the game and its players has had muh to do with the success of Britain's Davis Cup team.

It is not yet known whether Miss Austin's challengers at Brighton will include Martina Navratilova, whom she beat in the US final a month ago. Miss Navratilova has not entered, but a palce has been left vacant for her

Tanner returns to Wembley

Roscoe Tanner, a former Wimbledon runner-up returns to Wembley for only the second time since he was beaten there by Jimmy Connors five years ago, to contest the Benson and Hedges Grand Prix from November 10-15.

The entries for the £80,000 competition wree announced today and show that the Wimbledon and United States Open champion, John McEnroe, and Connors will be joined by three more of the world's top 10 players in a pursuit of a first prize of £17,000. Apart from Tanner, who is now the world's No 9, the entries include Brian Teacher, ranked seventh and recent winner of the Australian Open, and the world No 8, Gene Mayer, who lost to McEnroe in last year's final.

Miss Ruzici is the first seed to fall

Deer Creek, Florida, Oct 12.—The unseeded 18-year-old Bonnie Gadusek upset the sixth seed Virginia Ruzici of Romania 6—4, 6—2 today in the first round of a $125,000 women's tournament.

Sue Barker, a first round victim of Miss Gadusek at Tampa last week, justified her position as eighth seed by beating Trey Lewis 6—0, 6—4, but another British girl Glynis Coles was beaten 4—6, 6—1, 6—3 by the American Anne White.

RESULTS: K Latham beat I Madruga (Argentina) 6—3, 6—2; L Arraya (Peru) beat L Allen (US) 3—6, 7—5, 6—2; R Hallquist (US) beat E Slove (Netherlands) 6—4, 5—7, 6—3; P Shriver (US) beat D Desfor (US) 6—3, 6—3; B Gadusek (US) beat V Ruzici (Romania) 6—4, 6—2; S Barker beat T Lewis (US) 6—0, 6—4.—Reuter.

Yachting

Blyth nine days behind leader

From Barry Pickthall
Cape Town, Oct 13

The 77-foot United [illegible], skippered by Chay Blyth, became the 13th [illegible] the finish line here at [illegible] the first leg of the [illegible] Round the World Race.

Arriving nine days behind the leader, Blyth was in a philosophical mood.

☐ The English solo yachtsman, Paul Rodgers, said [illegible] he had been offered several [illegible] dollars by a group of [illegible] men to beat a [illegible] yachtsman, [illegible] race to [illegible] twice.—Agence France-Presse.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Political tinge to interest rate falls

Political moves often catch financial markets on the hop and yesterdays half-point base rate cut to 15½ per cent by Barclays and Lloyds was just such a case. The banks' action was nicely timed for the opening of the Conservative Party conference and will doubtless add a touch of optimism to the Chancellor's address to the troops.

Clearly the weakness of sterling over the past two days which had spilled over to the equity market had prompted dealers to expect that interest rates would be maintained at 16 per cent. And the continuing shortages in the money markets with the seven-day inter-bank rate staying at 15¾ per cent tended to confirm this view.

On commercial grounds, therefore, the banks at present will find the cuts difficult to justify. They have obviously taken a view that since US prime rates, which fell to 18 per cent yesterday, are pointing firmly downward, the Prime Minister's strategy can safely be given an encouraging boost at a time when it is sorely needed. Additionally, the banks have amply demonstrated to the building societies just how swiftly and flexibly they can move rates. While a half point cut in base and deposit rates will have no immediate impact on the 15 per cent mortgage rate effective from November 1, it may prove that the BSA was a little hasty in hoisting the recommended rate last Friday.

Much depends, however, on whether yesterdays cuts, which are certain to be followed by Natwest and Midland, are *merely cosmetic or are a signal that we* are entering a period of volatile interest rates made possible by the recent changes in the money market mechanism. The answer is probably a bit of both. A confidence booster will do no harm either to industry or the serried ranks at Blackpool. And if the gilt market picks up the banks' optimism this morning, then the £1,000m, partly paid Exchequer stock which will be operated as a long tap, should attract buyers.

In the immediate future, the trend of interest rates will be determined by what transpires on Wall Street where there is optimism that primes will touch 16 per cent before to long. Longer-term, the battles in Cabinet over spending cuts and taxation hold the key. The jury on interest rates is still out.

● *Tarmac Roadstone thinks that Hoveringham is worth £40m, which looks a lot but is not too much for Tarmac to swallow. Tarmac has a £200m market capitalization and only half the consideration is in cash. The rest comes from an institutional share placing. In terms of earnings Tarmac faces dilution this year (to December) but probably very little next year as the Tarmac management gets to grips with Hoveringham's margins. In terms of asset value the last Hoveringham current cost accounts indicated that the group was worth around 212p a share which is roughly the same as the Tarmac offer in per share form. The share placing must postpone the feared rights issue for months. Meanwhile, Tarmac's equity ratio is not unduly high at around 44 per cent. Breedon and Cloud Hill Lime, and Mixconcrete may come in for attention as other repositories of gravel but they are tiddlers against Hoveringham.*

Imperial Group

Search for a strategy

Imperial's cash raising exercise with the sale of its Molins stake and redemption of the BAT loan stock virtually completes the disposals of its peripheral investments which have been steadily sold off to release cash for use in the group's trading activities. The reasons for releasing the funds at this particular moment are decidedly vague.

The move does not seem to have been precipitated by cash flow problems. Indeed, borrowings could be slightly down this year and the profits forecast, made with the dreadful half year results, of about £83m pretax against 1979-80s £124m still looks good.

However, it is still not clear — and probably will not become so for a while — whether the change in chief executive and with it the switch from a "hands-off" to "hands-on" policy from the top has instilled new life and sense of direction in Imperial. The one sign which outsiders might construe as a change of policy is that on the tobacco side Imperial now seems to be putting greater emphasis on making profits than on maintaining market share at the expense of margins.

This alone, of course, will not solve the underlying problems of the group. Its tobacco and beer operations are part of mature or declining industries, while its attempts to diversify into foods and with the acquisition of Howard Johnson in the United States have yet to prove their worth. The result has been several years of virtually static profits until the sharp decline this year.

Meanwhile, Imperial's shares at 59p rest on the mammoth 17.6 per cent yield —considerably more than investors can get in the gilts market but then the size of the final dividend payment is uncertain. There may just be historic cover for *a maintained payout with a low tax* charge but the shares are unlikely to move far either way until these doubts are resolved.

Huntley & Palmer

Crumbling fortunes

A change of name (from Associated Biscuit Manufacturers to Huntley & Palmer) has not meant a return to the group's former earning power which has failed in any event to grow for years. Hopes that the group could make between £3m to £3.5m before tax in the 38 weeks to September 13 were dashed by the £2.05m actually reported yesterday. It looked good only against the £1.25m of the same weeks the year before. A strong recovery was supposed to have come from the sale of the lossmaking German marshmallow and chocolate manufacturer, Dickman, and from better stock control and lower interest rates at home.

Instead, interest charges slipped by only £147,000 to £4.77m thanks to obstinately high interest rates in North America, especially Canada. But this in turn reflects a balance sheet basically split down the middle between borrowings and shareholders'funds.

At home, the biscuit market marked time, but Huntley hopes for a price increase early next year. A lot, however, will depend on the price leader, United Biscuits, which at present seems bent on holding prices down. So down went home trading profits from £4.1m to £3.75 (redundancies cost £500,000) while the rise overseas from £995,000 to £1.99m simply reflected the departure of Dickman.

Profits from associates rose £98,000 to £811,000 thanks to good going at W. and R. Jacob of Dublin. With earnings a share of only 1.2p, it is not surprising to see the interim dividend held at 2.86p gross. Interest rates at home have risen and Huntley will do well to make £10.5m pretax for the year.

This would leave it not much ahead of even the £10.2m of 1975. The food manufacturing sector has been strong recently, helped by good figures from Cadbury Schweppes, Rowntree, AB Foods, to say nothing of United Biscuits' own 50 per cent profits jump in the half year to mid July. Huntley's shares fell only 3p to 67p yesterday. They are still buoyed up by rumours of a bid from Rowntree and others, but by little else.

Peter Hill on how US companies are stepping up their campaign against the Europeans

Steel imports – an American nightmare

Toronto

The American steel industry is flexing its muscles again as, for the third time in four years, the steel Titans find themselves under attack from the outside.

This time the assault on the world's largest single steel market come not from the awesomely efficient Japanese, who after earlier confrontations are now regarded as behaving with commendable restraint. Nor is the American anxiety specifically about the activities of the world's emergent steel industries, although South Korea, Brazil and Taiwan have given offence.

In American eyes, the chief culprits are the recession-battered steel makers of *Europe. These are regarded* by their American counterparts as irresponsible opportunists seeking to exploit the relatively soft American market for the back of big subsidies from the taxpayer.

The controversy now raging over the surge in imports from Europe is fast becoming a test not only of American steel's virility but also of the Reagan Administration's attitude towards steel as a strategic industry and the *President's espousal of the principles of free trade.* Not surprisingly, Europe is keenly watching developments over the next two weeks.

On October 29, the United States Steel Corporation, the country's largest steel maker, plans to lodge applications for an anti-dumping investigation into the imports and will call for the imposition of countervailing duties.

Mr David Roderick, head of United States Steel and the industry's principal hawk, has orchestrated a campaign which culminated last week in representations to the steel caucus at Congress.

Firmly denying that his plan of action (which is supported by at least four other substantial producers), represents merely yet another bout of sabre rattling, he is emphatic that there is no chance of the legal suits being dropped.

"The arrangements are being openly defied. Anyone who says that steel is not being dumped in the United States is being either totally naive of downright dishonest," says Mr Roderick, who is confident of being able to prove that his company and its domestic competitors are being injured.

His sentiments are echoed with equal force by Mr Don Trautlein, head of Bethlehem Steel. *"It is like a 15 round* boxing match and knowing *you are going to be beaten in the fifth or sixth round. What do you do? You take the gloves off," he says.*

In the corridors of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, where they are attending the annual conference of the *International Iron and Steel Institute, the American steel*men are pulling no punches as they make their views known.

Alarm bells began ringing in April when it became apparent that the level of imported steel was rising sharply. Europe was, and is, awash with steel and was beginning to benefit from the strengthening of the American dollar against European currencies.

In August total imports reached *a new record monthly peak of 2.23 million tons,* equivalent to a 25 per cent share of American consumption.

That ocurred, say the Americans, because the trigger price mechanism which was developed to monitor import trends was set too low. This mechanism covers a whole range of steel products and sets a base price below which imports may not be *sold in the domestic market.* Some steel has entered the American market at up to $100 a ton below domestic prices. On the August figure alone the American steel men claim that they have been deporived of an estimated $1,000m of potential revenue.

This "surge," which Mr Roderick and his fellow fighters believe continued into last month, may well have set the patern for the final quarter of this year, although *final figures for* September imports will not be available until October 28.

The import trend would not perhaps be too worrying were the American market buoyant, but it is not. Demand has declined American mills are cutting output back to 50 to 60 per cent of capacity, and lay offs are increasing. Third and fourth quarter financial statements look likely to be sprinkled liberally with red ink. The August import increase automatically activated a 90-day "surge investigation" by the commerce department which is due to be completed on October 28.

But such has been the vigour with which Mr Roderick and his colleagues have argued their corner that the steel caucus has requested a meeting with the President this month to impress on him the gravity of the industry's plight. The President praised the industry earlier this year for launching an ambitious and long-over due $5,500m investment programme to replace obsolescent capacity.

Mr Roderick says: "I would expect the President to be very supportive to the steel industry in invoking the trade laws — after all, he was *supportive of the use of the* law in the air traffic controllers' dispute". Having failed so far to persuade the Administration to lift trigger *prices, the industry now* believes that if imports are to be controlled, profits restored, employment maintained and, most important of *all, investment is to go ahead,* then the trigger price mechanism should have more teeth.

A number of options are being contemplated, but one of the teeth might well involve a mechanism whereby steel entering the United States at below the trigger price would automatically be assessed for duty. Under the existing regime, investigations into infringements can take up to eight months during which the foreign company's products can still enter the country.

There is sympathy for the American grievances among some Europeans, not least British Steel's chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor who regards the speedy elimination of the *surplus steel capacity in the* EEC as vital to the resolution of the problems which have been arising between the EEC and the United States.

Others, like West Germany's Dr Dieter Spethmann, head of the Thyssen group, are less than im*pressed by American com*plaints. "Europe", he says, "is being unfairly criticized. I am deeply concerned about the possible impact of the action to be taken on the special relationship between the EEC and the United States."

At the end of the day, it seems inevitable that representatives of the EEC and the Reagan Administration will be called in to separate the two sides. *Talks have* already taken place between Viscount Etienne Davignon the EEC industry commissioner and Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the American Commerce Secretary and a further round must be in prospect.

Retail chains roll up their sleeves for the DIY battle

F.W.Woolworth this week became Britain's biggest do-it-yourself retailer at a time when this market, worth more than £2,000m a year, is fast losing the image it had in 1980 as one of high profits with a high degree of resistance to recession.

Already an increasing number of DIY outlets, set up in the boom years, are closing as big specialist chains slug it out with incoming grocery and other high street multiples and the big builders' merchants which are also engaging in the battle.

Mr Richard Northcott, who netted £17m out of the £20.1m cash which Woolworth this week paid for his Dodge City chain of large DIY stores, remarks:"The day of the entrepreneur in DIY is over; now it's the battle of the big chains."

This is undoubtedly true; the writing could also be on the wall for some of the smaller builders' merchants' DIY outlets. But, as competition intensifies, the big question is how far profit margins, traditionally at least 8 per cent net, compared with 4 per cent in grocery, will be eroded to the point where one or more of the chains will succumb to the competition.

Nobody sees that happening yet eventhough DIY sales have declined 2 to 3 per cent so far this year compared with 1980. The expectation that the armies of unemployed would spend their time renovating and decorating their homes has not been borne out. But the other foundation of the forecasts of DIY growth — increased leisure time and the rising cost of professional tradesmen still holds good.

But not only is the surge of competition cutting profit margins, it is also the nature of the competition. This is particularly so with the entry into the market of the grocery multiples like Asda, (part of Associated Dairies Group), Tesco Stores, Fine Fare (part of Associated British foods) and more recently J. Sainsbury. Sainsbury is launching DIY superstores called Homebase, one of around 50,000 square feet is already open at Croydon in south London and another opened at Leeds this week.



Another satisfied DIY customer benefiting from increased competition on the high street.

These multiples are accustomed to working on slim margins so that, while securing more profit with DIY than with their traditional grocery lines, they would also easily be capable of working at margins which are low for the sector.

Another high street multiple with aggressive designs on the do-it-yourself market is W. H. Smith, which bought out an 18-outlet DIY chain in 1979 to form the nucleus of its present 31-outlet "Do It All" chain.

Woolworth is now clear leader in the DIY market, because the addition of Dodge City to the recently-acquired B & Q operation — like Dodge the result of entrepreneurial entry into the market — gives it 81 outlets with about 2 million square feet of selling space. This takes no account of the expanding role being given to DIY in Woolworth's own stores.

Next largest is London-based Home Charm, with around 90 stores and some 1 million square feet of selling space. Home Charm's more recent expansion, like that of other established chains, has been into bigger stores which, in Home Charm's case, has been under the Texas Homecare banner.

W. H. Smith has 894,000 square feet of selling space. Marley, the building supplies company, has 57 Marley Homecare outlets which provide a total sales area of some 700,000 square feet. That takes no account of the DIY element in its more traditional building supplies outlets.

The Ready Mixed Concrete DIY subsidiaries of Great Mills and Regent have just under 500,000 square feet of retail space.

A potentially strong performer is Wickes, part of the United States based Wickes Corporation, which has under 20 outlets so far but with plans for at least 100 this decade.

Other contenders aim for different niches in the DIY market. Orpington-based A. G. Stanley has about 700,000 square feet of selling at 250 moderately sized outlets — most under the Fads banner — specializing in paint and wallpaper sales, of which Stanley is one of the country's biggest retailers.

There are also the outlets which specialize "flat-pack," or ready-to-assemble furniture, while others are in made-up joinery items and timber. The Comet discount chain, for instance, has its Timberland outlet.

The largest do-it-yourself sectors are paint, wallpaper and flat-pack furniture, each accounting for about a quarter of the market. Profit margins are probably at their most squeezed in the decorative materials sector.

Early casualties among the newcomers to the DIY sector are unlikely because even now the multiples probably account for less than 40 per cent of the market. A Polycell survey attributed 27 per cent of the market share to independents and specialized paint and wallpaper outlets, with hardware and ironmongery-outlets accounting for just over 20 per cent and the builders merchants 7 per cent.

Since the Polycell survey the builders' merchants have been fighting back by extending their traditional opening hours to cater for do-it-yourself enthusiasts. But the appeal of the best outlets is the service that is given on tackling the still expanding range of jobs which the do-it-yourselfer enthusiast is now prepared to tackle.

Manufacturers are also gearing their products to this market partly through simplifications of designs and partly by including literature to explain techniques to the beginner. Plumbing is one area more accessible to the amateur through the development of simplified jointing techniques including easy-to-use plastic components.

Recession apart, growth is still evident in the DIY markets albeit at a slower pace. Mr Geoffrey Douglas, analyst at Hoare Govett, believes that on a conservative estimate the DIY market has grown by 40 per cent in the three years to 1980. About the same growth is expected in the following five years.

With recent reports of an improvement in sales in the past few weeks, volume this year might just mark time. But profits are bound to be a sadder story. Woolworth, for one, has been noticeably coy in discussing the level of profits so far at B & O.

Derek Harris

Business Diary: Jobs for the ploys?

As the Tories in Blackpool lay their particular gloss upon the country's three million unemployed, back in London The Advertising Standards Authourity today throws its own sidelight on some of the more refined twists of this particular form of purgatory.

It's monthly report of complaints from the public refers to a flourishing industry in recruitment advertisements, which, the association says, "are not what they seem to be."

One complaint investigated by the ASA concerned an applicant for a job as driver-/packer at "£90 p.w." who was told that because so many other people wanted the job, the wage was now £75.

Another recruitment advertisement invited applications for the post of cashier, but omitted to say that domestic cleaning duties were also involved.

These two advertisements did at least refer to real jobs, whatever arguments there might be about pay and conditions. The same, however, could not be said for an advertisment in the "Part-time" column of a local newspaper. This said that "Trustworthy leaflet distributors" were required at "£2-£3 hourly" and held out "opportunities (working from home).

All that respondents received was an information sheet on leaflet distibution, a request for a £5 "registration fee" for inclusion on a list of distributors.

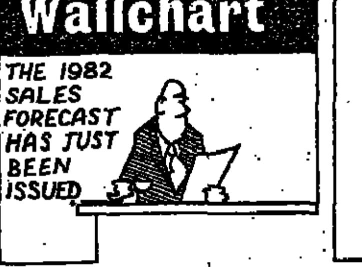
This adverisement, one of a number, was no more than a home work advertisement, the ASA says, and fell foul of the advertising industry's own code on two counts — implying that "vacancies existed when they did not and failing to make clear that there would be a charge for registration and information."

The ASA, the industry's self-regulatory body, prints in full in the current case report the requirements of the *industry's code on homework* and on recruiting.

This, The association says, is because it is "sufficiently concerned" by advertisements which fail to give the required information "and which sometimes even appear designed to mislead."

The Brick Development Association seems to have dropped a brick. The Advertising Standards Association has upheld a complaint from an unnamed "member of the public" that a press advertisement from the assocation was misleading when it claimed that housebuilding materials other than brick keep in less heat and could hold out the prospect of higher fuel bills.









Montagnard

Nicolas Gorodiche, Air France's new top man in London, turns out to be a rather exceptional airline manager. He came up through the technical and operational side of aviation rather than through marketing, as is the case with most of his management colleagues.

Aged 43, Gorodiche holds a commercial pilot's licence and has some 3,000 flight hours in his log book. He joined Air France in 1970 from Air Alpes, the French domestic airline which carries skiers to remote spots in the mountains, after service with the French Air Force as a test pilot.

His Air France career has taken him to Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Nepal, where he was general manager for Royal Nepal Airlines under a management contract. He is married with three daughters and his hobbies are mountaineering, skiing, tennis, golf and music.

In London Gorodiche replaces Michel Baron, Air France's general manager here for the past five years. He is being promoted to be the airline's general manager for Paris, where he will control a staff of 1,000.

Baron's claim to posterity during his spell in London is that in 1980 Air France broke airline records by carrying more than a million passengers in one calendar year on a scheduled international service between London and Paris. Traffic surged, despite the recession, after Air France simplified economy fares and replaced first with "club" class.

Accident prone?

The proposal for an EEC information system on accidents in the home seems to have met with a debilitating accident in the Council of Ministers. Every year there are some 30,000 deaths within the Community as a result of accidents in the home and the number of injuries approaches five million.

In 1978 the Commission proposed a system which would gather information about these accidents with a view to pinpointing dangerous commercial products. The similar Home Accident Surveillance System has operated in Britain since 1977, and has, for instance, exposed hidden dangers in children's cots and prams.

The Commission originally proposed an 18-month piloy scheme to run until January 1, 1982. But, instead of finishing on that date, the Council of Ministers has only now agreed that it can start then; and it must run an extra year — until June, 1984.

The Commission will be invited to submit a new proposal to the Council, which will consider whether it really wants a Community information system or not. By the they get round to that it should be 1986.

I wonder if I ought to move? In the midweek edition of the bi-weekly South London Press which I bought yesterday the three main stories on page one were headlined "Chorister jailed for rape attempts", "Women warned of sex killer" and "Gunman's suicide remains a mystery". Heaven knows what the weekend edition will bring. Given the mayhem that is going on around me, I am not surprised at an item on an inside page, which was culled from a parish magazine. It is about a vicar leaving to become a prison chaplain and choosing as his farewell sermon a text from St John's Gospel: "I go to prepare a place for thee." Now there's a man who knows how to follow through with a job.

Ross Davies

MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Barclays prompts rally after hours

Interest rates continued to dictate the pattern in the stock market yesterday as prices again came under pressure amid the renewed weakness of sterling.

Jobbers again took defensive action by marking their books sharply lower in the volatile conditions in the hope of keeping losses to a minimum. The big financial institutions again withdrew to the sidelines amid the general feeling that sterling would only be supported by higher interest rates.

In the event, equities managed to stage a strong rally after hours, boosted by news of a ½ per cent cut in Barclays Bank's base rate to 15.5 per cent and another round of cuts in United States prime rates. As a result, the *FT* Index ended the day 6.4 lower at 484.6 having been 11.0 down at midday.

But last night dealers remained bearish and expected the latest *reduction in base* rates to be short-lived. According to one leading broker there was little prospect of a significant improvement in market conditions before Christmas.

Gilts also spent a disappointing day with prices drifting by up to £½ in places before rallying £¼ at the close on news of Barclays action on interest charges.

But in the market's present mood jobbers are expecting a *lukewarm* reception to dealings in the new top Exchequer 12 per cent 1987 when dealings start tomorrow.

Leading industrials bore the brunt of yesterday's falls, only recovering slightly after hours to close off the bottom. Profit *taking lopped 8p from* **Glaxo** at 396p following Monday's impressive profits and dividend increase, while **Beecham** reverted to its weekend position 4p lower at 198p.

Hawker Siddeley, reporting next week, was a weak market, plunging 10 to 278p as **Tube Investments** lost 4p to 102p as rights issue rumours persisted. Elsewhere, **ICI** lost 6p to 260p, **Unilever** 10p to 573p, **Fisons** 2p to 131p, **Blue Circle** 6p to 462p, **Bowater** 8p to 211p, **GKN** 10p to 150p, and **Lucas Industries** 3p to 210p and **Vickers** *3p to 146p.*

The only bright spot was **John Brown**, up 1p at 74p after confirmation of a lucrative pipelaying contract from Russia worth around £104m.

Elsewhere, interest was focused on bid talk and company news. **Hoveringham** topped the list returning from suspension following the £40m bid from Tarmac. Hoveringham ordinary shares, suspended in August, leapt 127p to 219p while the restricted weighed in with a 111p rise at 189p.

Meanwhile, shares of **Tarmac** fell 14p to 344p on the news after brokers Rowe & Pitman had successfully placed six million shares with various institutions at 330p to help to pay for the deal.

Hiltons Footwear advanced 5p to 139p still hoping for a counterbid from Ward White, up 1p at 51p. At present Hiltons has only received terms from **George Oliver**, unchanged at *108p.*

Bid talks at **John Finlan** continue to drag on. The shares fell 9p to 160p despite a satisfactory set of interim figures. **Unigate** closed steady at 89p having announced the acquisition of a chain of United States restaurants for £17m, and **Marsh & McLennon** hardened £⅞ to £19⅜ after bidding for **Winchester Bowring**. Further talk of a dawn raid added another 1½p to **Britannia Arrow** at 53½p with speculative attention good for 3p on **Austin Reed** "A" *and 2p on* **Courts Furnishers** at 70p. **Raybeck** also squeezed another 3p from Monday's annual meeting closing at 47p.

Disappointing trading news from **Huntley & Palmer**, formerly Associated Biscuit Manufacturers, lopped 3p from the shares at 67p, dragging **United Biscuits** down a similar amount to 114p.

Others to lose ground after trading news were **S.W. Farmer** 5p to 150p and **Spirax Sarco** 2p to 134p while **More O'Ferrall** on 121p and **Clifford's Dairies** on 200p both closed unchanged. Satisfactory profits added 2p to **Midland Mart** at 68p and **Assam Frontier** at 185p with **Ash & Lacy** 1p dearer at 228p.

Yesterday's sharp markdown by the jobbers failed to deter one seller of 250,000 Babcock International who sold at 82p as the shares tumbled 6p to 81p.

Still reflecting Monday's cautious statement, **Curry's** dropped 5p to 153p as **E. Fogarty**, reporting today, slipped 5p to 98p, as did **Lee-Cooper**, unveiling figures tomorrow, at 128p.

Avon Rubber managed a 2p rise to 112p, excited by the 5 per cent stake acquired by Max Morel.

Barclays Bank fell 3p to 413p after the expected cut in its base rate, followed closely by **Lloyds**, 5p cheaper at 398p. The other two clearers also lost ground with **National Westminster** *7p off* at 371p and **Midland** 5p lower at 315p.

But the prospect of cheap money enabled properties to close off the bottom after some heavy falls earlier in the day. **MEPC** ended 3p easier at 201p, **Land Securities** 4p at 282p, **Hammerson 'A'** 10p at 590p, **Great Portland** 4p at 188p and **Stock Conversion** 7p at 323p.

With no prospect of an agreement on pricing, the oil majors were again in the doldrums. **BP** slipped *2p* to 288p, **Shell** 4p to 338p, and **Ultramar** 5p to 473p. However, second-line issues, including exploration groups, again found support.

Atlantic Resources jumped 25p to 270p on talk of a big find, making a rise of 75p in two days. **Weeks Petroleum** climbed 10p to 340p, while in Australians, **Petroleum Securities** raced ahead 90p to 365p after a reorganization of the shares.

Equity turnover on October 12 was £98.569m (12,427 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were RTZ, Racal, British Aerospace, Grand Met, Cons Gold, Plessey and GEC.

Traded options: Total contracts amounted to 1,057 of which ICI accounted for 183.

Traditional options saw a call in Racal on 35p and Caffyns on 14p, while puts were made in Burmah on 8p and GKN on 11½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Ash & Lacy (I)	12.2(15.12)	0.9(1.4)	—(—)	6(6)	31/10	—(12.5)
Assam Ftr Tea (F)	7.8(9.37)	0.39*(1.62)	46.9*(29.5)	10(10)	1/12	10(10)
Clifford's Dairies (I)	*26.8(23.6)*	*1.63(0.89)*	*11.6(9.83)*	*1.5(1.25)*	*13/11*	*—(4.0)*
Cradley Printing (F)	3.29(2.88)	0.41(0.389)	3.7(3.6)	0.63(0.52)	—	0.63(0.52)
Edinburgh Inv. (I)	—(—)	4.52†(3.8†)	—(—)	0.95(0.8‡)	4/12	—(1.96‡)
S. W. Farmer (I)	6.41(7.95)	0.77*(0.54)	14.69*(10.9)	3.06(3.06)	4/12	—(9.16)
John Finlan (I)	3.92(2.21)	0.3(0.223)	6.38(3.58)	3(1.5)	4/12	—(4.0)
Hunting Pteum (I)	70.26(71.62)	2.77(1.92)	19.1(14.6)	2.25(2)	26/11	—(6.5)
Huntley & Plmr (I)	252.1(239.4)	2.05(1.25)	1.2(—)	2(2)	4/1	—(4.44)
Midland Marts (I)	0.97(0.74)	0.21(0.2)	3.3(3.5)	1.25(—)	6/1	—(—)
More O'Ferrell (I)	6.8(7.1)	1.5(1.8)	4.6(5.5)	1.1(1.1)	4/1	—(4.0)
L. & M. Inv. (F)	*—(—)*	*1.58†(1.5†)*	*3.79(3.78)*	*2.56(2.3‡)*	*27/11*	*3.76(3.76‡)*
L. & S. Trust (F)	—(—)	0.83†(0.89†)	2.35(2.69)	1.4(1.35)	—	2.2(2.55)
Rosebaugh (F)	15.5(19.7)	2.93(3.01)	50.8(37.5)	2.1(2.1)	—	2.1(2.1)
Senior Eng. (I)	31.8(39.1)	1.38(3.02)	1.85(4.07)	0.7(0.7)	30/11	—(1.5)
Shires Inv. (I)	—(—)	0.19(0.23)	5.37(6.32)	3(3)	29/1	—(11.8)
Spirax-Sarco (I)	20.8(20.3)	2.7(2.81)	4.3(5.7)	1.7(1.7)	4/12	—(4.4)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss ; †Gross revenue ; ‡Adjusted for scrip issue.

Commodities

COPPER was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £906-908 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £936-37. Sales: 5,405 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £904-906; three months, £932-33. Sales: Nil tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £903.50-904.00; high-grade three months, £935-35.50. Settlement, £904. Sales, 9,750 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £901-901.50; three months, £930-31. Settlement, £901.50. Sales, 1,150 tonnes.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,220-30 a tonne; three months, £8,350-55. Sales, 815 tonnes. High-grade, cash £8,220-30; three months, £8,350-55. Sales, Nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £8,225-30; three months, £8,353-55. Settlement, £8,230. Sales, 450 tonnes. High-grade, cash £8,225-30; three months, £8,353-55. Settlement, £8,230. Sales, Nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M35.56 a picul.

LEAD was easy.—Afternoon.—Cash £383-85 per tonne; three months, £393-94. Sales, 4,325 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £391.50-92.00; three months, £401-402. Settlement £392. Sales, 8,500 tonnes.

ZINC was easy.—Afternoon.—Cash £469-71 per tonne; three months, £483-84. Sales, 3,500 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £476-77; three months, £491-91.50. Settlement, £477. Sales, 2,850 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £227.05 ($422.75) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady but quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 498.10p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 930.20); three months 516.90p (966.10c); six months, 535.50p (1,001.70c); one year 574.50p (1,077.20c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 496.5-97.5p; three months 515.5-16.5p. Sales, 38 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 499.5-500.0c; three months, 518.5-19.0p. Settlement, 500p. Sales, 55 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £620.50-21.00 per tonne; three months £647-47.50. Sales, 2,925 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £620-20.50; three months £647-47.50. Settlement, £620.50. Sales, 1,600 tonnes.

NICKEL was firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash £2,790-2,800 per tonne; three months £2,885-90. Sales, 276 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2,750-60; three months £2,850-54. Settlement, £2,760. Sales, 126 tonnes.

RUBBER.—Nov, 57-57.80; Dec, 57.70-58.20; Jan-March, 59.90-60.00; April-June, 63.60-63.70; July-Sept, 66.90-67.10; Oct-Dec, 70.30-70.40; Jan-March, 73.60-73.70; April-June, 76.80-76.90; July-Sept, 80.10-80.30. Sales: Three at five tonnes; 467 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot, 56-57.30. Cifs, Nov, 53.50-54.50; Dec, 54.75-55.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov, 1,061-1,062; Jan, 1,070-1,071; March, 1,076-1,078; May, 1,075-1,080; July, 1,070-1,080; Sept, 1,070-1,090; Nov, 1,075-1,085. Sales, 2,183 lots including four options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,249-1,250; March, 1,246-1,248; May, 1,215-1,217; July, 1,237-1,238; Sept, 1,252-1,255; Dec, 1,366-1,261; March, 1,260-1,280. Sales, 3,861 lots including three options. ICCO prices: daily (Oct 12), 100.76c; indicator price (Oct 13): 5-day average, 100.10c (US cents per lb.)

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £160; the "whites" price was £2 higher at £177. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan, 160.75-161.00; March, 169.30-169.35; May, 173.30-173.35; Aug, 177.50-177.60; Oct, 181.25-181.40; Jan, 183-185.50; March, 185-190. Sales, 2,066 lots. ISA prices (Oct 13): daily, 12.10c; 15-day average, 12.42c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne): Oct, 140-142; Dec, 132.30-132.70; Feb, 135.50-135.60; April, 137.50-134.50; June, 139.50-140; Aug, 141-145; Oct, 142-146. Sales, 54 lots.

WOOL.—NZ crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Oct, buyer unquoted, 410; Dec, 398-345; Jan, 393-395; March, 402-403; May, 408-409; Aug, 422-424; Oct, 425-427; Dec, 430-432; Jan, 432-435; March, 439-441. Sales: 45 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Oct, £111.50; Nov, £114; Dec, £115 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: Oct, £110 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC, unquoted. English feed fob: Oct, £109; Nov, £111 east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—French: Nov, £127.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. South African white: Nov, £86.25 sellers. South African yellow: Nov, £86.25 sellers.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct, £107; Jan, £108 paids east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: Nov, £04.50; Jan, £105.55; March, £107.15; May, £110.90; Sept, £100.10. Sales: 311 lots. WHEAT: Nov, £105.25; Jan, £109.15; March, £112.75; May, £115.65; July, £120.15; Sept, £106. Sales: 344 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S. East	—	£105.20	£98.00
S. West	£112.50	£104.00	£94.70
W. Mids	—	£107.70	£98.00
N. West	£108.00	£107.60	£99.40

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Oct 13: GB cattle 87.23p per kg lw (+1.01): UK sheep 161.29p per kg est d c w (+12.70): GB pigs 76.33p per kg lw (+1.00). England and Wales: Cattle nos down 6.9 per cent, ave. price 85.96p (+0.93): Sheep nos down 6.4 per cent, ave. price 159.56p (+12.64): Pig nos down 3.1 per cent, ave. price 76.00p (+0.49). Scotland: Cattle nos down 5.2 per cent, ave. price 91.26p (+1.21): Sheep nos up 23.2 per cent, ave. price 165.69p (+13.63): Pig nos down 2.3 per cent, ave. price 79.00p (+5.15).

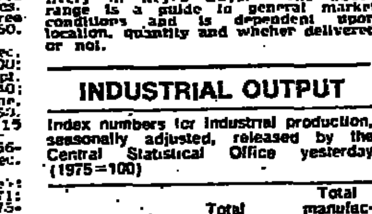
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—Oct 309.00-09.25; Nov 312.00-12.25; Dec 315.50-15.75; Jan 318.25-18.50; Feb 320.00-20.05; Mar 321.25-21.75; Apr 322.50-23.00; May 323.00-23.50; June 324.25-24.50. Sales: 1,138 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov £78.50; Feb £93.40; April £106. Sales: 681 lots of Mar 321.25-21.75; tonnes each.

EGGS.—The London Egg Exchange: In home-produced smaller sizes were the best feature in a rather quiet market. Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first hand):

	Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
1s	7.00 to 7.30	7.00 to 7.40
2s	6.40 to 6.70	6.30 to 6.60
3s	5.70 to 6.00	5.60 to 5.80
4s	5.30 to 5.70	5.20 to 5.60
5s	4.60 to 4.90	4.60 to 4.90
6s	3.90 to 4.30	4.00 to 4.20
7s	3.00 to 3.20	3.00 to 3.20

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.



INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Index numbers for industrial production, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1975=100)

	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries
1976	102.0	101.4
1977	105.9	102.9
1978	109.8	103.9
1979	112.8	104.4
1980	105.1	95.1
Seasonally adjusted		
1980 Q1	109.9	100.3
Q2	106.6	97.1
Q3	105.4	93.6
Q4	100.6	89.5
1981 Q1	99.5	88.6
Q2	98.7	88.3
1980		
Aug	103.0	93.3
Sept	101.7	91.8
Oct	101.2	90.6
Nov	100.6	89.5
Dec	100.1	88.5
1981 Jan	98.9	88.2
Feb	99.8	89.1
March	99.7	88.5
May	98.0	87.4
April	98.6	89.1
June	99.5	89.5
July	99.5	89.6
Aug	99.4	90.0
% rise in latest 3 months over previous 3 months	+0.7	+1.9

Wall Street

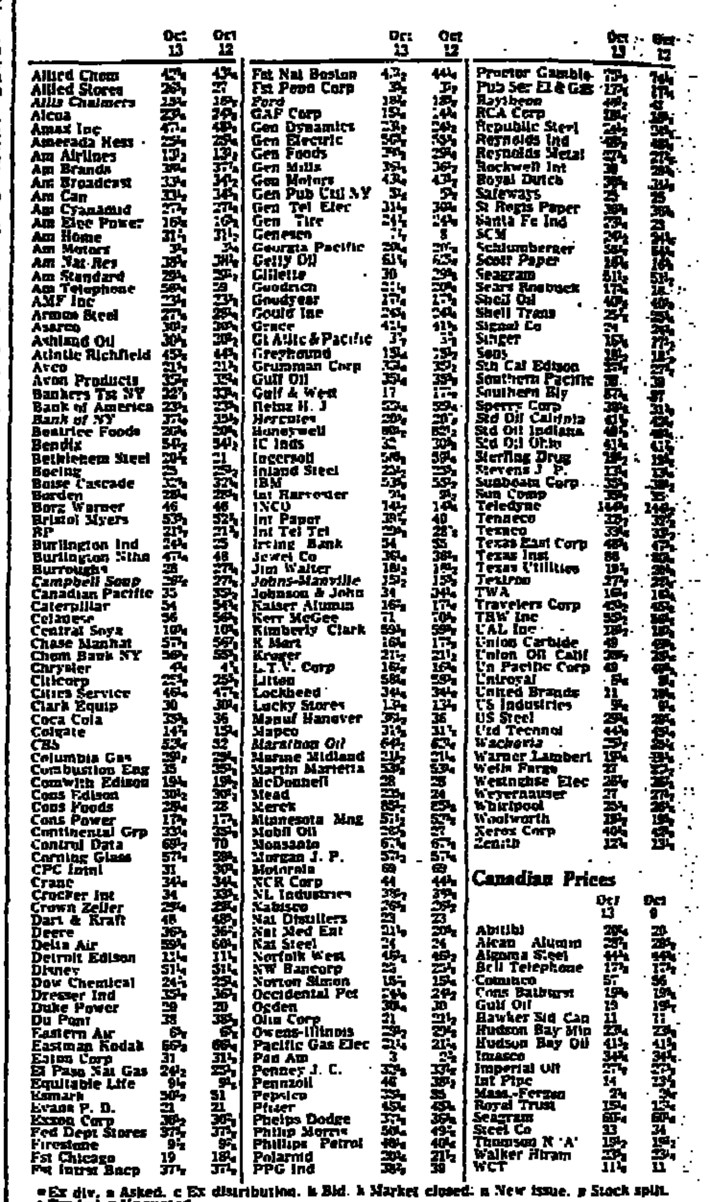
New York, Oct 13.—The stock market closed slightly lower with the Dow Jones industrial average down 3.90 to close at 865.58.

The session was dominated primarily by special situations. Volume totalled 43,360,000 shares, up from yesterday's holiday total of 30,030,000 shares but below Friday's vol*ume of 50,060,000 shares.*

Mr Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corporation said the optimism usually engendered by a cut in the prime rate, to 18 per cent from 19 *per cent*, was cancelled out by concerns about a possible recession and its impact on corporate earnings.

Analysts said there could also be some profit taking coming into play as the market started to come off the oversold position it reached last week.

Much of the decline in the Dow Jones average today was attributed to IBM, which fell 1⅞ to 53⅝. IBM reported a drop *in third quarter earnings* to $1.18 a share from $1.51 last year.



	Oct 13	Oct 12
Allied Chem	42¾	43¾
Allied Stores	26⅛	27
Allis Chalmers	15¾	16½
Alcoa	23¾	24½
Amax Inc	47⅛	48⅛
Amerada Hess	25¼	25¾
Am Airlines	13½	13½
Am Brands	38¾	37⅞
Am Broadcst	33¾	34½
Am Can	33¾	34⅝
Am Cyanamid	27⅞	27¾
Am Elec Power	16⅜	16⅜
Am Home	31½	31½
Am Motors	3⅝	3¾
Am Nat Res	38¾	38¾
Am Standard	29¾	29½
Am Telephone	58¾	59
AMF Inc	23¼	23½
Armco Steel	27⅝	28¾
Asarco	30½	30¾
Ashland Oil	30¾	30½
Atlantic Richfield	45½	44⅝
Avco	21⅝	21⅞
Avon Products	33⅞	33¾
Bankers Tst NY	32⅞	33¼
Bank of America	23⅝	23¾
Bank of NY	37⅛	35¾
Beatrice Foods	20⅝	20¾
Bendix	54½	54½
Bethlehem Steel	20⅞	21
Boeing	25	25½
Boise Cascade	32⅝	32¾
Borden	28¾	28¾
Borg Warner	46	46
Bristol Myers	53⅝	52¾
BP	21⅞	21⅞
Burlington Ind	24¾	25
Burlington Nthn	47¼	48
Burroughs	28	27¾
Campbell Soup	28½	27¾
Canadian Pacific	35	35⅝
Caterpillar	54	54¾
Celanese	56	56⅝
Central Soya	10⅝	10⅜
Chase Manhat	57⅞	56⅞
Chem Bank NY	38⅛	38⅝
Chrysler	4⅜	4⅜
Citicorp	25⅜	25⅝
Cities Service	46¼	47⅛
Clark Equip	30	30¼
Coca Cola	35⅝	36
Colgate	14⅞	15¼
CBS	52¾	52
Columbia Gas	29½	29¾
Combustion Eng	35	35⅝
Comwlth Edison	19¾	19⅝
Cons Edison	30½	30½
Cons Foods	29¾	28
Cons Power	17⅝	17⅜
Continental Grp	33¾	35⅜
Control Data	68½	70
Corning Glass	57⅝	58¾
CPC Intnl	31	30¾
Crane	34⅛	34¾
Crocker Int	34	33¾
Crown Zeller	29¼	28¾
Dart & Kraft	48	48½
Deere	36⅞	36⅛
Delta Air	59¾	60¾
Detroit Edison	12⅛	11⅞
Disney	51¼	51¼
Dow Chemical	24½	25¼
Dresser Ind	35⅛	36⅝
Duke Power	20	20
Du Pont	38	38⅝
Eastern Air	6⅞	6⅞
Eastman Kodak	66⅞	66¾
Eaton Corp	31	31½
El Paso Nat Gas	24½	23⅞
Equitable Life	9⅛	9⅛
Esmark	50½	51
Evans P. D.	21	21
Exxon Corp	30½	30⅝
Fed Dept Stores	37⅞	37⅞
Firestone	9½	9⅞
Fst Chicago	19	18¾
Fst Intrst Bncp	37⅞	37⅛
Fst Nat Boston	43½	44¼
Fst Penn Corp	3⅝	3½
Ford	18¾	18½
GAF Corp	15¼	14¾
Gen Dynamics	23½	24½
Gen Electric	56⅞	55⅝
Gen Foods	29⅛	29¾
Gen Mills	35⅝	36½
Gen Motors	43¾	43½
Gen Pub Util NY	5⅜	5⅞
Gen Tel Elec	31⅛	30¾
Gen Tire	24½	24¾
Genesco	7⅝	8
Georgia Pacific	20¼	20⅞
Getty Oil	61⅛	62⅞
Gillette	30	29¾
Goodrich	21⅛	20⅝
Goodyear	17⅛	17⅜
Gould Inc	24⅝	24¾
Grace	41½	41⅝
Gt Atlic & Pacific	3⅞	3⅞
Greyhound	13¼	13½
Grumman Corp	32⅛	32½
Gulf Oil	35¼	35⅝
Gulf & West	17	17⅛
Heinz H. J.	32¼	32¾
Hercules	20¾	20⅞
Honeywell	80½	82½
IC Inds	32	30⅝
Ingersoll	56⅛	55¾
Inland Steel	22½	23⅛
IBM	53⅝	55½
Int Harvester	7¼	9½
INCO	14½	14¾
Int Paper	39⅞	40
Int Tel Tel	29⅛	28⅞
Irving Bank	54	55
Jewel Co	36¼	38⅛
Jim Walter	18½	19½
Johns-Manville	15½	15⅝
Johnson & John	34	34¼
Kaiser Alumin	16⅝	17⅛
Kerr McGee	71	70⅝
Kimberly Clark	59¾	59⅞
K Mart	16¾	17⅝
Kroger	21½	21½
L.T.V. Corp	16⅞	16¾
Litton	58¾	59⅝
Lockheed	34¼	34⅛
Lucky Stores	13⅛	13⅜
Manuf Hanover	35½	36
Mapco	31⅝	31⅞
Marathon Oil	64½	63¾
Marine Midland	21½	21¼
Martin Marietta	53⅝	53¼
McDonnell	28	28
Mead	23⅝	24
Merck	85⅞	85⅝
Minnesota Mng	51½	52⅞
Mobil Oil	26⅝	27
Monsanto	67¼	67⅝
Morgan J. P.	57½	57¼
Motorola	69	69
NCR Corp	44	44⅛
NL Industries	39½	39⅝
Nabisco	26⅝	29½
Nat Distillers	23	23
Nat Med Ent	21⅛	20¾
Nat Steel	24	24
Norfolk West	49½	49½
NW Bancorp	25	25⅝
Norton Simon	15⅞	15¼
Occidental Pet	24⅝	24½
Ogden	30¼	30
Olin Corp	21	21½
Owens-Illinois	29½	29⅝
Pacific Gas Elec	21⅛	21⅛
Pan Am	3	2⅞
Penney J. C.	33⅝	33⅞
Pennzoil	40	39½
Pepsico	33¼	35
Pfizer	45⅝	45⅝
Phelps Dodge	37⅛	36⅝
Philip Morris	50¼	49⅞
Phillips Petrol	40⅛	40⅛
Polaroid	20¾	21½
PPG Ind	38⅝	39
Proctor Gamble	73⅞	74⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	17⅝	17⅝
Raytheon	40½	42
RCA Corp	18¼	18⅞
Republic Steel	24½	26⅞
Reynolds Ind	48⅝	48⅝
Reynolds Metal	27⅛	27⅞
Rockwell Int	30	28¾
Royal Dutch	30⅝	31⅛
Safeways	25	25
St Regis Paper	30⅝	30¾
Santa Fe Ind	23⅛	23
SCM	24½	24¾
Schlumberger	58⅝	60⅝
Scott Paper	16⅝	16⅝
Seagram	61½	53⅞
Sears Roebuck	17⅝	18
Shell Oil	40⅞	40⅝
Shell Trans	25⅞	25⅝
Signal Co	24	24⅝
Singer	15⅝	17½
Sony	18⅛	18½
Sth Cal Edison	27⅝	27⅞
Southern Pacific	38	39
Southern Rly	57⅝	57
Sperry Corp	30⅝	31½
Std Oil Califnia	41⅞	42⅝
Std Oil Indiana	48⅝	48⅝
Std Oil Ohio	41½	41½
Sterling Drug	18½	19⅝
Stevens J. P.	13⅝	13⅝
Sunbeam Corp	33⅝	38⅛
Sun Comp	35⅝	35
Teledyne	144⅝	148½
Tenneco	32⅞	32⅞
Texaco	33¾	33½
Texas East Corp	48⅝	47⅝
Texas Inst	80	80¼
Texas Utilities	19⅝	20⅝
Textron	27⅞	28⅛
TWA	16⅛	16⅝
Travelers Corp	43½	45⅝
TRW Inc	55½	56⅝
UAL Inc	18⅝	18⅝
Union Carbide	49	49⅝
Union Oil Calif	30⅝	30⅝
Un Pacific Corp	40	40⅝
Uniroyal	5¼	5½
United Brands	11	10⅝
US Industries	9¼	9¼
US Steel	29⅝	28⅝
Utd Technol	44⅝	43⅝
Wachovia	25½	25¼
Warner Lambert	19⅝	19¾
Wells Fargo	27	27⅞
Westnghse Elec	26⅞	26⅝
Weyerhauser	27	27⅞
Whirlpool	25¼	26⅝
Woolworth	19⅞	19⅝
Xerox Corp	40⅝	40⅝
Zenith	12¾	12¾

Canadian Prices

	Oct 13	Oct 9
Abitibi	20⅝	20
Alcan Alumin	23⅞	23⅞
Algoma Steel	44½	44⅝
Bell Telephone	17⅝	17⅞
Cominco	57	56
Cons Bathurst	19⅝	19¾
Gulf Oil	19	19⅞
Hawker Sid Can	11	11
Hudson Bay Mng	23¼	23⅝
Hudson Bay Oil	41½	41⅝
Imasco	34⅝	34⅝
Imperial Oil	27⅞	27⅞
Int Pipe	14	13⅞
Mass.-Fergsn	2⅛	3⅜
Royal Trust	15¼	15⅛
Seagram	60¼	60¼
Steel Co	33	34
Thomson N 'A'	19½	19½
Walker Hiram	23⅝	23¼
WCT	11⅛	11

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday





Stock Exchange Prices

Attempts at a rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 12. Dealings End, Oct 23. § Contango Day, Oct 26. Settlement Day, Nov 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

M — N

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
91	45	MFI Furn	52	..	3.7	7.2	9.6
248	144	MK Electric	193	..	17.1	8.9	7.3
365	170½	ML Hldgs	286	..	10.0	3.5	9.2
50½	27	MY Dart	32	..	4.1	12.9	5.5
150	86	McCorquodale	116	..	11.4	9.0	5.7
82	66	Macfarlane	70	..	5.3	7.6	8.4
43	18	McInerney Prop	24	..	2.2	9.3	5.6
53	25	Mackay H.	39	..	5.2	13.3	14.2
127	84	McKechnie Bros	94	..	10.4	11.1	4.2
100	56	Macpherson D.	60	−1	6.0	10.0	22.6
174	85¼	Magnet & S'thns	142	+1	7.1	5.0	10.2
217	97	Man Agcy Music	125	−1	12.5b	10.0	4.4
255	106	Man Ship Canal	111	−2	..e	..	..
36	21	Mang Bronze	24	..	3.1	12.9	..
154	67	Marchwiel	122	..	8.6	7.1	..
142	76	Marks & Spencer	117	..	5.4	4.6	15.9
51	33½	Marley Ltd	35	−1	3.2	9.2	8.0
28	14½	Marling Ind	23	−½	1.3	5.6	16.1
42	22	Marshall T Lox	37	..	4.0	10.7	3.3
39	21	Do A	33	..	4.0	12.0	2.9
262	178	Martin-News	213	..	13.9	6.5	5.0

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
436	198	Simon Eng	358	−2	17.1	4.8	7.6
218	78	Sirdar	210	−6	10.0	4.8	7.6
81	52	600 Group	57½	−1½	7.5	13.0	9.5
258	201	Sketchley	215	−1	12.9	5.2	12.5
111	64	Smith D. S.	96	−3	10.0	10.4	7.6
113½	58⅝	Smith & Neph	93	−2	5.0	5.3	11.3
167	130	Smith W. H. 'A'	148	−3	6.6	4.4	14.3
403	176	Smiths Ind	313	+2	14.3	4.6	8.4
93½	65⅞	Smurfit	82	..	10.6b	12.9	9.6
67	28	Snia Viscosa	28	..	..	..	..
40	19	Solicitors Law	28	..	..e	..	..
555	350	Sotheby P.B.	460	..	17.9	3.9	12.2
23½	9	Spencer Gears	11	..	1.0	9.3	3.3
154	115½	Spirax-Sarco	134	−2	6.3b	4.7	11.2
88	32	Staffs Potts	32	● −1	0.0	..	..
107	70	Stag Furniture	82	● −2	7.1	8.7	6.9
55½	29¼	Stakis (Reo)	44½	..	2.1	4.7	7.5
644	270	Standard Tel	422	−27	15.0	3.6	13.8
87	51	Stanley A. G.	53	..	3.6	6.7	8.6
225	115	Steel Bros	225	+10	11.4	5.1	6.6
222	154	Steetley Co	170	−2	15.0	8.8	6.2
25½	12½	Steinberg	22	..	..	..	..
120	84	Stonehill	99	+1	12.1	12.3	34.0
56	10½	Stone Platt	10½	−1	0.1e	1.3	..
33	11	Streeters	27	..	..	..	9.5
80	48	Strong & Fisher	68	..	9.7	14.3	..
110	42	Sunlight Serv	86	−1	3.6	4.1	7.2
52	25	Sutcliffe S'man	45	+2	..e	..	..
168	61½	Swire Pacific 'A'	116	−1	..	..	..
201	140	Syltone	160	..	12.0	8.0	17.8

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
95	50	Border & Sthrn	78	−1	3.7	4.8	..
53	36	Brit Am & Gen	46	..	3.4	7.3	..
115	67½	Brit Assets Tst	95	−2	5.8b	6.1	..
16	6	Brit Emp Sec	14¼	● −¼	1.2	8.5	..
202	92½	Brit Invest	174	..	12.6	7.3	..
224	126	Broadstone	198	..	10.1	5.1	..
87	45	Brunner	77	..	4.0b	5.2	..
180	109	Capital & Natl	150	● ..	9.9	6.6	..
174	105	Do B	144	● ..	..	..	..
153	83	Cardinal 'Dfd'	129	−1	6.4	5.0	..
97	62	Cedar Inv	83	..	6.6b	7.9	..
78	45½	Charter Trust	67	−1	4.6	6.8	..
256	179	Cont & Ind	251	−3	15.7	6.3	..
164	123	Cont Union	140	−1	8.9	6.4	..
390	123	Crescent Japan	330	−2	1.4	0.4	..
127	84	Crossfriars	103	−1	9.3	9.0	..
260	92	Delta Inv	190	..	..	..	..
281	211	Derby Tst 'Inc'	230	..	29.3	12.5	..
360	142	Do Cap	330	..	..	..	..
272	153	Dom & Gen	228	−2	15.3	6.7	..
172	101	Drayton Com	143	..	10.0	7.0	..
182	109	Drayton Cons	153	..	10.0	6.5	..
225	145	Do Premier	193	..	14.6	7.5	..
129	43	Edin Amer Ass	96	−1	1.1	1.2	..
78	36¾	Edinburgh Inv	66	−2	2.8	4.2	..
133	66	Elec & Gen	108	−2	3.5	3.2	..
126	67	Eng & Int	99	−1	7.9	7.9	..
93	66	Eng & N York	86	−1	5.5	6.7	..
89½	50¼	Estate Duties	76	−1	3.2	4.2	..
121	66	First Union Gen	115	−3	8.1b	7.1	..
77½	37	Foreign & Colnl	60½	−1	2.6b	4.4	..
407	158	Gt Japan Inv	347	..	6.4	1.9	..
336	160	Gen Funds 'Ord'	285	−7	11.1	3.9	..
325	126	Do Conv	285	−5	..	..	..
192	104	Gen Inv & Tsts	163	−1	9.0	5.5	..
67	38¾	Gen Scottish	54	−1	4.1	7.7	..
161	112½	Globe Trust	136	−1	10.7	7.9	..
146	78	Grange Trust	127	..	5.3	4.2	..
141	89	Great Northern	118	−2	9.4b	8.0	..
104	85	Greenfriar	163	..	2.9	1.8	..
313	143	Gresham Hse	229	−5	5.2	2.3	..
110½	69	Guardian	98	..	6.7	6.8	..
106	47½	Hambros	84	−4	4.3	5.1	..
126	83½	Hill P. Inv	117	−1	8.7	7.4	..
86	49½	Indus & General	70	−2	4.3	6.1	..
106½	63	Internat Inv	89	−2	5.9b	6.7	..
340	149	Invest in Suc	286	−1	7.0	2.4	..
132	65½	Inv Cap Trst	112	−1	4.4	3.9	..
[illegible]	22	Japan Assets	25	..	..	..	..
174	80½	Lake View Inv	140	..	5.5	3.9	..
162	109½	Law Deb Corp	135	..	10.4	7.5	..
163	93	Ldn & Holyrood	138	−2	8.2	5.9	..
108	62	Ldn & Montrose	90	−1	5.1b	5.7	..
153	91½	Ldn & Prov Tst	131	..	7.6	5.8	..
114	53	Ldn Merch Sec	60	−1	1.5	2.6	..
87¾	39	Do Dfd	44	−1	..	..	..
117	71	Ldn Pru Invest	101	..	6.9	6.9	..
94½	56	Ldn Trust Ord	72	−1	5.0	6.9	..
66	41	Mercantile Inv	54	..	3.6b	6.7	..
105½	62	Merchants Trust	90	..	5.9	6.6	..
75½	42½	Moorside Trust	63	..	5.0	8.1	..
84	40½	Murray Cal	71	−1	5.7b	8.0	..
79	39	Do 'B'	67	−2	..	..	..
79½	37	Murray Clyde	62	−1	2.4	3.9	..
69	37	Do 'B'	58	−1	..	..	..
151	73½	Murray Glend	125	−1	3.9	3.1	..
99	44½	Murray N'thn	78	−1	2.6	3.4	..
90	44	Do 'B'	75	−2	..	..	..
93	50½	Murray West	76	−1	3.4	4.5	..
85	43	Do 'B'	72	−1	..	..	..
111	66	New Darien Oil	90	−1	e	..	..
22¾	10¼	New Throg Inc	18½	..	2.9	15.5	..
256	123	Do Cap	180	−6	..	..	..
149	55	New Tokyo	123	−2	..	..	..
144	76	North Atlantic	123	−1	6.1	5.0	..
122	59	Oil & Associated	74	−1	5.0	6.8	..
173	95	Pentland	143	−2	9.0	6.3	..
165	101½	Raeburn	142	..	9.1	6.4	..
141	82½	River & Merc	113	−2	10.7b	9.5	..
606	332	Robeco f15	461	−4	21.1	4.6	..
541	325	Rolinco Subs f05	467	..	21.1	4.5	..
140	79½	Romney Trust	118	−1	6.3	5.3	..
352	257	R.I.T.	329	−3	19.3	5.9	..

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 13	Market rates (close) October 13	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8475-8500	$1.8570-8580	0.12-0.02c prem	0.07-0.17c disc
Montreal	$2.2100-2500	$2.2240-2250	0.55-0.75c disc	1.60-1.80c disc
Amsterdam	4.50-56fl	4.54½-55½fl	1¼-¾c prem	3½-2¾c prem
Brussels	68.60-69.40f	69.00-10f	30-45c disc	75-95c disc
Copenhagen	13.12-27k	13.25-26k	85-170ore disc	250-375ore disc
Dublin	1.1525-1680p	1.1625-1645p	54-66p disc	125-160p disc
Frankfurt	4.07-14m	4.12¾-13¼m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	4¾-4½pf prem
Lisbon	118.00-119.00	117.75-118.25e	65-175c disc	145-750c disc
Madrid	173.50-176.25p	174.75-175.00p	8-35c disc	55-95c disc
Milan	2170-2200lr	2193-95lr	9-11lr disc	33-35lr disc
Oslo	10.70-87k	10.82½-83½k	231-115ore prem	595-475ore prem
Paris	10.22½-35½f	10.34-35f	2-3c disc	7-9½c disc
Stockholm	10.08-22k	10.15½-16½k	310-250ore prem	790-723ore prem
Tokyo	420-28y	424-25y	3.35-3.00y prem	9.05-6.55y prem
Vienna	28.60-85sch	28.75-85sch	11-8gro prem	21-12gro prem
Zurich	3.41-47f	3.45½-46½f	1⅝-1¼c prem	4⅝-4½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.3 at 88.2

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 16%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 16 Low 14½

Week Fixed: 15½-16⅛

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15¾	2 months	15½
3 months	14⅞	3 months	14¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15¼-15⅛	3 months	15⅝
3 months	15-14⅞	4 months	15⅞
4 months	14⅞-14¾	6 months	15
6 months	14½-14¼		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16¼-16	7 months	15⅞-15⅝
2 months	16¼-16	8 months	15⅞-15⅝
3 months	16¼-16	9 months	15¾-15½
4 months	15⅞-15⅝	10 months	15¾-15½
5 months	16-15¾	11 months	15¾-15½
6 months	15⅞-15½	12 months	16½-15¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15¾-15⅝	6 months	15½-15⅜
3 months	15⅝-15½	12 months	15½-15⅜

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15¾	3 months	15⅞
7 days	15⅞	6 months	15⅞
1 month	15¾	1 year	15⅞

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15¾-16½ Close 15

1 week	15⅞-15⅝	6 months	15¹¹⁄₁₆-15½
1 month	15¹³⁄₁₆-15⅝	9 months	15¾-15½
3 months	15⅞-15⅝	12 months	15¾-15½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 16¼ 6 months 16⅛

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.5980-1.6130
Bahrein	0.6950-0.6980
Finland	8.0460-8.0860
Greece	101.65-103.65
Hongkong	11.13-11.17
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5100-0.5220
Malaysia	4.2050-4.2350
Mexico	45.95-47.45
New Zealand	2.2160-2.2360
Saudi Arabia	6.2750-6.3050
Singapore	3.8365-3.8665
South Africa	1.7435-1.7585

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.6040-1.6060
† Canada	1.1975-1.1977
Netherlands	2.4390-2.4410
Belgium	37.05-37.10
Denmark	7.0600-7.0700
West Germany	2.2130-2.2145
Portugal	63.40-63.60
Spain	94.05-94.15
Italy	1177.75-1178.75
Norway	5.8075-5.8175
France	5.5475-5.5525
Sweden	5.4450-5.4550
Japan	228.40-228.55
Austria	15.40-15.45
Switzerland	1.8540-1.8570

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8351-0.8353

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13¾-14¾; seven days, 14¾-14⅝; one month, 16¼-15; three months, 15⅝-15⅞; six months, 15¾-16.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $443.00 (an ounce); pm, $443.25 close, $443.25.
Krugerrand (per coin): $456-459 (£245.5-246.75).
Sovereigns (new): $105-110 (£58-59).

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealing. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (153)	136−2
Chloride Group 7½% Cum Pf (£1)	87
East of Scot Onshore 25p Ord (64)	56−3
F and C Enterprise Tst 10p Ord	9−1
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (62)	54−4
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (140)	106−4
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	£109¼
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
Memec 10p Ord (140)	200

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date renc.	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec	142 prem−2
Brown J. 25p Ord (76†)	Nov	75f
Fosaco Minsep 25p Ord (182†)	Nov	5 prem−2

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a paid b. £10 paid. f [illegible]0 paid. j £25 paid. fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid.

Racing

Vayraan an attractive ante-post wager for Champion Stakes

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

This year's Champion stakes took on something like its final shape yesterday when owners and trainers alike were required to show their hands at the four-day forfeit stage. And what a good, open race it promises to be.

Among the 17 acceptors are *four trained in France*—Val de Mougins, The Wonder, Vayrann and Snow Day—and one from Ireland, the four-year-old filly Cairn Rouge, who won the race 12 months ago. Cairn Rouge will be trying to emulate Brigadier Gerard, who was the last horse to win the race twice.

Brigadier Gerard himself will be *represented by his son, Vayrann*, who has some good performances to his name in France, principally his defeat of the Arc runner-up, Bikala, in the Prix du Prince d'Orange at Longchamp on September 20. Although that form may flatter Vayrann because Bikala was being prepared for the Arc, it still suggests that Vayrann will be a tough nut to crack on Saturday.

Anyone who fancies him will be well advised to latch on to the 9-1 on offer with Corals this morning because the Aga Khan's colt is only a 7-1 shot with the Tote and Hills. The favourite in all three books is To-Agori-Mou, who worked sufficiently well yesterday morning to encourage Guy Harwood to have a stab at this particular prize instead of tomorrow's Challenge Stakes or the Prix de la Forêt, both of which are, more in keeping with To-Agori-Mou's past record.

To-Agori-Mou has never raced beyond a mile, but in letting him tackle 10 furlongs for the first time on Saturday Harwood will be complying with the wishes of his owners, Max and Andry Muinos, who feel that they have all to gain and nothing to lose by taking their chance in the Champion. To-Agori-Mou will be ridden by Greville Starkey. Harwood has left both Recitation and Go Leasing in the race as well, but Recitation is a doubtful runner. Walter Swinburn will be on Go Leasing.

Paul Kelleway is looking for a jockey to partner his good filly, Madam Gay, now that it is more or less certain that Henry Cecil will require Lester Piggott to ride Critique. Kellaway could do worse than consider John Reid, who rode his filly so well in the Oaks. Incidentally Kelleway confirmed yesterday that the deal involving Madam Gay's sale to Daniel *Wildenstein was finally signed on* Monday and that she would definitely carry his colours in Saturday's race before being shipped to the United States where she will continue her racing career under the supervision of Angel Penna.

Although no specific figure has been mentioned I know that the sum paid for Madam Gay was in excess of $1m and that is some return on a filly who cost only 8,000 guineas when she was a yearling. All in all Kelleway can take pride in the bargains that he has struck for his owners because he paid only 6,000 guineas for Swiss Maid when she was a yearling and subsequently she fetched 325,000 guineas when *she went to the ring as a three-year-old.*

Haydock abandoned

Today's meeting at Haydock Park has been abandoned because the course is waterlogged. After the stewards inspected the course at midday, the clerk of the course, Philip Arkwright, said: "Parts of the course are waterlogged. There will be a further inspection at mid-day on Wednesday to decide prospects for Thursday's meeting."

No cash available for Irish prize increase

Irish racing is so short of money that there is to be no increase in the prize money for 1982, it was announced at a press conference in Dublin yesterday evening. Among economies decided by a joint committee of the Irish Turf Club and the government established Racing Board, were the cancellation of a number of meetings, and some other meetings can onl ybe staged if the management contribute £2,000 towards losses.

Plans to build a new stand at Fairyhouse have been postponed. There is not to be any increase in the levy on bookmakers, and admission charges remain unchanged. Enquiries are being made to see if the industry can get a grant under EEC regulations.

One of the reasons for the present financial crisis is understood to be the 1½ per cent stamp duty introduced by the Dublin government in July, 1980, on racecourse bets.

"This stamp duty has withdrawn over £700,000 from the industry in the year to June, 1981, and has, at the same time, acted as a major disincentive to growth in bookmakers betting turnover." Frank Smyth, spokesman for the Racing Board, said. The joint committee has been making determined efforts to have this tax discontinued.

Some good news at the conference was that the Board's takeover bid for Navan racecourse is being finalized. More than 90 per cent of the Navan shareholders have already accepted the Board's offer. The 180 acre Dublin complex will cost the Board £180,000.

□ John Sutcliffe stole the limelight at the afternoon session of Newmarket October sales yesterday when paying 24,000 guineas for a Rheingold colt. The yearling is closely related to North Stoke and Sunday's Grand Critérium fourth, Anfield. The family connexion stems from its second dam, M

mother, who has produced four winners *so far. North Stoke's suc*cesses included the group two Joe McGrath Memorial Stakes.

Luca Cumani and Mark Hopkins contested a bay filly by Dance in Time which the former Italian trainer clinched for 17,000 guineas. Her dam, Carlton's Girl, was a dual winner in her racing days. Cumani's other purchase today, a bay colt by Tachypous out of Oula-Ka-Fu-Fu, is from the same family as Bold Owl, who won Haydock's Cecil Frail Handicap two years ago. He was finally snapped-up for 14,000 guineas.

Wetherby programme

2.0 HALLFIELD HURDLE (Div I: novices: £690: 2m)

2 3 Eradamante, Denys Smith, 5-11-0 .. C Grant
5 00 0 Birosa, M Ellerby, 6-11-0 .... A Brown
6 C00- Jarabinda, W A Stephenson, 5-11-0 Mr McIntyre 4
[illegible]
7 00p- McRarity, J Townson, 6-11-0 .... Lancaster 4
8 Mock Sun, J Mulhall, 5-11-0 .... —
9 Red Knight, B Wilkinson, 5-11-0 Wilkinson 4
10 0 Starlight Rocky, Miss Z Green, 5-11-0 Mr Hudson 7
14 0402- Barryphilips Disco, R Whitaker, 4-10-9 Bowker
16 0 Carlton Hall, Denys Smith, 4-10-9 Stringer 4
17 00 Concannan, C Wardman, 4-10-9 .. Dutton 7
18 0u00- Donelop Lady, F Musgrave, 4-10-9 Mr Jeffrey 7
19 0-f30 Dergrel (B), M Camacho, 4-10-9 .... Brown
21 Heaton Lad, M Dickinson, 4-10-9 ... Bradley 4
22 Mark Edelson, J Jefferson, 4-10-9 P A Charlton
24 004- Milly Kelly, Mrs P Sly, 4-10-9 .... Bastard
[illegible]

2.30 BOBBY RENTON PATTERN CHASE (Novices: £4,487: 2m 50yd) [illegible]

3.0 YORKSHIRE TRAINERS TROPHY (Handicap: 1,819: 2m) [illegible]

3.30 HALLFIELD HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m) [illegible]

4.0 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHASE (Handicap: £1,598: 3m 100yd) [illegible]

4.30 HEADLEY CHASE (Handicap: £1,724: 2½m 100yd) [illegible]

5.0 AMATEUR ASSOCIATION NH FLAT RACE (£678: 2m) [illegible]

Plumpton programme

2.15 FIRLE CHASE (Novices: £848: 2m) [illegible]

2.45 DICK FRANCIS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,075: 2m) [illegible]

3.15 ANTHEA JOSEPH CHASE (Handicap: £1,956: 3m 1f) [illegible]

3.45 OCTOBER HURDLE (Selling: £577: 2m) [illegible]

4.15 DICK FRANCIS CHASE (Handicap: £1,443: 2m) [illegible]

4.45 HOVE HURDLE (3-y-o novices: £552: 2m) [illegible]

Perth programme

2.15 BRIDGEND HURDLE (Novices: £402: 2m) [illegible]

2.45 MUIRTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,140: 2m) [illegible]

3.15 TENNENTS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,570: 2½m) [illegible]

3 2201 Tom Noel (D), C Pinkham, 5-11-8 .. Doughty
4 f30-0 Angostura (D), P Fisher, 5-11-4 .... Goulding
7 413-4 La Boeuf (CD), C Lamb, 5-10-11 .. Grant 4
6-4 Bold Challenge, 13-8 Tom Noel, 4-1 La Boeuf, 7-1 Angostura.

3.45 LATHAM CHASE (Handicap: £1,161: 3m) [illegible]

4.15 TULLOCH CHASE (Novices: £761: 2m) [illegible]

4.45 CRAIGIE HURDLE (Novices: £377: 2m) [illegible]

5 0/0-0 Bobby Bingo, C Lamb, 6-10-13 ...... Lamb
6 2p-00 Economy Pep, P Frigate, 5-10-13 .. Doughty
9 0-0 Spring Slipper, T Barron, 4-10-7 .. Charlton
2-1 Strider Brown, 11-4 Master Torcel, 7-2 Economy Pep, 5-1 Spring Slipper, 14-1 others.

Redcar results

2.45 (2.17) AIRY HILL STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £1,098: 1m)
SOVEREIGNS IMAGE, gr c, by Grey Mirage—Sovereign Help (Healthavon Stables Ltd), 8-11 S Perks (2-1 fav) 1
Go Metro ...... M Wigham (7-1) 2
Velour Streak .. A Mackay (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 10p, 30p, 42p. [illegible]

[illegible]

Warwick results

2.0 (2.3) MARKET SQUARE STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £532: 5f)
ILLICIT, b c by He Loves Me—Princess Parthia (M Buckley) 9-0 [illegible]

[illegible]

Newton Abbot NH

[illegible]

Folkestone

[illegible]

Wetherby selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.5 Bradamante. 2.30 Pay Related. 3.0 Pulse Rate. 3.30 Mark Edelson. 4.0 Honourable Man. 4.30 Alick. 5.0 Jimmy the Pip.

Plumpton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Spliced. 2.45 North West. 3.15 Chichester Bird. 3.45 Crown Land. 4.15 Tower Moss. 4.45 Whittington.

Perth selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Border Knight. 2.45 Cape Felix. 3.15 Bold Challenge. 3.45 Dark Pearl. 4.15 Blackhawk Star. 4.45 Strider Brown.

Hockey

No surprises for Loftus Road

By Sydney Friskin

There are no surprises in the England squad announced yesterday for the international quadrangular hockey tournament to be played this weekend on the Omniturf pitch at Queen's Park rangers football ground. England play West Germany on Saturday and the Netherlands on Sunday.

The overall effect is that Wilkinson and Francis, who did not go to Australia in August have returned and that Kerly and Mallet have, for the present been omitted.

ENGLAND PARTY: I Taylor (Slough), J Hurst (St Albans), D Craig (Southgate), K Brookeman (Southgate), R Dodds (Southgate), J Duthie (Southgate), G N Francis (…), C Rule (Beckenham), S Khehar (Guildford), N Hughes (Wakefield), (Slough), R Leman (East Grinstead), K Bhaura (Hounslow), M Precious (Oxford University), D Westcott (Oxford University), P Barber (Slough), M Wilkinson (Neston).

Squash rackets

Jahangir set to conquer the world

By Richard Eaton

Jahangir Khan, aged 17, is about even money to take the world title from Geoff Hunt, of Australia, in Toronto next month. This week at the Meadow Court Country Club, Swansea, he is playing for a first prize of £1,800 in the Welsh Masters, sponsored by the Urethane Foam Operatives. It is his first tournament of the new British season and the first in his build-up towards attempting to be the youngest World No 1.

The latest stages, therefore, will be scrutinized for a few clues as to whether the longest reign in the history of the game is nearly over. The two top Englishmen, Gawain Briars and Phil Kenyon, and 13 others provide the opposition. Gamal Awad (Egypt), a former British amateur champion, Maqsood Ahmed (Pakistan), a former world amateur champion, and Hiddy Jahan, a fellow Pakistani and also a resident of London, are Jahangir's most serious obstacles, but it is hard to envisage other than a comfortable success for him in Saturday's final.

To say that of someone aged 17 is extremely unusual but Jahangir's achievements are more remarkable than they seem. He lost a brother Torsam, through a heart attack on court two years ago and soon afterwards left the rest of his family to live in a flat at Wembley.

It was an alien environment; at 15 he was unworldly. He had to learn a language, he had to learn his trade, he had to survive. He did all of them and more. He managed to beat every leading player in the world.

It sounds a little like a miracle and Jahangir indeed explains it through religious convictions that have enabled him to persevere in adversity. His name means conqueror of the world, yet apparently he was born physically the weakest of the brothers.

"It was Allah's will that my name is the right one", he said. He does not seek to make money, though he could probably make a fortune. Instead, much of his income, he says, will go to Third World causes.

Turn your head for a moment and you may find the lad has slipped away, to a quiet room, to the car park, or even the toilet. No matter where he is he will be praying.

Asked what he prays about, he smiled: "Beating Geoff Hunt," but that is only a joke. In reality he empties his mind, frees himself from his problems, and returns with an air of serenity that enables him to take both defeat and victory, just as the proverb says, "as twin impostors".

Not surprising, then, that the stresses of the wetern world have so far not spoilt him, for he did not intend them to. Rather, he feels it is he who should be changing the West, as far as he can, to rid it of its spiritual impoverishment. At the same time he has become the only player that Hunt cannot break down wth the weapon of psychological dominance.

For the record

Cricket

MCC TOUR: At Endola (60 overs): MCC, 145 for 7 (M C J Nicholas 43); Copperbelt XI, 146 for 8. Copperbelt won by 2 wkts. At Luanshya (60 overs): MCC, 302 for 5 (M C J Nicholas 125, J R Hampshire 71, M A Dim 40); President of Zambia XI, 120 (S J Dennis 3 for 14, J R Stephenson 2 for 3). MCC won by 182 runs. At Kitwe, Zambia, 153 (J D Monteith 6 for 53, S Dyson 3 for 30) and 100 (J D Monteith 6 for 37, S Dyson 2 for 14, W G Merry 2 for 16): MCC 232 for 8 dec (J H Hampshire 99, M G Griffiths 51) and 23 for no wkt. MCC won by 10 wkts.

LAHORE: Representative match: Pakistan 408, and 356 for 4 dec; International XI, 274 and 194 (Iqbal Qasim 9 for 80). Pakistan won by 296 runs.

Cycling

BERLIN: Six-day race: Leading placings (after fifth day): 1, G Frank and H Oersted (Denmark), 489 pts; 2, D Thurau and G Braun (W Germany), 456 (at three laps); 3, H Schuetz and W Peffgen (W Germany), 518 (at four laps); 4, P Sercu (Belgium) and D Allan (Australia), 307 (at six laps); 5, H Rinklin and A Fritz (W Germany) 470 (at seven laps).

Tennis

EDMONTON: Challenge tournament. Final: B Borg (Sweden) beat J L Clerc (Argentina), 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

(continued on pages 26 and 28)

La creme de la creme

Albemarle Appointments
Recruitment Consultants

PRIVATE SECRETARY to £6,500

If you are between 35-49 with good secretarial skills (100/50), this could be the job for you. You will be working as Private Secretary to the Chairman of this company based in Mayfair. The job will be varied and the position offers a great deal of security. Phone David Dene.

RESPONSIBILITY AND INVOLVEMENT to £7,000

The Sales Director of an international American based company is looking for an experienced secretary (25+) with good skills whom he can rely on. He spends much of his time abroad so this is a varied job with lots of responsibility. Minimum speeds 100/60 plus audio. A knowledge of languages, word processor and telex would be useful. Phone Elizabeth Dean.

MARINE ENGINEERING £6,000

The Senior Partner of a well established and friendly Marine Engineering firm based in SW1, needs a shorthand secretary (100/60). The position would suit somebody over the age of 22 with a good working background and a mature outlook. The applicant would be arranging world wide travel, performing general secretarial duties and helping with the accounts. Good spelling grammar and punctuation are essential. Phone Simone Sykes.

Albemarle Appointments
31 Berkeley Street, W1.
01-493 6010

NORTH EAST THAMES
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Personal Assistant/ Departmental Administrator

MEDICAL/SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT

Salary: £7,543 pa-£9,006 pa (inclusive of London Weighting)

This new post has been established to coordinate the work of five doctors and two scientists engaged in planning and developing health services for a population of almost 4 million, and to arrange their office support.

Specific duties in the post will include acting as Personal Assistant to the Regional Medical Officer, and dealing with the whole spectrum of his activities; supervising three administrative and secretarial staff, and arranging conferences and study days. Some typing will be necessary.

The successful candidate will be bright, mature and able to demonstrate a considerable degree of initiative. The job will also demand consistent hard work and a readiness sometimes to work long hours.

Application form and job description may be obtained from the Personnel Department, North East Thames Regional Health Authority, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 3QR. Telephone number 01-262 8011, Ext 144. Please quote reference No 3055. Closing date 26th October, 1981.



CITY SECRETARY £6,500

To join a large firm of Metal Traders as Senior Secretary to the Managing Director. A large part of this position involves co-ordinating regular in-house social functions and group administration. 120/60 skills needed. Age 25+.

GREEN PARK £6,500

Our clients, a W1 holding company, connected with the Leisure Industry, seek a Senior Secretary to their Corporate Treasurer. You should be capable of working on your own initiative and able to demonstrate administrative flair, combined with good secretarial support. 100/50 skills needed. Age 24+.

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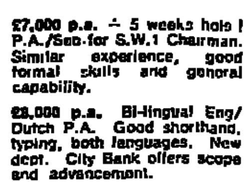
An international oil company with beautiful Mayfair offices is seeking a secretary with excellent skills and preferably word processing experience. You should have a flexible attitude towards work together with lots of initiative. For more details phone Sue Chapman 499 5881

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£7,000 p.a. + 5 weeks hols! P.A./Sec for S.W.1 Chairman. Similar experience, good formal skills and general capability.

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01-606 1611

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EXECUTIVE P.A.

Director of a nationwide Trust involved with young people requires a PA with personality, dedication and executive flair, in addition to secretarial skills. Location Bryanston Square. Salary £6,000 plus.

Apply: Director, Trident Trust. Tel.: 01-723 3281

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PER executive secretaries

PA SECRETARY

CITY c. £6,500 (review 1.1.82)

Our client is a well known City Broking Company who require a PA/Secretary, preferably aged 25-35 with a City-type background. Shorthand 120 w.p.m. typing 60 w.p.m.

The duties require a full secretarial service, including confidential correspondence, travel arrangements, diary, etc. A significant part of the job involves arrangement of regular in-house social functions, plus important social events. There are administrative duties relating to Group Personnel Policy, ordering office requirements and the typing of very confidential Account Statements.

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Gencor Group

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MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants

£8,000

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Directors' Secretaries Tel: 01-629 9323

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Replies to Box 0674 G, The Times

BI-LINGUAL ADVERTISING PA To £7,500

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Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

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Please send copies of curriculum vitae to: Box No. 0875 G, The Times.

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Executive Secretary (25-30) to Director, Sales and Customer Relations, of US firm near Essen. Perfect English (with shorthand), really fluent German, solid business experience and an interest in people and their problems, all desirable. First interview London.

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01-629 6132
Carol French Recruitment

SECRETARY TO THE MARKETING MANAGER W.1

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We're looking for someone with vitality, enthusiasm and confidence to provide secretarial support for the Marketing Manager—a demanding and responsible job where you'll be able to make full use of your shorthand, typing and organisational skills. There will be plenty of day to day contact with the media, advertising representatives, artistes and internal staff. You will ideally be in your early/mid 20s and will aready know that it's a fast-moving and informal environment that suits you best.

We're offering a good salary and a range of benefits including discount on the company's products.

Please telephone or write for an application form to the Personnel Department, WEA Records Limited, Alperton Lane, Wembley, Middlesex. Tel: 01-998 8844.

A Warner Communications Company

Career Opportunities in the City

c.£7,500 in Shipping

As PA/Sec to the German MD and his small international team, you will be given every opportunity to develop your administrative skills in helping to set up this new shipping company. Promotion prospects are excellent. German and or French an asset. Good shorthand typing and audio skills essential. Age 23-30.

c.£7,250 Commodities

Interested in a career but not yet been given a chance? We are looking for a sec assistant to 2 dealers in this large well known commodity company. The secretarial content will be minimal and promotion prospects excellent. You should be bright, outgoing and enjoy working as part of a closely-knit team. Rusty shorthand necessary (80 wpm) and a knowledge of German an asset. Age 25-30.

Ring 628 4835

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY—CONFERENCES £5,700 NEGOTIABLE

We are an international professional organisation, holding conferences world-wide and are seeking a young, lively intelligent Secretary, to assist the Conference Manager. Good secretarial skills essential as is ability to work in frequently hectic, but friendly environment and to cope with day to day running of the department.

Phone Conference Manager, 930 6432

Recruitment Consultants

SEC/PA — £6,500 BLUE CHIP AGENCY
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SEC/PA — £6,000 MARKETING
Busy demanding Marketing Director to top Ad Agency needs P.A. who enjoys responsibility. Mature outlook to work on own initiative and look after other secretaries.

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01-493 6456 or 01-629 1858
8 Blenheim Street London W1

adpower communications

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Please write with full details to Miss C. Mepstead, Ingleram Investments Ltd, 116 Borough High St, London S.E.1. Tel. 403 0806

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Chief Executive of International Company requires highly responsible and self-motivated lady, 35-50, as companion for his bright 14-year-old schoolgirl daughter. The position also involves control and responsibility of running large country house near Windsor, and supervision of staff. Driver essential, car provided. Languages / French / others, and tennis player an advantage. Horses available. This *is a very special appointment* carrying excellent salary/conditions. Only applicants with exceptional references will be considered. Please write in first instance with references, curriculum vitae and photograph to:

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Food and Wine from France
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London W1V 9AJ

World's End! PA—£6,500

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NORMA SKEMP
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£8,000 P.A.

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930 0759

PA/SEC £6,500-£7,000

For Oil Company Executive involved in all aspects of the company, a varied position for someone who enjoys people and has plenty of initiative. Smart and friendly office in St James's Sq. Strong sec skills. Aged 24+.

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The job involves assisting the Marketing Officer in the preparation of publicity material, maintaining marketing records and mail lists, routine office activity and the reception of visitors. Might suit graduate wishing to enter the field of marketing and publicity. Hours 9.30-5.00 (flexi). Age 19-25. Salary in the region of £5,000 depending on age and experience. O level English, 50 wpm + *typing and* previous office experience required.

For further details and application form please contact:

Mrs. S. Read, Personnel Officer, The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Chartered Accountants Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2. Telephone: 01-628 7060.

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Headmaster, Aiglon College, 1885 Chesieres-Villars, Switzerland. Tel: 010 41 25 352721.

BANKING TO £8,900

The small representative Office of this major North American bank needs a Secretary/PA to assist them. You'll be responsible for the smooth running of the office, *supervision of a junior secretary* and be self motivated to cope in the absence of the European Representative. This would suit someone who enjoys working on their own with a fluctuating workload. Age 25-35, speeds 100/60.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD
Recruitment Consultants
629 9686
166 Piccadilly

P.A. £7,000 + neg Fluent French + German

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629 7262
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Exceptional Salaries Available

For four self motivated executive secretaries aspiring to management positions. A highly successful holding company in the field of high technology, offer you the pressures and rewards of a fast moving and fast expanding environment. Excellent secretarial experience and skills will give you the chance to develop you own area of responsibility. This is an outstanding opportunity for someone with ambition, impeccable skills and whole hearted commitment

Phone Linda Bentham on 01-734 0911
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SW1 £6,500-£7,000

Small *firm* of Management Consultants needs well educated Secretary (mainly audio) for their very nice Senior Partner. He needs someone organised and quick off the mark.

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This appointment is open to suitably qualified women or men.

Applicants should send full c.v. quoting MRD 1032 to:—

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Applicants need fast accurate typing and shorthand. The work involves managing the Commercial Director's office; technical typing (including mathematical equations); organizing and maintaining an efficient filing system; arranging meetings, receiving clients; taking minutes; and acting as receptionist hostess at technical courses. Some foreign travel may be involved.

Applicants should be presentable, efficient, able to deal with people and to act on own initiative. Salary £5500-£6000 depending on age and experience, 4 weeks holiday, pension scheme available.

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Salary in the region of £10,000
Apply with C.V. to:
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Director of a nationwide Trust involved with young people requires a P.A. with personality, dedication and executive flair in addition to secretarial skills. Location Bryanston Square. Salary £6,000 plus.

Apply: Director, Trident Trust. Tel.: 01-723 3281

CITY c.£7,200 + Wordprocessing

CITY c.£7,200 + Wordprocessing

If you have good secretarial skills and enjoy using them, come and share responsibility in our small, friendly, service bureau. (S/H, audio, telex, etc.) The work is as varied as the clients with whom you will deal and your future rewards will be commensurate with your abilities.

248 5932

(continued on pages 25 and 28)

Overseas Property

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

Montpelier International

Meet Executives From Top Developments at The first World Leisure Property Exhibition

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We announce the publication of our New 72 page 'International Leisure Property' magazine in full colour featuring 60 top developments in the above countries, including Outright Purchase, Timesharing and Leisure Property as a company investment or incentive.

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$265,000 U.S.

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Nr Avignon Uzez, 12th Century "Commanderie" in beautiful area, carefully converted to 2 self contained dwellings partly furn. Total area 2,000 sq. ft. Dove cote, cellar vaulted rooms, ramparts, courtyard. Sunny private garden, 6,000 sq. ft., with views and terraces. £65,000 Freehold. Tel: Clopton (08015) 630

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NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

Residential Property by Baron Phillips

Disappointment for returning exiles

Executives and diplomats returning from service abroad, especially the United States, *may be in for a shock* when they start looking for a permanent home in this country.

A colleague returning from a tour of duty in Washington has been horrified by the lackadaisical attitude of estate agents in helping him and his wife find a London home.

His return could not have seemed more timely. There is plenty of money available for mortgages and a more than adequate supply of houses and flats on the market, with agents keen to earn fees in a stagnant market. In fact, his experience has been quite different, with none of the agents seemingly concerned to make a sale, or at least prepared to work for it.

How different, he says, from the situation in the United States where realtors will go to extraordinary lengths to conclude a sale. If you want to get up at 6.00am to look at a property the agents will drive you there in their cars no matter how inconvenient it is to them. It is difficult to imagine a local English estate agent getting up at that time of the morning to show a client round a property.

But this sales drive has to be put into perspective. In the United States an agent's commission for making a sale is, on average, about six per cent while in Britain about 2½ per cent is the norm, although it can be as low as 1.8 per cent *for sole agency*.

Many vendors and purchasers are often disgruntled at the amount of work conducted by an estate agent to justify his fees.

During the heady days of 1978 when the residential market began to take off "gazumping" was prevalent. Most of the blame for this nasty practice was, I believe unjustifiably, laid at the door of estate agents. But even so they were at least working for their clients, which in most cases are vendors, because it is an agent's task to achieve the highest practical price for a property.

It does seem that at this time disenchantment set in against estate agents and their role in the great property merry-go-round. More people questioned whether estate agents gave value for money and asked if they did enough to justify the fees charged.

In the United States it seems agents will go out of their way, many of them these days are female, to send you details of as many properties which are close to what you are looking for. And they do not stop at properties on their lists. They will send you houses that are being handled by other agents too. Obviously in that situation the two agents split the commission.

Rather than send you round to a property on your own and allow you to haggle with the vendor, United States realtors prefer to take you themselves and make sure they do all the talking and negotiating on your behalf. That has its disadvantages, but at least the vendor who is paying the fees feels a lot of work is being done on his behalf.

Estate agents here would argue that more work would be done for a vendor if the fees justified it. The comparison can be made with the time and trouble taken by leading agents when it comes to selling large country houses or expensive property. But then the fees from a sale of a £500,000 estate make it all worth while.

Unfortunately the same is not true for someone selling, even a £60,000 house or flat. Too many agents act simply as a mail order operation and telephone answering service happy to act as a middleman but little else.

It has been this attitude which has led to the upsurge in "alternative" agencies which offer no more than a large noticeboard on which to advertise a propery and for which a relatively small fee is paid.

As these operations become more established they are likely to become far more sophisticated than the average local agent, employing the latest technical wizardry to circulate propery lists to prospective purchasers. In most cases these cheaper operators do not offer any advice on how much a property is worth and what a vendor should try to sell it for.

Basically the onus is on the vendor to make the decision on what he believes is a realistic price for his property and what details he should include in his listing. That implies a certain degree of honesty in the vendor and one which will be quickly discovered by the purchaser on first inspection.

In an attempt to counter any inroads made by these operations, perhaps estate agents in *fairly localized areas* should consider centralizing their modus operandi.

There is nothing more infuriating or frustrating than having to tramp round six or seven estate agents collecting great lists of property on the market. one does feel that it should be possible to make one visit, or one phone call, and be sent or given a complete list of suitable properties which are available in an area.

That would cut out all the time wasting and reduce agents overheads. Is there a great difference between the service offered by one firm of estate agents and that of another? If one deals exclusively in converted flats and another in thatched cottages, then clearly those specialists will cater better for the needs of purchasers, and vendors, looking specifically for those types of property.

In many areas that is unrealistic and agents handle a wide variety of property because it would not pay to be choosey or specialist.

Most agents I know would fight against any kind of more cooperative service, arguing that it would not be in the consumer's interests to do so. But I wonder how many consumers believe they are receiving an acceptable service for their money.



Strutt & Parker, in conjunction with Burrows and Day, are selling this period farmhouse, dating back to the seventeenth century, for about £200,000. The property has five bedrooms and three reception rooms and the Grade 1 farmland extends to about 40 acres. Ulley Farm, Kennington, is between Ashford and the North Downs.

" . . . LET us hear the conclusion of the whole matter : Fear God, and keep his commandments : for this is the whole duty of man." Ecclesiastes 12:13.

BIRTHS

ATKINSON.—On September 16th, at Rochford Hospital, to Hilary (nee Atkin) and John—a son (James Robert Charles), a brother for Thomas.
BOWDEN.—On October 10th, to Michaele (nee Figgess) and Gregory—a daughter (Alexandra Frances).
COURTAULD.—On 8th October, at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Elizabeth (nee Molland) and Christopher—a daughter (Sarah Lucy), a sister for Catherine.
DORRITY.—On October 5th, to Sally (nee Sherman) and Iain—a daughter (Ciaran Isla).
FISHER.—On 7th October, at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Valerie (nee Lindley) and Jonathan—a daughter (Jemima Suzanne), a sister for Samuel.
HAINES.—On 8th October, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Joanna (nee Davies) and Bruce—a daughter (Alice Elizabeth).
HARVEY.—On 13th October, at Farnborough Hospital, Kent, to Pippa and Robert—a son.
MONRO.—On October 9, at Simpson Memorial Maternity hospital, Edinburgh, to Judy and Donald—a daughter.
MOOREHEAD.—On 1st October, 1981, to Kerena (nee Mond) and Richard—a daughter (Lucy).
MORRIS.—On October 13th, at St. Bartholomews Hospital, to Trish (nee Murray) wife of Gareth Morris—a daughter.
POLLOCK.—On October 12th, to Sally (nee Westland) and Andrew—a son (James).
ROFFEY.—On October 9th, at Epsom District Hospital, to Denny (nee Herbert) and Paul—a daughter (Rosanna Clementine), a sister for Harriet and Edward.
TREVITT.—On 10th October, to Arthena (nee Gatlin) and Thomas—a daughter (Eleanor Katharine Arthena).

ADOPTION

MESSENGER.—By Anthony and Constance (nee Murray)—a son (William James Keith), aged 6 months.

MARRIAGE

WALLER : JACQUES.—On October 10th, at Holy Trinity Church, at Eccleshall, Nigel Bruce, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Waller of Foxton, Leicestershire, to Penelope Anne Helen, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Jacques of Sugnall, Staffordshire.

DEATHS

BIER.—On October 9th, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Herbert N. Bier, much loved husband of Lieselotte, and father of Marion. Private funeral has taken place.
BROOK.—On October 12th, suddenly, Maureen, wife of Alexis, mother of Rebecca and Timothy. Funeral at West Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium, on Friday, 16th October, at 3.30 pm. Flowers to Leverton and Sons, 181 Haverstock Hill, NW3, by 1 pm Friday.
DOMVILLE.—On October 10th at Hindhead, Sir Gerald Guy Domville, Bart. Funeral service at Compton Church near Guildford on Friday, October 16th at 3.30 p.m. Family flowers only.
DODSON, JOHN PHILIP, peacefully at Royal South Hants. Hospital, on October 11th. Dear father of Charles, Matthew and Sarah. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, East Tytherley, on Friday, 23rd October, at 2.30.
DOUGLAS.—On October 10th, aged 92, at North Carlton, Lincoln, the Hon Georgiana (Georgy), widow of the Hon William Douglas and daughter of the third Baron Raglan. Memorial service at St Luke's Church, North Carlton on Saturday, October 24th, at 12 noon.
EVANS, MARY (May and Joan), darling wife of Sam, 610 Nelson House, Dolphin Square, London, on Sunday, 11th October, much loved by all who knew her. Cremation at South London Crematorium, 12 noon, Thursday, 15th October. No flowers, but donations to the Heart Foundation, please.
EVERETT.—On October 11th, 1981 peacefully in her sleep at Brighton General Hospital, Mabel Louisa, beloved aunt of Connie, Winifred and Randall. Funeral service at The Downs Crematorium, Brighton, on Friday, October 16th at 1 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Attree and Kent Ltd, 113 Church Street, Brighton.
FIELD.—On 12th October, peacefully in hospital after a long illness, Frederick M. Field ("Blu" to his former colleagues of the BBC's German service), beloved husband of Evelyn, father of Vivian and loving family Tony, Simon, Kate and Jessica. Cremation, family only. No flowers. 21 The Priory, S.E.3.
FINNY.—On October 11th, 1981, peacefully at home after a short illness, Arthur John (Darby), aged 76. Funeral at St. Michael's Church, Camberley, 2.30 p.m., Friday, October 16th.
FORSDIKE.—On 12th October, 1981, in hospital, Gladys Christina, aged 92 years. Cremation on Friday, 16th October, at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, Surrey, at 3.30 p.m. Enquiries to Fairbrother Funeral Services, 01-546 3323.
GRELLIER.—On October 8th, 1981, peacefully at home, aged 68 years, Eric Grellier, of Normandy Drive, East Preston, Sussex, beloved husband of Kathleen. All enquiries please to F. A. Holland and Sons, Terminus Road, Littlehampton, Sussex. Tel: Littlehampton 3939.
GRIMSHAW.—On October 12th, 1981, peacefully at The Firs, Budleigh Salterton, Constance Elizabeth, aged 95. A dearly loved aunt, great and great great aunt. Funeral at St. John-in-the-Wilderness Church, Exmouth, on Friday, October 16th at 10.30 a.m. Cremation private. Family flowers only, donations may be sent to Exeter Cathedral Preservation Trust, Appeal Office, 1 The Cloisters, The Close, Exeter.
HAYES.—On October 12, suddenly but peacefully at home, Captain H. H. (Henry), DSC and Bar, RN, retired, much loved husband of Lorna, dearest father of Jill. Funeral Friday, October 16, at St Thomas Church, Bedhampton. Family flowers only.
HOOD.—On Tuesday, October 13th, Samuel, 6th Viscount, at home. Funeral private. Memorial service to be announced later.
JACK.—On October 9th, at Bexhill Hospital, Marion Robertson Allan Jack (Maisie), in her 82nd year, formerly of Mrs. Hosker's Secretarial College, London. Cremation at Hastings on Thursday, October 15th, at 2.30 p.m. Inquiries to Mummery, Bexhill 210318.
LILLEY.—On 6th October, 1981, Suzanne, aged 33, adored wife of Nick and loving mother of Jesse, Rose, George and Daisy, much loved daughter of Gloria and Michael Lewis. She will be sadly missed by both families. The burial took place quietly on 13th October, 1981. A Remembrance Service will be held at St. Mary's Church, The Boltons, S.W.10, at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, 29th October, 1981. No flowers, please, but donations may be sent to the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, c/o Matron, 60 Grove End Rd., St. Johns Wood, N.W.8.
LOCHHEAD.—On 11th October, accidentally killed whilst training in Belize Captain Gavin Lochhead, R.R.F., aged 27, dearly loved eldest son of Major (Retd.) and Mrs. Malcolm Lochhead, Brook House, Easton-in-Gordano.
MAUDSLEY.—On September 28th, 1981, aged 63, suddenly but peacefully at home in San Diego, after a long illness borne with great courage, Ronald Harling, Professor of Law at University of San Diego, sometime Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Professor in the University of London. Communications to his wife and family at 6737 Friars Road, Apt. 171, San Diego, California 92108. Privately cremated.
NEWELL.—On October 12, 1981, peacefully at home in Sutton, Courtenay Ronald Newell, beloved husband of the late Janet and dear father of Michael and Peter. Funeral service at Oxford crematorium on Friday, October 16, at 12.30 pm. Flowers to Debenhams, Oxford.
PILKINGTON.—On October 11th, peacefully, Thomas Alec (Acky), father of Tim, Robert and George. Funeral private. No flowers. Memorial service to be announced later.
SPEER.—On 12th October, 1981, peacefully, at Ledbury Cottage Hospital, Lionel Arthur Templeman, Priest, aged 83, loved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral service at Ledbury Parish Church, at 2 p.m., on Friday, 16th October. Family flowers only, but donations, if desired, for Ledbury Parish Church, may be sent to B. Hawcutt, Funeral Director, Holmesdale, Newbury Park, Ledbury, Herefordshire.
STEVENSON.—On 13 October, 1981, at the William Julien Courtauld Hospital, Braintree, Griffith Cross (Steve), husband of the late Mardi Stevenson and father of David and Judith. Cremation at 10.30 a.m. at Chelmsford Crematorium on Monday, 19th October. No flowers.
THATCHER. — On October 8th, suddenly and peacefully in Provence, France, Christopher, of Ley Farm, Teffont, Salisbury. Beloved husband of Joan and father of Rachel, Nibby and Tom. Service at 2 pm, Friday, October 16th, at Teffont Evias Church. No flowers please but donations to the British Heart Foundation.
TYLOR.—On 10th October, 1981, Dr. Christopher Tylor, of The Old House, Combe, Oxford, aged 101 years. Funeral service private. Donations, if desired, may be sent to Sir Michael Sobell House, Church Hill Hospital, Oxford.
WALLACE.—On Saturday, 10th October, suddenly at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, Walter Vivian Wallace, dearly beloved husband of Winifred. Loving father of Peter, Juliet, and Adrian and father-in-law of Frances, Headmaster of Glengyle School, Carlton Drive, Putney. Funeral service on 21st October at 11.00 a.m. at St. Margaret's Church, Putney. Followed by private cremation. Family flowers only but donations welcomed to: Glengyle Bed (Children's Ward), Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton (payable to Queen Mary's Hospital), in memory of Mr Wallace.
WARNER, AGNETA JOAN. — On 12th October, 1981, widow of Colonel David Basil Harman Warner, formerly of Bowshots Underriver, Kent. Funeral family and close friends only. Enquiries to Mr Mankelow of Warners, 180 High St, Tonbridge, Kent. Tonbridge (0732) 359000.
WELLER.—On October 10th, 1981, in Bath in her 80th year, Henrietta, widow of Beresford Weller, dearly loved sister of Edith Field, deeply loved mother of Mollie Ellis and Paul Weller and much loved grandmother of their seven children. Funeral service at Haycombe Crematorium, Bath, on Monday October 19th at 3.20pm. Flowers may be sent to Jolly's Funeral directors, Milsom St., Bath.
WILLIAMS.—On October 10th, 1981, the Reverend Father Gregory Williams, Parish Priest of St John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church, Springfield Road, Horsham. Reception in to Church, on Friday, October 16th at 7.30 p.m. and Requiem Mass on Monday, October 19th at 12 noon, followed by interment at Hills cemetery. Family flowers only please but donations may be sent for St Catherines Hospice c/o Lloyds Bank, West Street, Horsham. All enquiries please to Freeman Brothers, Funeral Directors, Horsham, tel 4590.
WRIGHT. — On October 11th 1981 peacefully at his home in Chorleywood after a prolonged illness courageously borne, Edward James (Teddy) much loved husband, father and friend, truly a Prince among men. Funeral service at Christ Church, Chorleywood, Herts., on Thursday, October 15th at 11 a.m. Flowers to his home.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

HUME.—A Memorial Service for Major C. W. Hume, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc., will be held at 12 noon at St. Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, London, S.W.1, on Wednesday, 21st October, 1981.

IN MEMORIAM

SPENCER, CLARISSA MAVIS, of Dymchurch, Kent, died October 14th, 1979. Loved, admired and always remembered.
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SARTAIN. CHARLES HENRY EDWARD SARTAIN, otherwise CHARLES SARTAIN, late of 14 Rheola Close, London N17, died at London N15, on December 10, 1980 (estate about £6,500).
NORTHERN. HILDA ETHEL NORTHERN, spinster, late of 14 Thirlmere House, Howard Road, London N16, died at Holloway, N7, on November 3, 1980 (estate about £33,500).
McDERMOTT. JAMES DOLAN McDERMOTT, late of 100 Cricket Road, Cowley, Oxford, died at Headington, Oxford, on May 7, 1981 (estate about £12,300).
DOWNHAM. WILLIAM FREDERICK JAMES DOWNHAM, late of 31 Strathan Close, Sutherland Grove, Wandsworth, London SW18, died in Kensington, London SW3, on February 3, 1980 (estate about £4,000).
CLARK. DRAYSON RICHARD CLARK, otherwise RICHARD DRAYSON CLARK, otherwise RICHARD CLARK, late of 4 Greenacres, Lindsey Street, Epping, Essex, died at Ilford, Essex, on March 5, 1981 (estate about £85,000).
THE kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (BV), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.
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MACMILLAN BUREAU 580 5522. Flat sharing for professionals.
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LARGE FLAT
on second floor of beautiful Wye Valley house together with salmon fishing, some shooting and stabling provided free to a highly conscientious country loving couple in return for caretaking and gardening duties. Additional help employed in the garden. House open to public half a day each week in summer. All enquiries to:
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Berrington House Hereford (Tel. 67213)
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CORDON BLEU COOK and Butler required for country house situated Henley-on-Thames. Would suit either married couple or single persons. References essential. Applicants to contact Miss P. Small on 01-335 9012 between 9.30 and 6 pm for appointment.

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LEGAL NOTICE

Notice of meeting of creditors. Pursuant to Section 293 COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
Name of Company MARINEX DREDGING LIMITED.
Notice of meeting of creditors. Pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at 16 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1 on Friday, the 16th day of October 1981 at 9.45 o'clock in the fore noon; for the purpose of having a full statement of the position of the Company's affairs, together with a List of the Creditors of the Company and the estimated amount of their claims, laid before them, and for the purpose, if thought fit, of nominating a Liquidator and of appointing a Committee of Inspection.
Notice is also given that, for the purpose of voting, Secured Creditors must (unless they surrender their security) lodge at the Registered Office of the Company at 27 Hammersmith Grove, London W6 before the Meeting a Statement giving particulars of their security, the date when it was given, and the value at which it is assessed.
Dated this 28th day of September 1981.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. A. ROCHE Secretary

FINANCE & INVESTMENT

156/156a Kensington Church Street, London W.8
Unique opportunity to acquire a shop investment producing £4,500 p.a. with a large vacant maisonette having the benefit of planning permission for use of part for a dental surgery. Also 60 other investment properties for sale by auction 29th October, 1981 (unless sold prior).
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LA CREME DE LA CREME

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(continued on pages 25 and 26)

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40am Open University: Union: International Comparisons: 2. 7.05 Colliding Continents. 7.30 Graphs, Networks and Design. 7.55 Closedown. 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Engineering Crafts. 9.38 Science Workshop. 10.00 You and Me (not Schools) (r). 10.15 Maths. 10.38 Trigonometry. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 Read On! 11.40 Options and Consequence. 12.05 French course. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Included today is the Star Chef item in which celebrities prepare their favourite dishes. 1.45 Postman Pat. A See-Saw programme for the very young. 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Aeroplanes. 2.18 Exploring your Neighbourhood. 2.40 At the Doctor's. 3.00 Closedown. 3.15 Songs of Praise from Paisley Abbey introduced by James O'Hara (r).

3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Mighty Mouse in Goon from the Moon.
4.25 Jackanory with Kenneth Williams.
4.40 Stopwatch. Suzanne Dando goes bare-back riding; Daley Thompson has a mobility warm-up session; and Nigel Starmer-Smith takes a look at schoolboy football.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround.
5.15 God's Wonderful Railway. Drama series about the building of the GWR and how it changed the lives of those affected by it.
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines. 6.25 Nationwide.
6.55 Film: Carry on Screaming (1966). A typical take-off of a horror movie by the usual Carry On team.
8.30 Fighter Pilot. Part six of the series following the fortunes of an intake of potential pilots.

9.00 News read by John Humphrys.
9.25 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. Highlights of last night's fights between Flyweights Charlie Magri and Juan Diaz and the European Light Welterweight title clash between Clinton McKenzie and Antonio Guinaldo. From Las Vegas the latest news about Saturday's final race in the World Drivers championship.
10.15 Happy Birthday Las Vegas. A tribute to the pleasure capital of America on its 75th birthday.
10.50 Parkinson talks to Meryl Streep, Chris Bonington and Ronnie Barker.
11.50 News headlines and weather.

BBC1 Variations: Cymru/Wales: 11.17 am 11.40 I Ysgolion: Fienestri. 11.40-12.15 pm I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. Japan (4) 12.57-1.00 News of Wales. 2.18-2.40 I Ysgolion: Hyn o Fyd 6.00-6.25 Wales today 6.55-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.40 O Dro I Dro. 7.40-8.05 Angels. 8.05-8.30 Taxi. 11.50 News and weather. Scotland: 11.40 am-12.05 pm For schools: Geography for secondary I & II. 12.55-1.00 The Scottish news. 2.40-3.00 For schools: Around Scotland. The River Tay (1). 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 6.25-6.45 Nationwide. 6.45-6.55 Party political broadcast (Scottish National Party). 11.50 News and weather. Norther Ireland 12.57 pm 1.00 Norther Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six 11.50 News and Weather England 6.00-6.25 Regional Magazines. 11.55 Close.

BBC 2

7.05 Open University: Three Families: Jerusalem. 7.30 Solids, Liquids and Gases. 7.55 Closedown. 9.00 Gharbar. Advice and information for Asian women. 9.30 Conservative Party Conference. Live coverage of the second day of the conference. Reporting from Blackpool are Robin Day and David Dimbleby. 11.00 Play School. Sarah Long and Stuart McGugan present this programme for the under fives. The story is Elmer by David McKee. 11.25 Conservative Party Conference. Further coverage of the events at Blackpool. 12.30 Closedown. 2.30 Conservative Party Conference. Live coverage of the afternoon debate.

4.50 Open University: Conflicts in the Family. 6.05 Partial Differential Equations. 6.30 Science Fiction.
6.55 Paint! Lesson eight and John FitzMaurice Mills explains How to Tackle an Interior View.
7.20 Cartoon 2: Matrioska, a film from Canada.
7.25 News with sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.30 Games People Played. Michael Dean and David Brown continue with the development of Chess.
7.40 Collecting Now. A look at the Art Deco interior of London's Park Lane Hotel.
8.10 The Body in Question. Jonathan Miller, with film taken from inside and outside the body, explains our finely balanced systems of mechanisms.

9.00 M*A*S*H. The first in a new series about Army medics during the Korean War. Morale is at an all-time low when a misfit of a soldier arrives and transforms their ordinary food into haute cuisine.
9.25 The Borgias. The first of a 10 part serial dealing with the lives of the most notorious family in Europe at the end of the fifteenth century. Starring Adolfo Celi as Rodrigo Borgia and Alfred Burke as Cardinal Giuliano della Rovere.
10.20 Out of Court. Nick Ross and Jane Walmsley with news of the latest rulings in courts of law.
10.50 Newsnight including a report from Blackpool on the second day of the Conservative Party Conference. 11.50 Closedown.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 am For Schools: All about armour for hearing impaired children. 9.47 Picture Box. 10.04 The varied life of a policeman. 10.16 French cafés and restaurants. 10.38 Taking Charge. 11.02 Living in the Future. 11.20 The dangers of too many sweet foods. 11.39 How we used to live. 12.00 The Munch Bunch. Animated adventures of talking vegetables. 12.10 Rainbow. Educational puppets. 12.30 Turning Point. Colin Morris talks to Mrs Pat Moore who suffered from agoraphobia. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Armchair Thriller: Dying Day. Part two and Skipling goes to the police with the tape recording predicting his demise but they do not believe him (r). 2.00 After Noon Plus. Kay Avila reports from an all-black private school in north London and Mary Parkinson has fashion news for the petite. 2.25 Conservative Party Conference. Live coverage of the afternoon's debates at Blackpool.

4.15 Cartoon: Porky Pig and Daffy Duck.
4.20 Country Camera. The first of seven programmes featuring 18-year-old wildlife cameraman Simon King.
4.45 Cartoon: Dangermouse.
4.55 Stig of the Dump. Barney and Stig thwart two burglars.
5.15 The Brady Bunch.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25 Help! News of Community Transport Schemes.
6.35 Crossroads. Barbara Hunter does an important deal concerning the motel.
7.00 The Paul Squire Show. Comedy from the host and music from the Wall Street Crash.
7.30 Coronation Street. Tips are a sore point at the Rovers' Return.
8.00 Only When I Laugh. The three wardmates decide to do something about the hospital radio station.
8.30 Benny Hill. The last in the series of highlights from the funny man's previous shows.

9.00 Diamonds. Drama series about a family firm of Hatton Garden gem dealers. The head of the diamond syndicate asks Frank Coleman to help a merchant banker. The outcome of the good deed is not what was expected.
10.00 News.
10.30 Mid-week Sports Special. Brian Moore introduces highlights of the World Cup qualifying match between Northern Ireland and Scotland played this evening in Belfast. There is also news of the other matches played tonight. Darts from Manchester make up the remainder of the programme with Dave Lanning reporting on the Austin Morris British Masters Championship.
12.00 The Andy Williams Show. His guest tonight is dancer and singer Juliet Prowse (r).
12.25 Close with Brian Rix.


James Bolam and Peter Bowles (ITV 8.00 pm)


Anne Louise Lambert and Oliver Cotton as Lucrezia and Cesare Borgia in the ten-part serial that begins tonight, The Borgias (BBC2 9.25pm)

CHOICE

● THE BORGIAS (BBC2 9.25pm), a major ten-part production begins tonight after much trumpeting. The story covers fifteen years, from 1492, in the life of one of Europe's most notorious families. It opens with the debauched Rodrigo Borgia (Adolfo Celi) bribing his way to the Papacy after the death on Innocent VIII, to become Alexander VI. His illegitimate son, Cesare (Oliver Cotton) who has been put out to grass, becomes increasingly restless for Rome and, defying his father's orders, returns bringing with him a young girl as a present for the new Pope making the Vatican more of a hotbed of celibacy than before. Lucrezia (Anne Louise Lambert) makes an appearance but the star of the episode is Alfred Burke as the defeated candidate for the Papacy, Cardinal Rovere. All cunning before the election, full of righteous indignation afterwards. Although beautifully filmed by Kenneth Macmillan the complexities of this opening episode made it difficult for me to follow. There is scope for improvement.

● Another series of TURNING POINT (ITV 12.30pm) begins with Colin Morris returning to one of his previous subjects, Mrs Pat Moore, an agoraphobia victim. Mr Morris begins with a recording of the programme he made four years ago when Pat Moore talked frankly about her problem and the steps she was taking to overcome her fear. How has she fared? Since her appearance on television her neighbours became aquainted with her plight and showed more understanding and her medical adviser together with her husband have helped her in many ways. Mrs Moore was at the preview, having travelled from her Croydon home, and showed no sign of apprehension at having to return by tube and train. If she can do that she must be cured.

● ANALYSIS (Radio 4 8.45pm) returns tonight with a topic that seems to be all the rage at the moment, notwithstanding the brouhaha at Blackpool, Alternatives to Thatcherism. Mary Goldring has assembled a cross-section of the Prime Minister's severest critics and asks them whether their alternatives to the Government's economic policies are better and if so are they workable.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.45 Wodehouse. "Bring on the Girls" (8).
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week: Mavis Nicholson.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardener's Question Time.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Last Leaf" by O. Henry.
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Transatlantic Quiz (new series).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "Chicken on the Road" by Bob Wilson. Kenneth More and Michael Kitchen star in this play about a man who gives a young hitch-hiker a lift. In conversation the young man reveals an intimate knowledge of the driver's life — warts and all — but does not seem to take pecuniary advantage from this.
3.50 Abroad Thoughts from Home (new series).
4.00 Priestland's Progress (4) "Gilt-Edged Religion".
4.45 Story Time "King Charles II" by Antonia Fraser (3).
5.00 PM.
6.00 The Six o'Clock News.
6.30 The Senior Partner (new series).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Ray Gosling — in the House Of... (last in series) Robert Carrier.
7.45 Our Regiment.†
8.35 A Hive of Industry.
8.45 Analysis (new series).
9.50 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Radio Active.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Edible Woman" by Margaret Atwood (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.40 Unforgettables.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF 6.25am Weather. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30 Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice † Record requests: Verdi, Rachmaninov, Tchaikovsky.
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Saint-Saens, Rachmaninov, Elgar.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer † Mozart: records.
10.00 Music for Organ † Recital n the organ of Canterbury Cathedral: Bach, Mendelssohn, Reger.
10.50 Mircea Ardeleanu † Recital by the Romanian percussionist: Stockhausen, Iancu Dumitrescu, Xenakis.
11.30 Midday Concert † BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra concert: C. P. E. Bach, Britten, Schubert, Tchaikovsky.
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Hall † Piano recital direct from Broadcasting House, London: Prokofiev, Janacek, Debussy.
2.00 Music Weekly. †
2.50 Vermeer String Quartet † Recital: Webern, Schubert.
4.00 Choral Evensong † from Winchester Cathedral.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. Richard Graves with a programme of music for the early evening †
7.00 Shostakovich's "48" (series) Piano recital: Preludes and Fugues Op. 87 Nos. 15-20.
7.40 One pair of Ears. Arnold Whittall, Reader in Music at King's College, London, reviews his choice from the week's music broadcasting.
8.00 Haydn: The Creation † direct from the Royal Festival Hall. Gabriel/Eve, Margaret Price (soprano); Uriel, Philip Langridge (tenor); Raphael/Adam, John Shirley-Quirk (baritone). With the BBC singers and BBC Symphony Orchestra, leader Rodnet Friend and conducted by Gennadi Rozhdestvensky.
9.20 Six Continents
9.40 The Creation † Part 3
10.25 Musica Antiqua, Cologne † Recital: Schmelzer, Telemann; records
10.55 39 and Counting † Six comic playlets by Colin McLaren (2) "On the Road to Damascus"
11.00 News

Robert Carrier: Ray Gosling visits his home, Hintlesham Hall, (Radio 4 7.20pm)

Kenneth More stars in the Afternoon Theatre production, Chicken on the Road (Radio 4 3.02pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young † 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Hamilton.† 8.00 World Cup Soccer Special. 9.30 The Boston Pops† (new series) (joining vhf). 10.00 Get The Most out of your Body (2). 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.00 Brian Matthew † from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 Two's Company †

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Andy Peebles. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone in on 01-580 4411. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 8.00 pm Alan Dell. 8.30 The Mitchell Minstrels.† 9.00 The Boston Pops.† (new series). 9.30 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty Four Hours News Summary. 7.30 Letter from London. 7.40 Book Choice. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Operetta. 8.30 Take it or Leave it. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Ray Moore's Album Time. 10.15 Classical Record Review. 10.30 Wuthering Heights. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 That Big Band Magic. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Listening Post. 5.25 Operetta. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 9.15 International Soccer Special. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Paperback Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Beyond the Fringe. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Frank Muir Goes Into... 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The Art of Biography. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 My Music. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Teatime tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.40 Party Political Broadcast: Scottish National Party. 6.50 Coronation Street. 7.20 World Cup Football: Northern Ireland v Scotland. 9.30-10.00 Only When I Laugh. 10.30 Diamonds. 11.30 Benny Hill. 12.00 About Gaelic. 12.30 am News. 12.35 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.25 Live From Two. 5.15-5.45 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 12.00 George Hamilton IV. 12.30 am Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.25 Houseparty. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35-7.00 Scene Midweek. 12.00 Weather followed by Down But Not Out.

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 How's your Father 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary 12.00 Superstar Profile: Paul Newman 12.25 am Faith for Life 12.31 am Closedown.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00 News 6.05 Crossroads 6.30-7.00 ATV Today 12.30 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy 6.00-6.35 Calendar 12.00 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where The Jobs Are. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.35-7.00 Northern Life. 12.00 Across My Desk. 12.05 am Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 5.15 Ask Oscar 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Report West 6.30-7.00 Benson 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Flalabalam 4.45-5.15 Sion Bill 5.15-5.20 Dick Tracy 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales 6.30-7.00 Taff Acre 10.30-12.00 Midweek Sports Special.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 12.00 Bedtime, Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Preview. 12.35 The Big Question.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Bodyline 6.40 Party Political Broadcast: Scottish National Party. 6.50 Coronation Street. 7.20 World Cup Football: Scotland v Northern Ireland. 9.30-10.00 Only When I Laugh. 10.30 Diamonds. 11.30 Quincy. 12.25 am Late Call. 12.30 Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Paul Squire Show. 6.00 Lookaround Wednesday 6.15 Party Political Broadcast: Scottish National Party. 6.25 Crossroads. 6.50 Coronation Street. 7.20 Scotsport World Cup Special: Northern Ireland v Scotland. 9.30-10.00 Only When I Laugh. 10.30 Diamonds. 11.30 news. 11.33 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 12.00 Superstar Profile: Paul Newman. 12.25 pm Epilogue, Closedown.

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ

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Appointments	01-278 9161
Property Estate Agents	01-278 9231
Personal Trade	01-278 9351

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Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn 7180
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Personal Columns	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
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	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Appointments	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)

Rail strike inevitable as talks on cuts fail

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Correspondent

A shutdown of the rail network next Wednesday appeared inevitable last night after British Rail failed to persuade the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) to call off its planned 24-hour strike in protest at cuts in services.

The union's executive reaffirmed its decision to call the strike after two hours of abortive talks with BR earlier in the day, and Mr Ray Buckton, Aslef general secretary, said: "At this stage I cannot see anything to stop the action going ahead unless something comes out of the hat."

As the executive took its decision British Rail Southern Region warned commuters to expect some disruption to services out of Waterloo for 24 hours from noon today because of unofficial action in protest at reductions in the Sunday winter services between Waterloo and Bournemouth.

Anger among 200 Waterloo-based drivers over the weekend reductions on the Bournemouth line are thought to have been a factor in the call for an official strike next week, but Aslef leaders say the total stoppage has been prompted mainly by the announcements of further reductions in inter-city and suburban services to take effect next spring. These were announced at the same time as BR's intention to raise fares.

British Rail reacted angrily last night to the Aslef decision with a statement saying there was "not a shred of justification for the strike", which could "only weaken confidence in the rail system".

BR said that even taking all 1981 cuts into account the current level of service, 18,200 million passenger miles a year, was up on the 1976 total of 17,700 million passenger miles.

Earlier, Mr Buckton said that there had been no change as a result of the talks and that he had told Mr Clifford Rose, BR board member for personnel, that his members were "greatly concerned at the demolition of our industry".

Mr Buckton said that the union would review the possibility of further action after next Wednesday's stoppage.

BR said that it expected drivers today in all depots other than Waterloo to work normally. While there would be trains on all main lines from Waterloo, services would probably be cut by about 25 per cent.

Southern Region is expecting no trains to run on the Waterloo-Bank Underground line.



Chia-Chia, the prospective father, back in London yesterday. He had been sent to Washington during the exicitement. (Photograph by George Crane)

Ching-Ching's phantom pregnancy

By Tony Samstag

As the hordes of *homo sapiens* clustered around the cages of the beloved giant pandas at the London Zoo yesterday, the contrast could not have been more poignant between those creatures who find it so appallingly easy to reproduce their kind and those whose survival is threatened in part because of their failure to do so.

The Zoological Society of London had just made official what many had begun to suspect some weeks ago: that Ching-Ching was not pregnant after all.

She had come into season unexpectedly in April while still recovering from last year's emergency operation for peritonitis, and her keepers decided to seize the opportunity, impregnating her artificially with semen from her mate Chia-Chia.

Chia-Chia was in Washington at the time, where it was hoped he would mate with a nubile surrogate, Ling Ling. That attempt was also a failure.

In its official statement issued yesterday the zoo continues the sad story of Ching-Ching's ordeal.

"A series of blood and urine tests carried out after the insemination all suggested that she might be pregnant and towards the end of the maximum gestation period of 168 days recorded by the Chinese, the blood level of progesterone was still high.

"Last Friday a further test suggested that this level was rising more quickly than we could have expected and as a result is was decided to investigate further."

On Monday "an exploratory laparatomy revealed that the uterus was very enlarged but did not contain a foetus. The ovaries and adrenal glands were normal and no other abnormalities were found. Further tests will be carried out in the next few days on samples removed at that examination".

Chia-Chia and Ching-Ching were given to the British people (the Chinese are keen on that distinction) during Mr Edward Heath's visit to Peking in 1974. Their notorious reluctance to breed, though far from unexpected, has been a matter of consuming public interest ever since.

The excitement attending the failed pregnancy was a symptom of a widespread affection for the giant panda that is far from exclusive to the West: the indigenous peoples of China, its country of origin, are at least as fond of the beast as we are.

The World Wildlife Fund has in its archives a great many folk tales and informal observations on the subject, most of which are as charming as they are unreliable.

Modern tales are told of giant pandas joining flocks of sheep and sleeping with them in the barn, stealing workmen's lunches in the fields, stealing clothes from washing-lines, and generally behaving like clowns.

Anything round seems to exert a special fascination: cooking pots and lids, rubber balls, even light bulbs in the headlamps of a tractor.

One workman driving his tractor home one evening in Sichuan province was allegedly stopped in his tracks by a giant panda that walked up to the machine and started trying to fondle the lamps.

The zoo yesterday put a brave face on its failure, claiming "significant advances in our knowledge of the physiology of the giant panda" as a result of its work with Ching-Ching and Chia-Chia.

Frank Johnson at the Conservative conference

The burgomaster of Blackpool and the ultimate dirty trick

Blackpool Revisited. Let it be said at the outset that, on the strength of this first part, this year's Conservative Party conference is fully living up to the advance publicity as the most treacherous and generally troublesome for years.

Nothing much has yet happened. But there are all sorts of latent, unspoken passions—hinted it, just below the surface, and all that. The cast is huge, including three million unemployed and Conservative Prime Ministers past and present. All the merchant bankers are called Sebastian.

At a lunchtime fringe meeting yesterday, Mr Norman St John-Stevas gave a brilliant cameo performance as the outrageous aesthete Mr Norman St John-Stevas, who diverted and scandalized a whole generation and is a character believed to be loosely based on himself. He said that the Tory Party should be led by Disraeli, if one understood his message correctly.

The setting for the conference was perfectly observed—a rainy, freezing Blackpool in October. The baths in the hotels were as rare as ever. Plates full of abandoned, soggy chips awaited you on the coffee-stained, Formica-topped tables of the cafes and snackeries. The conference, then, is going to be compulsively watchable.

The proceedings began with the traditional religious service. A local C of E divine called on God for some assistance: "We ask that debate may serve to improve our policies."

Leaving Him out of it for a moment, this naturally drew attention to the plans for the improvement of policies lately put forward by Mr Edward Heath, who was sitting at the far end of the platform. Soon an appalling duty devolved upon Mr Heath.

This year's Mayor of Blackpool was more than usually talkative. Giving his welcoming address, he observed that the illuminations were not only the most popular tourist display in this country "but probably in Europe". Having vanquished, as rival attractions to Blackpool, the Eiffel Tower, the Coliseum and the Parthenon, his worship went on to intervene in internal Conservative politics.

It was Mrs Thatcher's birthday, he announced. He then led us in "Happy Birthday to You", an electric organ suddenly emerging for the purpose. All rose. Mr Heath had no alternative but to rise as well. All sang the dirge. Mr Heath had no alternative but to join in. Was there no indignity which the Conservative Party would spare this man.

Mr Heath, victim of this ultimate dirty trick, moved his lips—dutifully—but soundlessly, like a Muppet. The mayor, however, was not finished. He next announced that it was his own birthday, too. The organ wheezed into action again. All rose.

Mr Heath gave his bothersome burgomaster a look of dignified hatred, but had no alternative but to rise again. This time the lips did not move. There were some things the country should not demand of him. The mayor finally left us in peace.

It was time to get one's sociological bearings for the Conservative conference of 1981. For the conference is not changeless. The changes, however, are almost imperceptible year by year to all but the trained eye. This year's chairman was a trade unionist called Fred. One suspects that trade unionists called Fred are still among the most unpopular people in the country, but presumably the Central Office people who decide such matters as chairmanships know what they are doing.

Mr Fred Hardman turned out to be one of those large, comfortable men, like the self-made father in *Room at the Top*, whom the North supplies in such vast numbers for plays, films and novels consumed mainly by the South. He seemed somehow symbolic of a slightly less frivolous, vaguely more earnest tone, which the conference has this year.

Some of the traditional conferences cries were still sounded. Young women, catching up on the latest developments in modern Conservatism, could still be heard calling to one another: "Did Jessica marry Desmond in the end or did she go off with that frightful American?" But, sadly, there seemed fewer of them this year. The SDP could be making inroads here.

The grass roots could undoubtedly be heard, if it is horticulturally possible to hear a root. The right-wing *Free Nation*, which was being vigorously distributed, had a lead letter from Dr M. V. H. Denton, of Elstead, taking the view that hanging was "barbaric and degrading", and that the answer was gassing or other suitable drugs. A bit of a softie, eh? But he added: "As a retired anaesthetist I am perfectly prepared to act should my services ever be required".

With Dr Denton chillingly on offer, the conference launched into a debate on law and order. After rather emollient discussions on housing and Ireland, the law-and-order offering was in the picturesque traditions of the party.

Mrs Edwina Currie, a councillor from Birmingham, held up a pair of handcuffs. A frisson of excitement ran through the house. One confesses that one was a little aroused oneself. Those handcuffs were for dealing with criminals, said Mrs Currie, excitingly. "I am not concerned with prisoners' welfare", she explained. "Perhaps I should be. But I'm not." This was an understandable point of view. On the other hand, it was a little odd coming from Mrs Currie because, as she also explained, she was a member of the Birmingham parole board.

Mr Brian Silvester, of Crewe, demanded that all Tory candidates should be in favour of capital punishment. Otherwise they should not be candidates. One of nature's Bennites, did he but know it. Mr Mike Truman, of Brentford had an open-neck shirt, was young and denounced racialism in the party. Probably for all three reasons, in roughly equal measure, he was booed tremendously.

It was left to Mr Shakir Hussain, of Ardwick, to restore more traditional Tory values. He praised the police in the summer riots and denounced "the leftist loonies and Bennies" who were not really in favour of good community relations.

The term "Bennies" perfectly caught the essentially harmless fatuity, one thought, of those more normally referred to by the more impressive-sounding "Bennites". If Trotsky's followers had been called "Trotties" and Marxist-Leninists had been known as "Lennies" they might have caused much less trouble.

Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, gazed down on the debate like a sad St Bernard. Winding up, he struck a careful balance between punishment and reform. He received a sitting ovation. Changes there undoubtedly are this year, but in some respects the party is the same as ever.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Prince of Wales, president, visits Liverpool in connexion with The Prince's Trust: arrives Liverpool airport, 12 and visits David Lewis Youth Club, 12.15; then to Oaklands Centre, Handsworth, Birmingham, 3.15.

Princess Anne opens Fourth World Congress for Cervical Pathology and Colposcopy, Kensington Town Hall, 10.30; as Patron of Riding for the Disabled Association visits Willoughby Group, near Alford, Lincolnshire, 2.30.

The Duke of Gloucester, president, National Association of Boys' Clubs, visits boys' clubs, Oxfordshire.

The Duke of Kent, president, attends Chest, Heart and Stroke Association's annual general meeting, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, 11.

The Duchess of Kent attends Worshipful Company of Dyers' Swan Dinner, Plaisterers' Hall, 6.55.

Princess Alexandra opens Estate of Ewart Road Housing Co-operative Limited, management co-operative of Greater London Council, Forest Hill, 3.

Memorial Service for Sir Robert Cox, St Margaret's, Westminster, noon.

Talks, lectures

The Grand Concerto in Simone Boccanegra and Otello, by John Budden, BBC External Service Music Organizer, The Centre, Adelaide Street, 6. Carving: truth to materials in the 1920s and 30s, by Sandy Nairne, Whitechapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, 1. London in 1381: Londoners at work, by John Clarke, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10. Sportsmanship (2), by Dorian Williams, St Lawrence Jewry, next Guildhall, 1.15. Sex, love and death in Victorian painting (2), by Simon Wilson, 1; The Victorian response to Victorian painting by Jeremy Maas, 6.30, Tate Gallery. Richard Ford in Spain, By Brinsley Ford, National Gallery, 1.

Dunamis At Home: Politics of Co-operation, by Jenifer Wates, St James's, Piccadilly, 6.15. Architecture and Conservation (1): Victorian period, 1840-1880, by Robert Thorne, Burgh House, 8. Eminent Victoriana: William Morris, by John Compton, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15.

Exhibitions

Leisure Property, Piccadilly Hotel, Piccadilly, 10-9. Work of Japanese architect Kisho Kurokawa, Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, 11-5.

Bronzes by Chiska Koenig and paintings by Sam Rabin, Wilma Wayne Gallery, 17 Old Bond Street, 10.30-6.

Confetti War: The aerial propaganda leaflet as a weapon, Imperial War Museum, 10-5.50.

Work by The Painting School staff 1980-81, Royal College of Art, RCA Galleries, Kensington Gore, 10-6.

Watercolours by Anne Davies, the Ginnel Gallery, 369/371 Bury New Road, Prestwich, Manchester. Colin Rose: paintings, Ceolfrith Gallery, Sunderland Art Centre, 17 Grange Terrace, Stockton Road, Sunderland, 10-6. The Story of the Ocean Penny Post, by Frank Staff, and display of maritime mail by M. R. Hewlett, Postal Museum, 51 Great Pulteney Street, Bath, 11-5.

Phyllis Mackenzie: B. H. Corner Gallery (Berthe Hesse Museum), 34 Cathedral Place, Paternoster Square, 10.30-5.

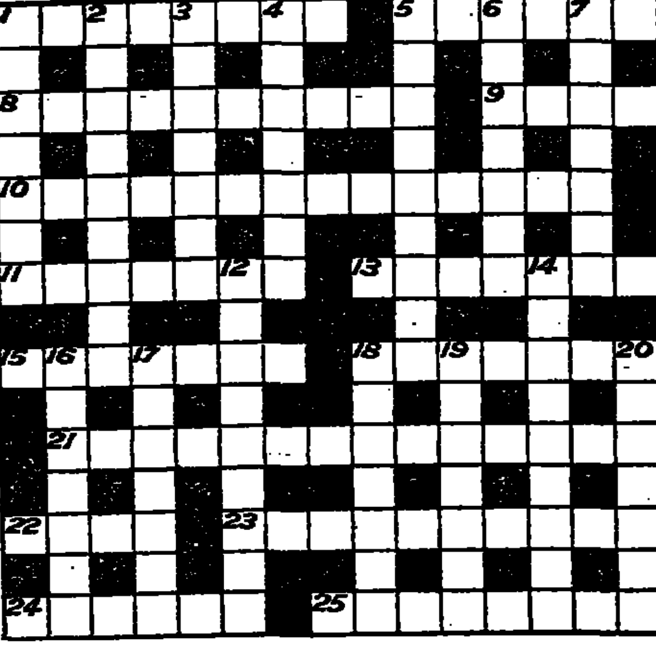
Auctions today

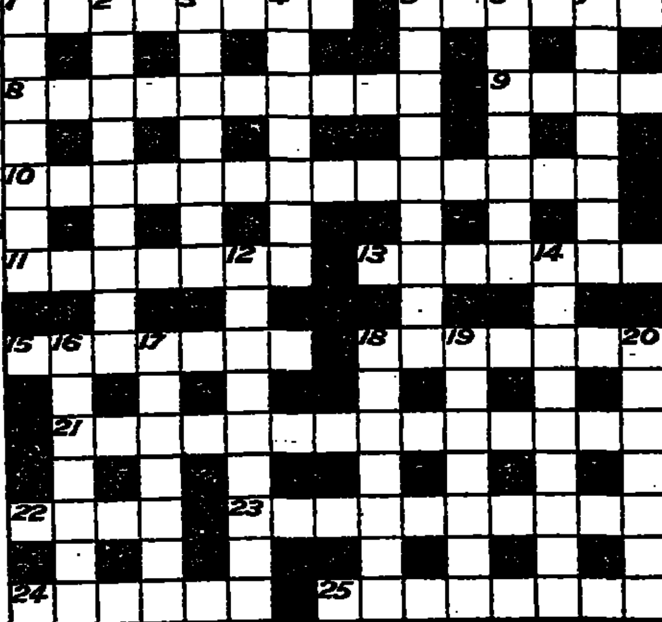
Bonhams, Montpelier Street, prints, 2. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: Islamic carpets and coins; books, wine. Phillips, Blenheim Street: oriental ceramics and works of art, 11; collectors' items, noon. Christie's, South Kensington: old and modern jewelry, 10.30; carpets, rugs, objects of art, 10.30; marine and sporting pictures, watercolours and drawings, 10.30; furniture, 1; English and Continental pictures, 2; sculpture and works of art, 2.

Viewing Today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: European oil paintings, 9—3; English and Continental furniture, 9—3; oriental rugs and carpets, 9—3, prints, 9—12. Sotheby's: glass, European paintings, miniatures, British watercolours and drawings of Greek and Near Eastern interest, Old Masters and modern prints, jewels. Christie's, King Street: Eastern textiles; Victorian pictures, drawings and watercolours, sculptures, furniture and tapestries. Phillips, Blenheim Street: collectors' items (until 11), musical instruments; scripophily and paper money.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,653





ACROSS

1 Friar's dance scoffed at by school boys (4-6).
5 Compared with left half in best team (6).
8 New angle Maria wanted about firm control (10).
9 Sound jump by skater — a lot may turn on it (4).
10 False arrest for exponent of this philosophy (14).
11 Unspeakable cry? (5-2).
13 Liaison officer as torchbearer (7).
15 Elastic construction of Isabella's domain (7).
18 Shakespearian merchant, or usurper in 1 dn (7).
21 He finds fault with proposal to lengthen calendar (6,8).
22 Gaol disturbance (4).
23 Sort of 22 for gardeners (10).
24 Pledge given by Germans (6).
25 Improper order about old city address (8).

DOWN

1 Beauty-spot on the way is dramatic (7).
2 Am I unable to join fifty in church's hymns? (9).
3 To a small extent, losing pound is attractive (7).
4 Heart of Midlothian? Hurried to castle here (7).
5 Balkan statesman rejects right of ruling Arab coalition (9).
6 Thrift makes one almost see red, say (3-4).
7 Thorny problem — without lead you can't win! (7).
12 Poor visibility for Henry on the stairs (4-5).
14 Very little produced by Hilliard (9).
16 He carefully checks balance in sound receiver (7).
17 Poles understand travel's mainly arranged in inns (7).
18 Joseph essayed to be a writer (7).
19 Verse? That's the long and the short of it (7).
20 Cram for odd parts of exam in public (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,652

The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback

Invitation to a Royal Wedding	Kathryn Spink	Colour Library Int	£7.95
Go Slowly, Come back Quickly	David Niven	Hamish Hamilton	£6.50
Voices in the Garden	Dirk Bogarde	Chatto	£6.95
Mrs Hurst Dancing	Diana Sperling	Gollancz	£8.50
Royal Wedding	Gordon Honeycombe	Michael Joseph	£9.95
Door Marked Summer	Michael Bentine	Granada	£6.95
Noble House	James Clavell	Hodder	£8.95
Champion's Story	Bob Champion	Gollancz	£5.95
Monster Island		Hamish Hamilton	£4.95
Chronicle of Youth	Vera Brittain	Gollancz	£8.50

Paperback

Unreliable Memoirs	Clive James	Picador	£1.50
Duncton Wood	William Horwood	Hamlyn Paperbacks	£1.95
Flame Trees of Thika	Elspeth Huxley	Penguin	£1.50
Athabasca	Alistair Maclean	Fontana	£1.35
Eavesdroppings	Nigel Rees	Allen & Unwin	£1.25
101 Uses of a Dead Cat	Simon Bond	Methuen	£2.25
Kane and Abel	Jeffrey Archer	Coronet	£1.95
French Lieutenant's Woman	*John Fowles*	Panther	£1.95
Day of the Triffids	John Wyndham	Penguin	£1.25
Road to Oxiana	R. Byron	Picador	£2.50

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

The annual Frankfurt book fair begins today. The Cheltenham Festival of literature is staging a wide range of book-related events: at 12.45 tomorrow John Fisher reads translations of Heinrich Böll; at 8 pm John Wain will lecture on "The writer and individuality"; the Poetry Olympics, a marathon relay, will take place in the town hall all Saturday.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.68	1.61
Austria Sch	30.30	28.20
Belgium Fr	78.00	74.00
Canada $	2.29	2.20
Denmark Kr	13.70	13.00
Finland Mkk	8.45	8.00
France Fr	10.70	10.10
Germany DM	4.28	4.04
Greece Dr	105.0	99.00
Hong Kong $	11.50	10.90
Ireland Pd	1.21	1.15
Italy Lir	2230.00	2130.00
Japan Yn	446.00	420.00
Netherlands Gld	4.70	4.46
Norway Kr	11.25	10.65
Portugal Esc	123.00	116.00
South Africa Rd	1.92	1.75
Spain Pta	179.00	170.00
Sweden Kr	10.50	10.00
Switzerland Fr	3.59	3.37
USA $	1.91	1.84
Yugoslavia Dnr	82.00	77.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index fell 6.4 to 484.6.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 865.58, down 3.90.

Sporting fixtures

Football: World cup qualifying matches: Northern Ireland v Scotland, at Belfast (7.30); Wales v Iceland, at Swansea (7.30); Republic of Ireland v France, at Dublin (4.0).

Racing: National Hunt meetings at Wetherby (2.0), Perth (2.15) and Plumpton (2.15).

Squash rackets: Welsh masters, Swansea.

Hockey: Cambridge University in Essex, at Fenners (2.45).

Athletics: Southern Counties open meeting, Haringey.

Roads

Wales and the West: A30 Exeter—Chard, width restrictions and temporary traffic lights at Rockbeare, Monkton and Yarcombe (Devon). A465, resurfacing at Brynmawr. A547/A525 single lane at Rhuddlan River bridge. M4 between junctions 20 (M5 Bristol) and 21 (Aust services) westbound carriageway closed, two-way traffic eastbound side. M5, hard shoulder only between Cheltenham and Gloucester exits (junctions 11 and 12); one lane on each carriageway between junctions 17 (A4018/Bristol W) and 18 (A4/Bristol/Avonmouth).

Midlands: M5/M6 only one lane open western arm of interchange. M6, all traffic on one carriageway between junctions 1 and 2 near Rugby. A5, roadworks near Atherstone (Warwickshire). A34, Swatford/Oxford road, extensive repairs Long Compton Hill, Warwickshire, wide load vehicles diverted.

The North: M1, long stretches under repair in S Yorkshire between junctions 32 (M18/interchange) and 38 (A637/Huddersfield). A1(M) resurfacing northbound carriageway from Chester-Le-Street to Blackfell, Co Durham; northbound access from A1231 closed. M18/M180 resurfacing, lane closures Humberside. A533 new slip road being built off A533 spur road at Runcorn, Cheshire, lane closures. A18 repairs at Queensway, Scunthorpe, Humberside.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

Die Welt, on Cheysson's statement that the death of Sadat had removed an obstacle to understanding and therefore peace among the Arabs comments: "A monstrous faux pas". The Süddeutsche Zeitung, however, suggests that the death of Sadat may increase the chances of solving the Middle East problem because personal aversions are eliminated.

The Washington Post, in an editorial, says the belief of the former Presidents Ford and Carter that it is essential at some stage to talk with the PLO to ensure a lasting Middle East peace has widened the political room open to Mr Reagan "if he would but use it".

Today's anniversaries

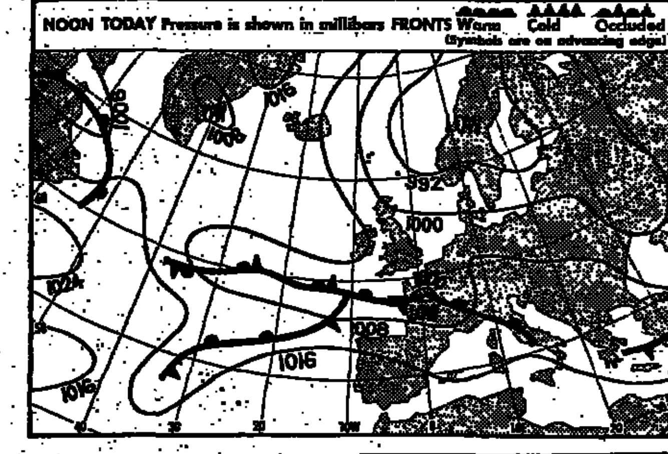
William Penn, Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania, was born in London, 1644. Eamon De Valera, President of the Republic of Ireland, 1959-73, was born in New York, 1882. The Battle of Hastings, 1066.

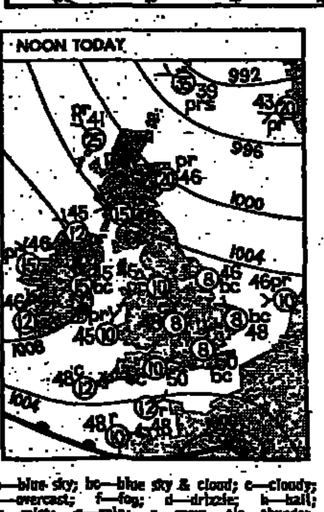
Weather

A ridge of high pressure will develop over S Britain with a N to NW airstream persisting in N.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight.

[illegible]





Sun rises: 7.23 am. Sun sets: 6.10 pm. Moon sets: 8.10 am. Moon rises: 7.10 pm. Last quarter: October 20.

Lighting up time

London 6.40 pm to 6.54 am; Bristol 6.50 pm to 7.4 am; Edinburgh 6.45 pm to 7.16 am; Manchester 6.45 pm to 7.9 am; Penzance 7.05 pm to 7.14 am.

Yesterday

[illegible]

London

[illegible]

Best and worst

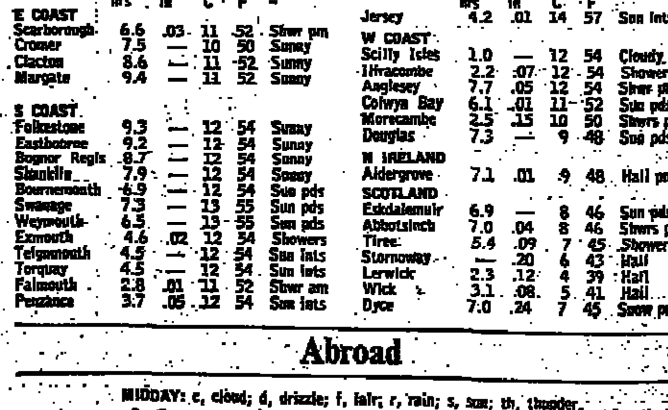
[illegible]

Satellite predictions

[illegible]

High tides

At the resorts



Abroad

